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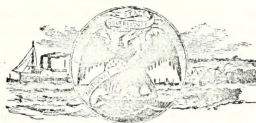
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BIOGRAPHICAL
AND
MEMORIAL EDITION
OF THE
HISTORICAL
ENCYCLOPEDIA

OF
ILLINOIS

1915



BY

NEWTON BATEMAN, LL. D.

PAUL SELBY, A. M.

AND

SPECIAL AUTHORS AND CONTRIBUTORS

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CHARLES WILLIAM SPENCER.

It is the old adage which tells us that "opportunity knocks once at each man's door," that at least one time in a man's life he is given the chance to grasp adventitious circumstance and through it place himself in a position to rise to recognition in the field opened up before him. This is undoubtedly true, as can be proved by thousands of successful careers, but the man who waits for the knock of opportunity will be found far in the rear of the individual who has the ability to make opportunity when his less ambitious fellows have allowed it to slip through their grasp. The modern man of business has little use for the man who waits for something to "turn up." He realizes that it takes but mediocre ability to take something that has already been developed; and it is, therefore, that the man who makes a place for himself, not the man who takes a place vacated by others, is the one who creates the greatest demand for his services. Some men there are who can follow but one line; their abilities seem to have been developed in but one direction, and oftentimes they never discover their proper field of activity until it is too late, until the best of their power has been contributed to a vocation which their inclination and inherent abilities have been wasted upon. It is the man who realizes his proper field, who is possessed of the courage to grasp the opportunity presented in that direction, who rises above his fellows and eventually attains distinction, just for the reason that he has these qualities.

The career of the late Charles William Spencer, of Chicago, was one which, for its record of opportunities grasped and achievements attained, may stand as representative of the busy life which has made this Illinois city the metropolis which it is. His career was closed by death when he was still in the prime of life, yet, considering the disadvantages which he had been forced to overcome, he had accomplished as much as many men would have considered it an achievement to effect in a lifetime of earnest and assiduous endeavor. His youth was one of constant and necessary labor; his early advantages of the slightest, yet he made himself a recognized factor in the activities of the great city in which he made his home, and was able at all times to cope with and hold his own in the competition, trying

and merciless, which has made Chicago famed throughout the world for its men of strength of purpose, self-reliance and unremitting perseverance.

Charles William Spencer was an Englishman by birth, his natal day being April 6, 1869. He was three years of age when he accompanied his parents from Kent, England, to Canada, and two years later became a resident of the United States when he was brought to Chicago. His education in his early years was decidedly limited, as his parents were in humble circumstances, and when he was eight years old he began to contribute his share to the family exchequer by bringing home the wages earned by him as a cash boy in the store of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Company. Earnest and industrious, careful of his employers' interests, always ready and anxious to learn, he earned promotion until he was placed at the head of the cash boys in the department, and what was, for him, infinitely better, gained the attention and help of Mr. Woods, the general manager of the store, who, seeing in the boy one whom his acumen told him was bound to develop, had him given good educational advantages. From that time his rise was rapid, and for sixteen years he remained in the employ of this large Chicago house. On leaving their employ, he established himself in a bicycle business, but one year later gave evidence of his good judgment by selling out his small business to enter the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. Here again his services were appreciated by promotion, and he eventually became traveling passenger agent for this great railroad company, being so employed until the time of his death, which occurred May 14, 1911, after a stroke of apoplexy. Mr. Spencer's career was too short to develop the full power of a man of his inherent ability, yet he was everywhere recognized as one who had won the confidence of those associated with him by accomplishing all, and more, than had been asked of him. His private activities had left him but little time to devote himself to public life, but his support was given unreservedly to the Republican party. He belonged fraternally to the National Union and to the Masons, and with his family, he attended the Episcopal church.

Mr. Spencer was married December 17, 1900, to Miss Minerva Maude Kiefer, who was born in London, Ohio, and was educated at Evan-

ston, and to this union there were born two sons: Charles William, Jr., who died at the age of three months; and Virgil.

EUGENE KINCAID BUTLER.

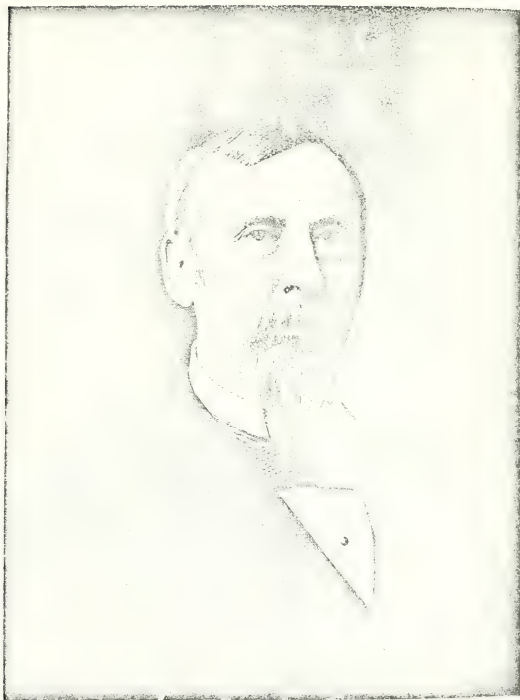
It is claimed by many students of biography and of economic conditions, that technical training is not necessary for the development of successful men and women. These claims are based upon the fact that so many of the greatest men the country has ever produced, especially along financial and industrial lines, have been essentially self-taught, and trained only in the school of experience. Certainly true it is that men who have obtained their education through their own efforts, and while gaining their living, are apt to appreciate its worth, and make, oftentimes, better use of the knowledge thus obtained, than do those to whom are open the doors of universities. Chicago is the home of many institutions which owe their present prosperous condition and world wide recognition, to the sagacity, far-reaching policies and intimate knowledge of conditions, to men to whom an academic training was not given, but who have been graduated from the higher school of practical acquaintance with the matter in hand. One of these men worthy of much more than passing mention is Eugene Kincaid Butler, whose connection with the McCormick Harvester Company extended over a period of thirty-two years, and with other concerns for some years longer.

Eugene Kincaid Butler was born on a farm in the vicinity of Rome, N. Y., June 8, 1843, a son of Ezekiel and Eunice (Shaw) Butler, but removed with his parents to Whiteside County, Ill., in childhood, and there received a preliminary educational training. Later he studied in the high school of Kenosha, Wis., but soon left, called to assist his father in agricultural work. The limitations of farm life were irksome to the ambitious young man, and in 1865 he came to Chicago, obtaining a position as salesman with C. H. and L. J. McCormick. His knowledge of agricultural conditions and his acquaintance among the farming class, aided him materially in his work, as he sold direct to the farmers. Until 1898 he continued with this concern through its various changes, first in field work, then as superintendent of the factory, and as secretary and general manager, holding the last named position for many years. He commenced to work for C. H. and L. J.

McCormick at a salary of \$50 per month, as a clerk in an agency office of the company, in a small town in Iowa. In a very short time he became local agent in this office, and from then on his advance was almost meteoric and at the time of his retirement he was general manager of the company. In 1901 he became interested in organizing and served as a director of the Brownsville, Texas, Land and Irrigation Company, a corporation owning 27,000 acres of rice land, of which 7,000 acres were at once put under cultivation with canals extending more than 40 miles, and a pumping plant with a capacity of 100,000 gallons per minute. In 1902, Mr. Butler purchased the controlling interest in the Keystone Company, manufacturers of farm implements at Sterling, Ill., and succeeded in bringing that concern to a high commercial standing, and after putting that enterprise on a paying basis, he disposed of his interests and severed his connection as president of the corporation. He was also a director in the Iowa National Bank at Des Moines, Iowa, and during his active career, which covered more than four decades, few men have reached a broader plane of activity and usefulness. In the last few years, he has practically lived retired, and is now enjoying the results of a well spent and meritorious business life.

Mr. Butler was married at Geneseo, Ill., March 5, 1867, to Miss Sarah R. Olmstead, and they have had four children: Hubert W., Frank, Robert S. and Edward Earle, the second dying in infancy. Mr. Butler belongs to the Union League and Kenwood clubs. In politics he is a Republican, but has never desired public office, his energies having been devoted to his business and many public-spirited actions. For nearly half a century he has been a resident of Chicago, and his love for the city has led him to advocate many movements looking towards its advancement and civic betterment. His charities have been many, but few of them are known to the public, for he is modest in his benevolences and somewhat retiring in disposition.

Life has given much to Mr. Butler, but he has earned the distinction and prosperity which are his. Never has he been known to



Eugene K Butler

shirk a duty, or to be other than thoughtful and considerate for those under his supervision. The enterprises with which he has been connected, have all been sound, legitimate concerns and he left all of them better for his association with their management. Looking back over his career, it must be a source of pleasure to him

to reflect that his advancement was gained through merit and knowledge and not by pulling down another, or wrecking the work of a competitor. Taking him all in all, no higher praise can be bestowed upon him than to say that in every respect he is a true man and a dependable citizen.

ALFRED LANDON BAKER.

The banking house of Alfred L. Baker & Co. has obtained, in the community, after nearly twenty years of existence, a most enviable reputation for stability and integrity. It belongs to the New York Stock Exchange, the Chicago Stock Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade. Alfred Landon Baker, the founder of the firm, was born in Nova Scotia, April 30, 1859, while his parents, Addison and Maria (Mudge) Baker, residents of Boston, were temporarily living in that locality. His father was engaged in the wholesale canning business in Boston. He did not live to see his son attain to mature years, and the mother is no longer living.

Early in his youth, the family moved from Boston to Lynn, Mass., and Mr. Baker was graduated from the Lynn High school in 1876. After his graduation, at the end of his sixteenth year, he was a clerk successively in a woolen house and for a boot and shoe firm, and later became private secretary to the treasurer of the Amory and Langdon Manufacturing Co., whose offices were in the old Suffolk Banking building in Boston. During this time, in order to get ahead more rapidly in the world, Mr. Baker studied law, evenings, and was admitted to the bar of Essex County when he was twenty-two years of age, and then opened an office in Lynn under the firm name of Baldwin & Baker, attorneys at law. At this time he was a member of the city council and was on the school board. In the fall of 1885, when in his twenty-sixth year, he left Lynn for Chicago and, shortly after his arrival, formed a part-

nership, for the practice of law, with Louis M. Greeley under the firm name of Baker & Greeley. In 1896 he decided to enter the banking business and founded the present banking and brokerage firm of Alfred L. Baker & Co. Mr. Baker is a member of the New York Stock Exchange, the Chicago Board of Trade and the Chicago Stock Exchange, and was president of the last mentioned institution for three years from 1898 to 1900. He is vice president of the National City Bank of Chicago, and of the Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Co. He was president of the Merchants Club of Chicago in 1905 and president of the board of trustees of the Lake Forest University in 1907 and 1908. For the last two years he has been president of the City Club. He is also a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants and the Society of Colonial Wars. Mr. Baker is chairman of the present Citizens Terminal Plan Committee which successfully raised \$100,000 for the comprehensive study of the entire terminal situation in Chicago.

On June 6, 1894, he was married, at Chicago, to Miss Mary Corwith, a daughter of Henry Corwith of Chicago, and has two children, namely: Isabelle, who was born in 1897; and Mary Landon, who was born in 1901.

Although devoted to his business Mr. Baker believes that the devotion of a good portion of time and thought to the interests of the community is of equal importance and not inconsistent with one's personal success. Reading and the game of golf are his recreations.

WALTER DANIEL JONES.

In an age that is essentially commercial, it is refreshing to discover a few whose lives have been spent in scholarly pursuits, and whose pleasures centered in deep and productive studies. Such men even though their span of years may have been brief, in dying leave behind them records that stimulate others to fol-

low in their footsteps and emulate their example. The learned profession of the law has always attracted to it men of more than ordinary ability, for in its study and prosecution those of scholarly habits and logical minds find congenial expression, and from it have come some of the most noted men this country has

ever known. Within recent years many of the legal lights of Illinois and other middle western states have sought Chicago, where they have advantages and opportunities not to be found elsewhere. The strain of metropolitan life has been too great for some of them, who in striving to live up to their convictions of professional honor and to meet the demands of their clients, have broken down and passed away from the scene of their activities. Such was the case with the late Walter Daniel Jones, brilliant lawyer, profound scholar and desirable citizen. Mr. Jones was born at Crawfordsville, Montgomery County, Ind., May 19, 1862, a son of George Jones. The latter was a native of Crawfordsville, where he spent his useful life, developing into a farmer who specialized on wheat growing. He married there and had three children, namely: Edward, Margaret and Walter Daniel.

Walter Daniel Jones was educated in the common schools of Madison Township, in his native county, and later went to Wabash College and the State Normal school, thus preparing himself for the profession of teaching, with the end in view of becoming a lawyer. For ten years he studied and taught, becoming principal of the Linden graded school, and was graduated from the legal department of the Indianapolis University in 1896. Following this, Mr. Jones was admitted to the Montgomery County bar, the appellate and United States courts, and in 1901 to the Department of the Interior at Washington, D. C., and continued in practice in Indiana until 1903, when he came to Chicago, for the first year being in the offices of the law firm of Rosenthal, Hurst & Kirsell in the Chicago Title & Trust building. He then opened an office of his own, and continued in active practice in the Ashland building, until his death, July 8, 1914. Mr. Jones, or as he was familiarly called, "Judge" Jones, was a recognized authority upon questions pertaining to bankruptcy and corporation law, and during his latter years his practice was principally confined to the federal courts. In all of his work he was ably seconded by his wife, a lady of much more than average ability. In fraternal

circles Mr. Jones was well known, for he was one of the most enthusiastic of Odd Fellows, belonging to every branch of that order, including the encampment of Canton, and was Past Grand, ex-clerk and acting Chief Patriarch. In addition he was a Master Mason, and belonged to the Modern Woodmen of America and the Sons of Ben Hur. His prominence in his profession led others to make him president of the Indianapolis Lawyers' Association, and chairman of the Chicago Lawyers' Association, and in these organizations, as in those of a more social nature, Mr. Jones was admittedly one of the most popular members, and deservedly so, for his striking personality and natural geniality won for him friends among his associates wherever found. After coming to Chicago, Mr. Jones became a convert to the doctrines of Christian Science and found much comfort and pleasure in his belief.

Walter Daniel Jones was married to Etta Marie Brown, born on the farm of her father in Montgomery County, Ind., December 6, 1864, a daughter of Levi and Ananda (Bolser) Brown, natives of Ohio and Germany, respectively. The father was a farmer of Montgomery County, Ind., and a man of substance in his community. After their location at Chicago, Mrs. Jones was admitted as a member of her husband's office force, and was his competent assistant until his death. Not only was Mr. Jones an able educator, logical lawyer and pleasing companion, but he was also a deep thinker and student of the Bible and the works of William Shakespeare. So thoroughly did he master both volumes, that he became a ready reference guide and never failed to answer promptly any questions asked of him regarding either. He took a pride in his studies in these directions, and could quote at length from either. Keeping in such close touch with the two greatest masterpieces of the English language, his conversation and thoughts were tinged by the lofty and spiritual tone of them, and his character was broadened and sweetened thereby.

ALBERT GOLDSPOHN.

A record of the professional career of Dr. Albert Goldspohn of Chicago shows that he has been an honor to his calling and a valuable addition to the ranks of those who are laboring to bring about necessary changes in the

management of civic affairs. A man of deep learning, profound in his ideas, practical in his suggestions, Dr. Goldspohn has naturally taken a notable place among his associates. For many years he has figured prominently in

the medical profession of Chicago, and has maintained throughout his entire career a high standard of ethics and honorable practice. He is a worthy member of the Chicago Medical fraternity and is looked upon as one of the able physicians and surgeons of the city. The spirit of progress which has been the dominant factor of the nineteenth and the opening years of the twentieth century has been manifest in no connection more strongly than in the medical profession where investigation and research have brought forth many scientific facts and principles, solving nature's secrets. Step by step Dr. Goldspohn has kept pace with the march of improvement and while numbered among Chicago's earlier physicians, he is called with the capable and efficient members of his profession, owing to the fact that he has ever kept in close touch with the most advanced work that has been done by the leading men, not only here, but in foreign countries. Dr. Goldspohn has displayed a remarkable capability along educational lines and his comprehensive knowledge of anatomy and the component parts of the human body and the onslaughts made upon it by disease makes his judgment most valuable in surgery to which he has in later years practically devoted his specific attention.

Dr. Goldspohn was born in Dane County, Wis., September 23, 1851, a son of William and Frederika (Kohnmann) Goldspohn. He received his educational training in the public schools of his native state and at the Northwestern College at Naperville, Ill., being graduated from the latter institution in 1875, with the degree of M. S. In early childhood, he had decided upon entering the profession of medicine, and accordingly after completing his course in the Northwestern College, he matriculated in Rush Medical College of Chicago, in which he took a thorough course, being graduated in 1878 with the degree of M. D. After his graduation he was an interne at the Cook County Hospital for nineteen months, at the close of which period, in 1879, he established himself in the practice of medicine at Des Plaines, Cook County, Ill., where he continued until 1885. Wishing to obtain a more thorough knowledge of medicine and surgery, he went abroad and pursued post-graduate work in surgery and women's diseases in five of the most noted universities of Germany, during 1885, 1887 and again in 1890, thus coming under

the instruction of some of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of the old world. Since 1887, he has been a worthy representative of the medical profession at Chicago, and his work has brought him to a high standing in his profession. Since 1892 he has been professor of diseases of women in the Post-Graduate Medical School of Chicago, and was attending surgeon in the department of diseases of women and abdominal surgery to the German Hospital until 1906. He was also attending surgeon in the department of diseases of women and abdominal surgery in the Post-Graduate Hospital of Chicago, and since 1906, he has been surgeon in chief of the Evangelical Deaconess Hospital of Chicago. He is the author of nearly half a hundred original themes on various subjects in surgery and diseases of women and is one of the most skilled and proficient along these lines in his profession.

Dr. Goldspohn is a man of broad information along many lines, and in his profession he has kept in close touch with all that research is bringing to light. He is a member of the Chicago Medical Society, the Chicago Medico-Legal Society, the Chicago Gynecological Society, the Illinois State Medical Society, the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, the American Medical Association, the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, and the International Periodical Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. Dr. Goldspohn is a Republican in his political views, though independent, and usually casts his vote for men whose policies are for the best interests of the country regardless of party ties. He is a member of the Evangelical Association and is numbered among the best citizens of Chicago. A well-read man, his great pleasure is found in the further study of medicine and its allied sciences. He holds to high ideals in his profession and is constantly seeking to broaden his knowledge that his labors may be more effective and with discriminating intelligence, selects the best methods for the treatment of individual cases, the soundness of his judgment being manifest in the excellent results which follow his labors. Dr. Goldspohn resides at No. 2113 Cleveland avenue, and maintains his office at No. 2120 Cleveland avenue where he has an extensive and lucrative practice.

Dr. Goldspohn was married in 1887 to Miss Cornelia E. Walz, a native of Stuttgart, Germany, who died in 1901 without issue.

SIMEON H. BUSEY.

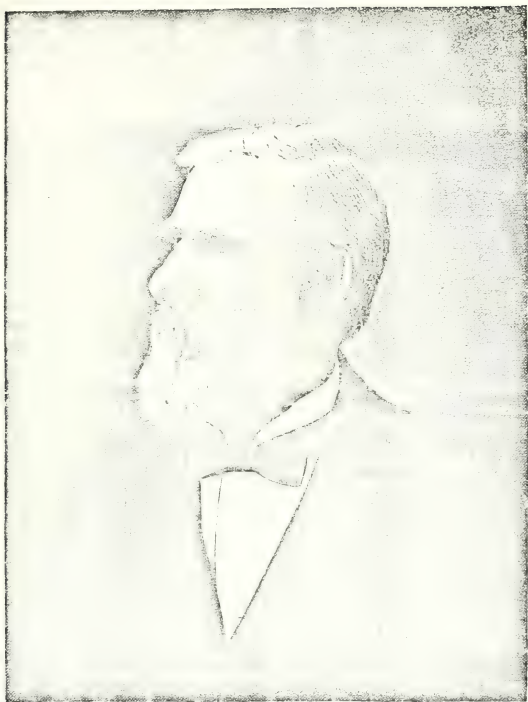
In the family of Busey the traditions of ability, honor and worth left by those who have gone beyond set a worthy precedent which the present generation, and that from which it sprang, have followed, to which they have added a life chapter that must prove an inspiration and a positive incentive to those destined to come after them. Among the most notable exponents of the family's integrity and business capability was Simeon H. Busey, a representative of the State of Illinois, who left a lasting imprint on the commercial, territorial, financial and social institutions of Champaign County.

Simeon H. Busey was born October 24, 1824, at Greencastle, Ind., the eldest son of Col. Matthew W. Busey, who was one of the early large land-owners in the county. It was in 1832 that Matthew W. Busey came to this part of the state, buying considerable property at that time, and it was largely through his great influence that the location of the county seat was secured to Urbana. Simeon H. Busey was nine years old when he came, with his parents, to Illinois with the purpose of making Urbana his future home, and here he enjoyed the remaining years of his youth. Although the available facilities for education were then limited in the extreme, by heeding the advice of his parents and by making the best use of each opportunity, he acquired, not only a superior business ability, but a culture and refinement that lifted him to a position of much personal regard among his friends. By foreseeing the increase that would inevitably come in the value of Illinois farm lands, and by making a large acreage throughout the county his property, he was assured, by this venture of a financial independence. Not content with such enterprise alone, he assisted in the organization of the First National Bank of Champaign, later selling his interest in that corporation to become a co-founder with his brother, Colonel Samuel T. Busey, of Busey's Bank of Urbana. This institution has become a synonym through the surrounding territory for sound banking, square dealing, and unquestioned financial standing. The judgment of long experience in banking, which Mr. Busey invariably associated with his work, made his name, as a backer of other works of like character, desirable. He was a charter member and a director of the Banker's National Bank of Chicago until the time of his

death; and was also identified with one of Peoria's most prominent banks. The success that attended these connections fully attests the sagacity of Mr. Busey.

On September 22, 1848, Mr. Busey was married to Miss Artemisia Jones. To Mr. and Mrs. Busey were born eight children, of whom the following named are now living: John W., who is a banker, farmer and stockraiser of Penfield, Champaign County; Mrs. Augusta Morgan, who was formerly of Minneapolis, Minn., is now living in Urbana; Elizabeth F., who married Ozias Riley, postmaster of Champaign, Ill.; Matthew W., who is president of Busey's Bank; George W., who is retired; James B., who is a farmer and banker of Mahomet, Ill., and Alice J., who is Mrs. Gus Freeman of Urbana. William H. died November 27, 1905. Mrs. Busey died July 18, 1914, at the age of eighty-six years. Up to within a few months of her death she seemed as young and sprightly as she was many years before. No matter how ambitious the person, no career could excel that of Artemisia Busey. Hers was a noble one, for she reared eight children to manhood and womanhood, and to each she represented the ideal of God-fearing motherhood.

In his religious affiliation, Mr. Busey was a Baptist, belonging to the First Baptist Church of Urbana. One phase of his social life comprised his high membership in the local chapter of the Masonic order. Politically he was a Democrat, and in the years 1870-78 represented his district in the Thirtieth General Assembly, having been elected on the ticket of that party. During the political campaign of 1896, the business principles to which he adhered classed him as a Gold Democrat, and he was the candidate of that branch of the party for trustee of the University of Illinois. In all of his many activities Mr. Busey not once neglected the interests of his home town and his efforts and good judgment largely contributed to the city's growth. He was supervisor of his township for several terms, and represented the city as alderman for several terms. He was one of those whose active work secured the location of the University of Illinois at Urbana, and also the location of the railroad running between Peoria and Indianapolis, now a part of the Big Four system. The charitable work that Mr. Busey accomplished,



St. A. Bury

In his quiet, unassuming way, is highly indicative of the man, for he did these many acts of kindness from the very fullness of his heart. To have received praise, or any but simple, heart-felt thanks, for the kindnesses he joyed in rendering, would have been anything but pleasing to the spirit in which he worked. He was a man whom one could not well fail to

respect, for he always looked his conscience straight in the face, read its dictates, and then, seeing his course of action marked out, followed the path of right living. Death claimed him June 3, 1901, but when he departed his influence for good kept hand in hand with the memory he left behind him.

GEORGE F. McKNIGHT.

That New York state has given Chicago some of its most solid and reliable men whose actions have materially assisted in the development and advancement of the city, the records most clearly prove. Those who hail from the Empire State never lose their pride in it, but at the same time gladly devote their time and energy towards solving local problems in the place of their adoption. Among those who during many years of wise usefulness proved himself an honor alike to the state of his birth and to Illinois, was the late Capt. George F. McKnight, statesman, official, substantial business man and public spirited citizen, who fought for his country in times of war and peace. Captain McKnight was born at Buffalo, N. Y., March 9, 1837, a son of George and Susanna (Wheeler) McKnight, the former of whom was born in Massachusetts, of Scotch descent. During his mature years he was a beef and pork packer. After his demise, his widow married James W. Sanford, originally one of the well known steamboat men on the great lakes, but later a real estate dealer of Buffalo, N. Y., where he died in 1895, being at that time the dean of his line of business at Buffalo.

Unlike many, Captain McKnight did not attend either an academy or college, his educational training being confined to that given in public school No. 6, Buffalo, but naturally a student, he increased his store of knowledge up to the time of his death and became one of the best informed men of his locality. After leaving school, he became check clerk on the Buffalo docks, and later steamboat clerk for the Troy & Erie line of boats operating on the great lakes. Still later, he engaged as steamboat clerk with the Buffalo & Cleveland Steamboat Company, remaining with this concern until he began work with the engineering corps in the enlargement of the Erie canal, which occupied him for a period of three years. Then, from 1858 until 1861, he was a clerk in the wholesale leather house of John M. Hutchin-

son of Buffalo, and at the same time, he was a member of the Buffalo Volunteer Fire department.

When his country was in need of his services, he responded to its call, and in 1861 enlisted in Battery G, First New York Light Artillery, known as "Frank's Battery," despite the fact that his health was not such as to warrant his exposing himself. His services were of such value that on March 3, 1863, he was commissioned captain and given command of the Twelfth New York Independent Battery, Light Artillery, and so served until the close of the Civil war, when he was honorably discharged at Washington, D. C.

After leaving the army, Captain McKnight located in New York City and was there engaged in an oil business until 1869, in which year, realizing the opportunities of Chicago, he came to this city, which continued his home until death claimed him. Upon his arrival at Chicago, he embarked in a fire insurance business, but in 1879 organized the Lake Gas Company, of which he was treasurer, secretary and general manager, so continuing until 1888, when he became interested in the iron trade, and later in a real estate business. Always an acute judge of human nature, it was but natural that Captain McKnight should take an active part in politics, and he was a potent factor in the work of the Republican party. His services received signal recognition at the hands of the late Governor Richard Oglesby, who appointed him a member of the Board of Equalization, and his handling of the duties pertaining to this office was so masterly that he was re-appointed upon several occasions, continuing in office until 1905. When the Town of Lake was annexed to Chicago in June, 1889, Captain McKnight was elected one of the first two aldermen to represent the Thirty-first ward in the city council, and was re-elected to the same office upon the expiration of his first term. An extremely useful member of the Republican

club of his ward, he was called upon many times to represent the interests of his party in city, county and state conventions, as a delegate. His military service made him interested in various organizations of a patriotic character, and he belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic, the Army of the Potomac Society and the National Union Society. Socially he was a member of the Illinois Club, and of the Home Club of Englewood, having belonged to the latter from its organization.

On October 22, 1863, Captain McKnight was united in marriage with Miss Caroline G. Case, a daughter of Captain Lyman and Rebecca (Ruggles) Case, and granddaughter of Judge Almon Ruggles of Ohio. Captain Case was for a number of years a commander of vessels and steamboats plying on the great lakes. While a stern disciplinarian, he always tempered his judgment with christian charity, and was held up as an example to those who came after him.

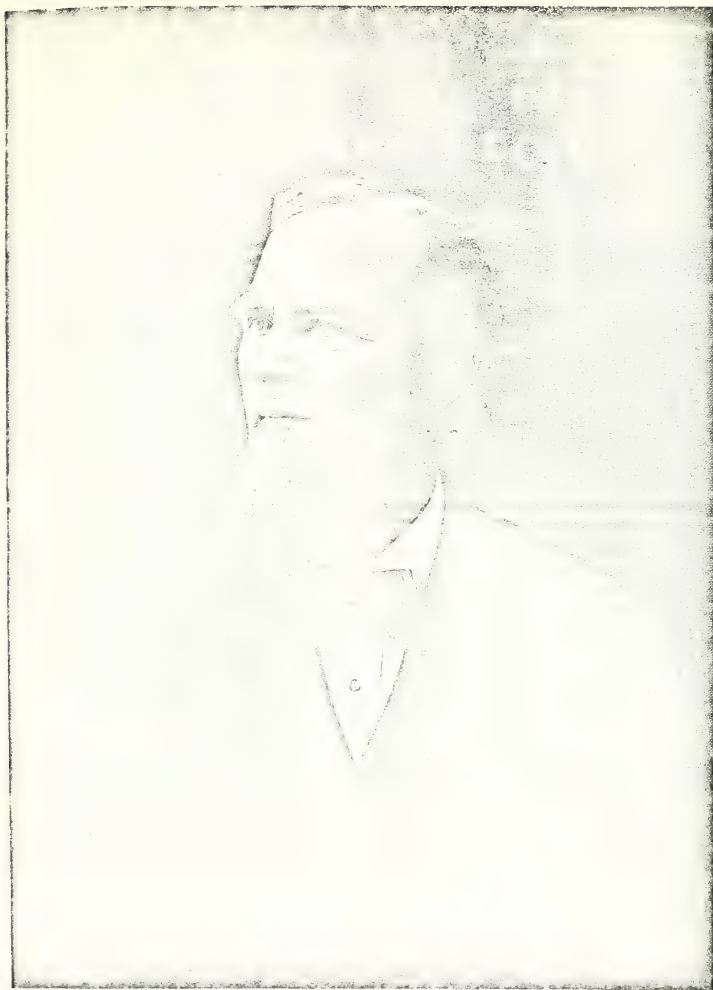
Judge Ruggles, one of the pioneer justices of the Western Reserve, was a man of unusual parts, whose wise and calm administration of affairs made his name a synonym for justice and equity. A strong Abolitionist, he gave his energies to the forwarding of that cause, and had a powerful influence in shaping sentiment over a wide section. Captain and Mrs. McKnight became the parents of a son, Sanford C., a young man of more than ordinary calibre, whose devotion to his parents gave added value to their lives.

Captain McKnight, after a life filled with useful deeds and kindly charities, died on April 9, 1910, and his loss was felt by his community in no light degree. He had so identified himself with its growth that many depended upon his action and advice, and in his passing, the people who knew and honored him, felt a personal loss that was demonstrated in many ways.

LEWIS M. SMITH.

The wonderful growth of realty values in Chicago during the early 'eighties brought to the forefront a class of men who for general ability, astuteness and driving force have been unsurpassed in the annals of trade in this country. It is well to say that conditions develop men, but it is better to say that men bring about conditions. Chicago owes what it is to the men who have had the courage to persevere, to act wisely and to keep their operations clean in one of the most difficult fields of endeavor. Each section of the city can boast of a business man who has been practically its builder, and on the South Side the name of Lewis M. Smith is nearly as familiar as the proverbial household word. More than thirty years ago he embarked in a business that returned him something more than twenty-six dollars a month for his labors; today, the firm of L. M. Smith & Brother is probably second to none in Chicago in the amount of business handled in a year. Mr. Smith came to Chicago and found a prolific field; yet it was not so prolific that had he been other than steadfast in his faith, firm in his convictions and courageous in the time of trials, he would have sunk into oblivion with the mediocre men who form the vast majority that are classed as failures—the losers in the battle of life. In his case, conditions of their own accord did not favor him; he made them what he wished them to be.

Mr. Smith is a New Englander, born at Adrian, August 26, 1855, a son of Martin M. and Ann (Stevens) Smith, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of Glasgow, Scotland. The maternal grandfather, James Stevens, emigrated to America during the latter 'thirties and took up his residence in Connecticut, figuring for many years as a prominent merchant and financier of that State. During the early 'forties, the paternal grandfather, Calvin Smith, moved to Michigan, emigrating from Connecticut overland through New York, via the Erie Canal, and driving an ox-team from Detroit to a farm which he purchased near Mount Clemens. Here he engaged in agricultural pursuits and became one of the well-to-do and influential citizens of his county. His death occurred during the early 'fifties, while his wife survived him until 1872, having maintained her residence on the old homestead. The old farm of 145 acres is still owned by Mr. Smith of this review. Both families were prominent in the colonial epoch of this country and were intelligent, earnest and honest people, ever ready to do their part in the world's work of civilization and progress. Calvin Smith was a soldier in the War of 1812, and his father, David Smith, in the Revolutionary war. The maternal ancestors were also patriots to the cause of freedom and took an active part in the Revolution. On both sides of the family Mr.



B. F. Bernan

Smith's ancestors possessed unusual mechanical ability. Martin M. Smith, the father of Lewis M. Smith, invented the coil spring and made and installed the first springs used on railroad and street cars. This spring is placed in the truck above the journal to relieve the jar of the coach and is now in general use all over the world. Martin M. Smith enlisted in the Civil war, but was shortly thereafter discharged on account of disability. He died in 1897 and his wife passed away in Chicago about ten years later. They were the parents of four sons: Calvin S., for many years president of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, at Chicago; Lewis M.; Frank M., who is associated with his brother in the real estate business; and Fred C., president of the Royal Enameling and Stamping Works, at Des Plaines.

Lewis M. Smith received his early education in the public schools and prepared for the University of Michigan, but on account of ill health in the family did not enter college. He went to Minnesota and engaged in teaching school during the winter of 1880-1, but the call of the city proved too strong to be resisted and he came to Chicago and engaged in the real estate business at Oakland square and Thirty-ninth street, where he has since continued. He has occupied his present office for twenty-two years and is now at the head of one of the most flourishing real estate concerns in the city. In the spring of 1886 his brother, Frank M., became associated with him, and thus was founded the firm of L. M. Smith & Brother. They devote their attention almost exclusively to residence property, but have done some building. Mr. Smith is the author of the reform in leasing to tenants during any month of the year or during any period of time. He was the first South Side man to open a local renting

agency, prospective tenants having been previously obliged, at a great inconvenience, to go to downtown offices for information. The firm of L. M. Smith & Brother holds membership in the Chicago Real Estate Board and is always prominent in movements seeking to promote the interests of property owners.

On January 4, 1888, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Mary Pettibone, a member of an early Michigan family. One son was born to this union: Lewis Pettibone Smith, now a student of the elementary department of the University of Chicago.

A splendid type of the alert, enterprising man whose record is proof that success is ambition's answer, Mr. Smith has figured prominently in the interests of his adopted city. He is a Republican in his political affiliations, and, although he has never aspired to public office, has shown an active interest in the success of his party. In 1884 he was secretary of the old Oakland Republican Club, during Blaine's campaign, the largest organization of the kind in the State, and was associated with such men as General Torrence, L. H. Bisby, Hon. R. W. Durbin, John R. Bensley, James R. Mann, E. W. Hale, William H. Rand and other old Hyde Park citizens. Mr. Smith is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being connected with the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery and Shrine. He also holds membership in the Chicago Athletic Club, the Bankers Club and the Midlothian Country Club. Clear-sighted and energetic in business, Mr. Smith has never failed in his allegiance to Chicago. A generous contributor to worthy objects, a faithful and loyal friend to measures of a public nature and a man whose record stands today without stain or blemish, Mr. Smith is eminently worthy of his name of representative citizen.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BERRIAN.

Life seems to shower upon some men distinction of magnitude, and yet it is but seldom that such honors come to the undeserving. A man must be worthy before he is singled out from his associates for advancement, and he is required to maintain that same high standard to retain what he has already gained. Especially is this true with reference to those promotions on the bench. Before a man can attain to a judgeship, he must have given years to study and training, as well as to successful practice at the bar. In addition, he must show that he

is qualified by natural ability for the serious duties pertaining to such an honored office. When he is thus elevated, his appointment confers a distinction that he retains as long as he lives, for it is the hallmark of his dignified capability. Such a man was the late Judge Benjamin Franklin Berrian of Quincy, who for years was one of the leading attorneys of that city, and Probate and County Judge of Adams County, Ill. He was born in New York City, October 2, 1839, a son of George W. and Hannah (Brower) Berrian.

In 1818, George W. Berrian, with an uncle, made a trip overland to western Illinois, and there made the acquaintance of John Wood, the first settler and final founder of the city of Quincy, who later was distinguished as Governor of the State of Illinois. Mr. Berrian was deeply impressed by the new country, and a year later, he demonstrated his faith in it by purchasing a quarter section of land in what later became the northern portion of Quincy, now known as the Primrose Addition. It was platted by Judge Berrian, and what is called Berrian Park was donated by him to the city.

The Berrian family came west in 1844, and settled at Quincy. At that time, Judge Berrian was fourteen years old, and the youngest of the family of three sons, namely: George W., Jr., who died in 1898; William, who died in 1896, leaving two children living in the East, and Judge Berrian. Growing up in the new community in which his parents had elected to live, Judge Berrian developed with it, and his actions influenced local history. He was one of the first aldermen to represent the Fourth Ward of Utah City in 1857, and was re-elected in 1858 and in 1860, and in 1869 was made its chief executive head. During his administration as mayor, he introduced many reforms, including cash payments for city expenses instead of vouchers, which custom had prevailed. While discharging the duties of these offices, Judge Berrian studied law, in the office of Wheat and Marcy, was admitted to practice and in 1876 was elected county judge, with Probate jurisdiction, holding that important office for seventeen years. Possessing as he did the true judicial mind, he made his decisions fearlessly and creditably, and seldom had an appeal sustained against any of them. His legal lore was profound, and he added to his professional learning, a deep insight into human nature, a broad comprehension of the requirements of the times and took a pride in keeping abreast of them.

Judge Berrian was twice married, first to Miss Charlotte Elliott, who died May 26, 1863, leaving three children: John G., Hannah M., now the wife of Lyman McCre, present county judge of Adams County, and Benjamin F., Jr., all of Quincy. On January 28, 1868, Judge Berrian was married (second) to Geneva Nance, born December 11, 1844, daughter of Clement

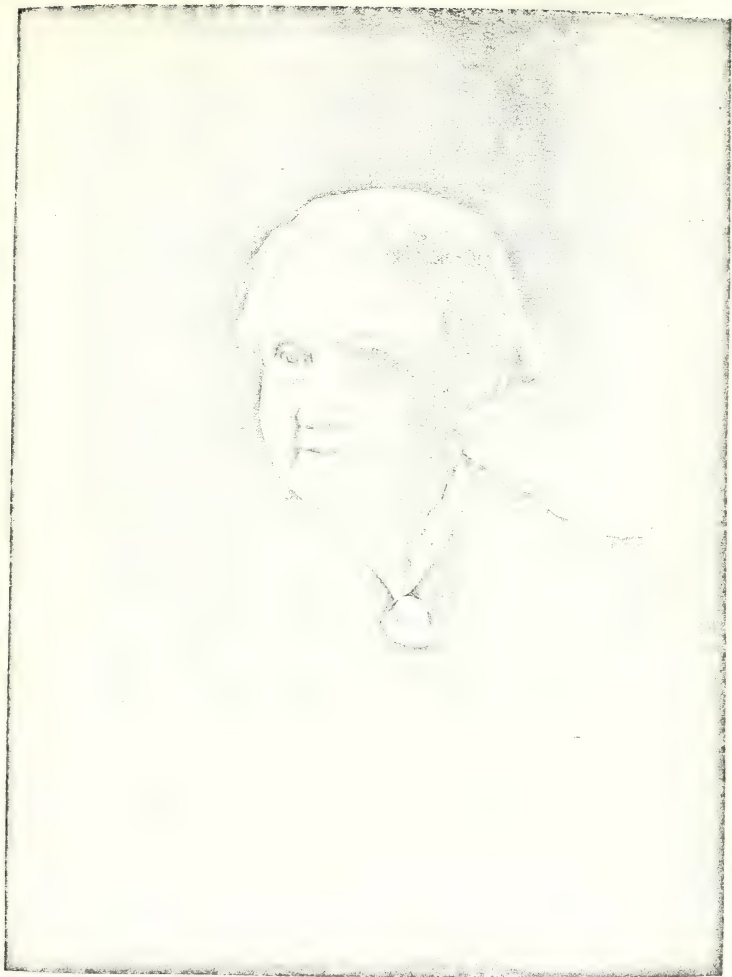
and Permella (Watson) Nance. One son, Clement N. Berrian, was born October 18, 1883, and died October 25, 1911. A full sketch of this young man will appear elsewhere in this work. Judge Berrian was connected with the Masonic fraternity, having attained to the Knight Templar degree. In politics he was a Democrat, and always gave his party loyal service. In religious views he was a Unitarian. His death occurred July 15, 1911, as the result of a sudden attack of heart disease. He was with his son, Benjamin F., Jr., taking measurements of some land near his home, which he had just sold, when he was stricken down. His death came as a shock to the community, and was deeply deplored by his countless friends. Hardly had his family realized their loss, when another member was taken away, the son and brother, Clement N.

During the many years he was associated with Quincy, Judge Berrian always had its interests at heart, and could be depended upon to give sound advice, as well as material aid to those movements which were designed to prove of benefit to the majority. In platting Primrose Addition, Judge Berrian opened up new territory, and encouraged the location there of first class people by giving them the beautiful little park that bears his name. His services as a public official were valuable, and he rendered them as a duty he owed his citizenship. With his associates, both at the bar and on the bench, Judge Berrian was a favorite, for he always was willing to assist professionally those less fortunate than himself, and also gave them his ready sympathy and cordial good will.

His last days were overshadowed by an affliction which fell upon his idolized youngest son, but with true Christian fortitude, he shouldered the burden, and endeavored to render the load lighter for the other members of the family, especially his wife, whose life was desolated by the trouble. Now that both husband and son have been taken away, Mrs. Berrian with fortitude bows to the Divine Will, and takes comfort in the memory of the blameless life and distinguished record of her husband, and knows that she shares with thousands who profited by his kindness of heart and ability as a lawyer, while the thought that as a judge, he threw about her and those of the community, the protection of the law as he interpreted it, must be gratifying.



Clement Aance



Permelia Vance

CLEMENT NANCE BERRIAN.

When the Angel of Death spreads his sable wings over a household, taking away a loved member, deep sorrow results, and it is difficult to understand the workings of Divine Providence, especially when a young life is cut short. In the course of nature, the old pass away. They have lived out their lives, experienced their share of joy and trouble, and are ready for the last change. When a young man, in the very flower of life, is stricken down, something appears to be wrong with the universe. The late Clement Nance Berrian, of Quincy, was just twenty-eight years old when he was taken from the midst of his family, and the wound made by his leaving will never entirely heal. Time mercifully touches with soothing fingers, else life would not be endurable.

Mr. Berrian was born in Quincy, Ill., October 18, 1883, a son of Benjamin F. and Geneva (Nance) Berrian. He died in this city, October 25, 1911. The preliminary educational training of Mr. Berrian was secured as a pupil in the Misses Dean school at Quincy, and he developed into a bright youth, with brilliant promise. When only nineteen years old he was prepared for entrance upon a course at Leland Stanford University of California, and was looking forward to it with the pleasure a studious youth naturally would experience, when he was stricken with a disease which lasted for years, finally cutting short his life. Mr. Berrian had tuberculosis of the spine, and for much of the time he was entirely helpless, dependent upon the care of a faithful nurse.

In the majority of cases, such an affliction would have turned even a naturally cheerful disposition gloomy, but not so with Mr. Berrian. In the midst of agonizing suffering, he never

lost that happy outlook on life which was so characteristic of him, and ever had a pleasant word for those who came to see him. For nine years, he lived under the heavy cloud of affliction, and yet the sunshine of his beautiful nature shone forth and illuminated the dark places for those who loved him. Ever practicing rigid self-control, his sufferings were scarcely realized except by his physician and nurse, for he hid his agony, and turned a smiling face to his world. As he grew older, Mr. Berrian began to have that keen insight into human nature that often characterizes those similarly afflicted, and in his case he put his powers to good use. Never as happy as when ministering to others, he came in time to be the confidant of those of his former associates, who in the midst of their activities had but little time to understand others or even themselves, so came to him for advice and comfort. His sympathy was broad and his tenderness boundless. No wonder that he was beloved by all who knew him. The memory of the affection all displayed at his funeral will be a source of comfort to his bereaved family, who, although recognizing the fact that his death must have been a happy release, still sorrow for him unceasingly.

Clement Nance Berrian was not permitted to be a power in the outside world. No great deeds of valor are inscribed against his name in the archives of the world's history, but his name and memory will live in the hearts of his friends, and the influence of his beautiful life will spread over a constantly widening territory. Such an influence is never lost, but extends on and on over the surface of the sea of life until it reaches the horizon which divides humanity from divinity.

EDWARD LESTER BREWSTER.

No history of Illinois and its prominent men contains a name more worthy than that of the late Edward Lester Brewster, for during many years he proved himself a man of financial genius, of high business ethics and human understanding, and never failed to do his full duty as an individual and citizen. Although more than three years have passed away since Mr. Brewster was called from the scene of life, he lives in the memory of his many friends as a high type of American citizen. He started

out in life without much assistance from the outside, but through his ability and determination to succeed, rose to prominence and well deserved prosperity.

Edward Lester Brewster was born at Brockport, Monroe County, N. Y., June 22, 1842, and was a lineal descendant of Elder William Brewster, who was one of the leaders of those who sailed for the New World in the Mayflower, and, as elder in the church, encouraged his fellow colonists at Plymouth both by his

preaching and example. The late Edward Lester Brewster was a descendant in the tenth generation, the record being as follows: William Brewster, born at Scrooby, England, in 1560, died in 1644. Jonathan Brewster, eldest son of William, born in 1585, died in 1659. Benjamin Brewster, son of Jonathan, born in 1621, died in 1705. Jonathan Brewster, son of Benjamin, was born in 1664. Joseph Brewster, son of Jonathan, was born in 1698. Simon Brewster, son of Joseph, born in 1720, died April 8, 1801. Simon Brewster, Jr., or 2nd, son of Simon, born May 1, 1751, died July 27, 1841. On December 20, 1770, he married Meritabel Belcher, and their second child, Henry Brewster, was born June 28, 1774, and died March 7, 1858. On December 8, 1790, Henry Brewster married Rebecca Lester, and their fifth child, Frederick William Brewster, was born January 5, 1807, and died February 13, 1866. On October 2, 1833, he married Caroline E. Smith. His second marriage took place July 10, 1841, to Janette Downs Tyler, and they had one son, Edward Lester Brewster. Hon. Henry Brewster, the grandfather of the late Edward Lester Brewster, was a distinguished jurist and for many years a presiding judge in Genesee County, N. Y. Mr. Brewster's parents were born in the state of New York.

The boyhood of Edward Lester Brewster was spent in his native place, where he attended the public schools and a collegiate institute which flourished at that time, but when he was fifteen years old he began clerking in a dry goods store. After a year he left his native village and, although but sixteen years old, secured a clerkship with the largest insurance agency at Buffalo. The two succeeding years he spent in that city were of profit to him, for he gained an excellent knowledge of business methods through his office duties, and attended a commercial college at night. So well qualified did he become that he found no difficulty in obtaining employment upon his arrival in Chicago, in November, 1860. His first engagement was in the banking house of Edward I. Tinkham & Company, and from that day on Mr. Brewster was either directly or indirectly identified with the banking interests of Chicago. During the eight years following the discontinuance of the above mentioned house, Mr. Brewster was variously employed, first as a money broker, next in the service of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company prior to its consolidation with the Chicago &

Northwestern Railroad Company; then as confidential clerk in the Third National Bank, where he remained two years. In January, 1868, in connection with Samuel P. Farrington, Mr. Brewster established the wholesale grocery house of Farrington & Brewster, at the corner of Dearborn and South Water streets. This business was successfully carried on and, although heavy losers in the great fire of 1871, the firm paid every dollar of their obligations at maturity and continued in business as before. On July 1, 1872, Mr. Brewster retired from the firm to engage in a general banking and brokerage business, which, from his early training and his personal taste for financing, he found more in the line of his ambition than merchandising. He established the firm of Wrenn & Brewster on Wabash avenue, in the vicinity of Congress street, but in the spring of 1873 removal was made to No. 96 Washington street. This new venture proved profitable to Mr. Brewster, and greatly to his credit; he said that the firm successfully weathered the great financial panic of that year, and remained in active existence until January, 1876, when it was dissolved. Mr. Brewster immediately opened a new office at No. 101 Washington street, and continued alone in the same line of business. His operations increased rapidly and he soon found it necessary to establish himself in more commodious quarters, which he found at No. 104 Washington street. From then on he grew in public favor as a judicious and thoroughly reliable financier. Prosperity came to him as a natural sequence, so that he was enabled to absorb the Chicago business of the house of Wynne & Day of New York (successors to A. O. Slaughter), bankers, in 1883. Charles C. Yoe, who had been a trusted employe of Mr. Brewster for a period of years, was now taken into partnership under the firm name of Edward L. Brewster & Company, which continued as such from that time on. The firm remained in the Grannis Block, to which they had removed on the purchase of Wynne & Day's business, until it was destroyed by fire, February 19, 1885, when they took new premises at the corner of Dearborn and Washington streets. When the new Board of Trade building was completed Mr. Brewster, recognizing the shifting of the business center, established a branch office by two private wires, thus securing means of instantaneous and absolutely private communications between the two offices. He was

an influential member of the Board of Trade from 1873, and also of the New York Stock Exchange from 1881, and was one of the principal projectors and charter members of the Chicago Stock Exchange, which has now become one of the very important institutions of the city. Mr. Brewster was for many years a member of the governing committee and exercised an important influence in shaping the policy of the exchange, and was at one time its president. He was a stockholder in many of its large enterprises, banks and corporations in and about Chicago, but uniformly declined a place in the directory of any, except the Chicago Edison Company, and its successor, the Commonwealth Edison Company, which stock is owned by many of the wealthiest men in the city, of which he was a director from the organization of the company until his death. It generates and sells electricity for power and lighting throughout the city of Chicago, and is the largest electric-lighting corporation in the world, representing a capital of more than seventy million dollars.

The offices of Edward L. Brewster & Company, when on the corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets, were, perhaps, the most complete in arrangement and elegant in appointments of any in the city, and there, during the busy hours of the day, many of the richest and most influential men were in consultation with Mr. Brewster concerning their various interests entrusted to his management in the monetary markets of the world. In 1894 the offices were moved to the Home Insurance Building, but since 1900, have been maintained at their present location, in the Merchants Loan and Trust Building, where they have spacious and commodious quarters not excelled by any in the city. The members of the firm enjoy a world-wide reputation for honesty and straightforward business dealings and at the present time their clientele is one of the most extensive and highest class in Chicago. Mr. Brewster's reputation for honorable dealing and business sagacity brought to him the patronage and friendship of many of the affluent and most influential men in Chicago. Outside of his business cares he enjoyed the pleasure of

social relationships, and his name was found in the membership of the Chicago, Calumet, Union and Washington Park clubs, and the Chicago Athletic Association. He was also a member of the Union League and Metropolitan clubs of New York City. From time to time he indulged in travel, visiting the leading centers of interest in Europe. In July, 1904, upon Mr. Brewster's retirement from active business, the firm was succeeded by Russell, Brewster & Company. Edward P. Russell was admitted into the old firm in 1896, and Walter S. Brewster in 1899, while C. L. Peniston joined the new firm in 1907.

On November 12, 1866, Mr. Brewster was married to Miss Mary, daughter of Hiram Niles of Buffalo, N. Y., and they became the parents of six children, of whom only two, a son and daughter, are now living: Walter Stanton and Pauline. Mrs. Brewster still maintains her home in Chicago and is well known in social circles. She takes an active and helpful part in charitable work, and is a lady of great refinement. Her friends are as numerous as her acquaintances, and they entertain for her the warmest regard. Although quiet and unostentatious in manner, Mr. Brewster had many warm friends, and those who knew him well could not help but recognize in him a man of earnest purpose and progressive principles. He was widely known as a man of substantial worth, whose judgment was sound and sagacity clear. Few men of the country were better informed concerning the financial problems which are always an issue in the management of large interests. He always took a deep interest in Chicago's welfare, never hesitating to advance or oppose any measure or project which in his judgment merited endorsement or opposition. His success was the logical sequence of the natural unfolding and developing of his native powers. Public-spirited and charitable, he fostered movements which in his judgment would work out for the betterment of humanity, and relieve the needy. His death, which occurred March 21, 1911, removed from Chicago one of its most admirable citizens. In his life were those elements which, when properly developed, give to a man's age and country untold benefits.

WALTER STANTON BREWSTER.

Chicago has long been distinguished for high rank in her banking and brokerage system, and in this field of activity the business here is

represented by many men of high standing and national prominence. Among the alert and enterprising financiers of this city, who, during

the last eighteen years have utilized the opportunities offered for business preferment and attained thereby a notable success, and whose career is typical of modern progress and advancement, is Walter Stanton Brewster, of the firm of Russell, Brewster and Company, bankers and brokers.

Mr. Brewster was born at Evanston, Ill., September 4, 1872, a son of Edward Lester and Mary (Niles) Brewster, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this work. He received his education at St. Paul's School of Concord, N. H., and Yale University, being graduated from the latter institution in 1895 with the degree of A. B. In 1896 he entered the employ of his father, and in 1899 he was admitted to the firm, it then being Edward L. Brewster and Company, though succeeded in July, 1904, by Russell, Brewster and Company. He is gov-

ernor of the Chicago Stock Exchange, and a director and chairman of the executive committee of the United Charities. He is a member of the Chicago, University, Onwentsia, and Saddle and Cycle clubs of Chicago, and the University and Yale clubs of New York city.

Mr. Brewster was married at Chicago, January 24, 1903, to Miss Kate Lancaster, a daughter of Eugene A. and Helen M. (Hutchinson) Lancaster, of Chicago, and to this union two children were born: Sarah and Edward L. Prominent in financial circles of the city, Mr. Brewster is looked upon as a man of sound and discriminating judgment. He is interested in all that pertains to modern progress, and advancement along material, intellectual and moral lines, and his charities extend to many worthy enterprises.

WILLIAM VAUGHN MOODY.

William Vaughn Moody, poet, was born at Spencer, Ind., July 8, 1869. He graduated at Harvard University in 1893, and afterwards became an instructor in English literature at the University of Chicago. He wrote several volumes of poetry of exceptional merit, and was

reckoned by a recent critic as among the handful of genuine poets whom America of later years may justly claim, and was by way of becoming a dramatist of unusual power. He died at Colorado Springs, Colo., October 17, 1910, at the early age of forty-one years.

EDWIN HARTLEY PRATT.

The physician of today not only is a trained man whose every faculty has been brought to the highest perfection, but he is also one whose vast experience with people and affairs enables him to act with the efficiency of a really first-rate man, and to energize all those with whom he comes in contact. He does not work for spectacular results, but sane, sound progress, not only in his profession but in other directions. To him, and his associates, belongs the credit for practically all the advancement made in civic sanitation and the obliteration of many dread diseases which formerly were deemed incurable. Through the scientific discoveries of the medical profession, such scourges to mankind as yellow fever, tuberculosis, typhoid, malaria, and various functional disorders, have been brought under intelligent control, and the day is certainly not far distant when cancer, and other maladies of like order, will be understood and easily cured. Such results have come from aggressive and self-sacrificing labor, not only on the part of the few who come into public notice, but the profession

as a whole, for no other band of men so truly work together as do those who are devoting themselves to medical science. One of the men who stands high among the physicians and surgeons of this class, is Dr. Edwin Hartley Pratt, of Chicago.

Edwin Hartley Pratt was born at Towanda, Bradford County, Pa., November 6, 1849, and is a son of Leonard Pratt, M. D. and his wife, Betsey (Belding) Pratt, both of whom traced their ancestry to English origin. Dr. Leonard Pratt for many years a physician of note in Illinois, desired his son to enter his own profession, and with this end in view, the youth was given an excellent elementary education, first attending a district school at Rock Creek, Carroll County, Ill., then going for a year to Mount Carroll Seminary, and another year to Wheaton College. He then entered the second year of the preparatory department of the Chicago University, and subsequently completed his collegiate course there, being graduated in the class of 1871, receiving his degree of A. M. Although he felt an inclination towards the law,

the young man yielded to his father's wishes, and entered Hahnemann Medical College, with which his father had been connected for many years. After being graduated therefrom in 1873, as valedictorian of his class, Dr. Pratt was appointed demonstrator and adjunct professor of anatomy of this college, but before he accepted, he did post-graduate work at Keene's school of anatomy, and Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Pa.

In 1874, Dr. Pratt was elected full professor of anatomy and demonstrator of anatomy of Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, and continued in these positions until the spring term of 1877, when he accepted the anatomical chair in the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, resigning in 1883 to take the chair of surgery. It was during his initial period of service with this well-known college that the members of the Homeopathic school were admitted to the wards of the Cook County Hospital, and Dr. Pratt was then elected a member of the attending surgical staff of the hospital. It was while handling the complicated and obscure cases of a college clinic, that Dr. Pratt made a discovery which has at once marked an era in the treatment of chronic diseases and made his own name famous. For this discovery in 1886 the old Chicago University conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. This new method of treatment, to which Dr. Pratt gave the name of official surgery, was pronounced a marvelous success, and the spread of the new idea brought so many inquiries that he organized a class of his professional brethren in order to instruct them in this work. These classes became a permanent feature of Dr. Pratt's practice, and were held semi-annually for one week, during which time he publicly operated on the difficult cases that were brought before him. His treatment was so evidently beneficial that the Chicago Homeo-

pathic College established a chair in official surgery, and this example has been followed by several of the foremost medical colleges of the country. He is also the founder, publisher and editor-in-chief of the *Journal of Official Surgery*, to which he contributes a monthly series of articles upon this branch of surgical work.

For several years Dr. Pratt was at the head of the Lincoln Park Sanitarium, an institution that he established in 1889 for the treatment of difficult and critical cases by the new philosophy, and which has attracted patients from all parts of the country. He also conducted at a later date the Pratt Sanitarium, on Diversey avenue, a smaller, although a well-known resort for the treatment of chronic diseases. As an example of the position held by Dr. Pratt in the medical circles of the country, it may be said that he is an honorary member of the Missouri State Medical Society, the Ohio Medical Society, the Kentucky Medical Society, and the Southern Association of Physicians and Surgeons and many other neighboring state organizations. He is an active member of the Illinois State Medical Society, the Chicago Academy of Medicine and the American Institute of Homeopathy. In addition, he is an honorary president of the American Association of Official Surgeons, one of the largest medical societies of the United States, and of which he is the only member to be thus distinguished.

Socially he is a valued member of the Chicago Automobile, the Illinois Athletic and the Evanston Century clubs. A pioneer in his special line, he has accomplished a wonderful work, laying foundations and making ready for the inevitable recognition throughout the world of the truths he has brought to the light, and long after his earthly career is ended, his name will be associated with his profession and those who come after him in it will profit by his genius and generosity.

JAMES MESSER JENKS.

Recognized as the metropolis of the Middle-West, Chicago has for many years been accepted as one of the industrial centers of the world. Its geographical location and trade advantages make it undoubtedly the largest grain and produce market in the United States, if not of the civilized world, and its rapid growth and development along these and kindred lines, has been largely due to the ceaseless efforts of commission merchants who have devoted themselves

towards its advancement. They have also done valiant service in developing the large agricultural districts which look to Chicago as a market. Among the successful grain merchants of this city who during the past score of years have utilized the opportunities offered at Chicago for business progress, and thereby attained enviable prosperity, is James Messer Jenks whose record as an alert and reliable operator in this field of activity ranks with the best. The

possibilities of successful attainment constantly incite to the exercise of energy and perseverance, and it is usually true that those who stand highest in public esteem are the men who have devoted their lives to deep study and close application and at the outset of life placed due valuation upon honor, integrity and determination. With these qualities as a capital, James Messer Jenks entered upon his business career and has won during the years which have ensued, a notable position among his associates in the business and financial circles of Chicago. He started out as many other now prosperous men, with a determination to make his life a successful one. There is no better proof of a man's real worth and character than the opinion entertained for him by his associates, for they know him as he is at heart. The salient features of the career of James Messer Jenks may be deduced from the fact that he is held in the same esteem by his business associates as by those with whom he is socially related.

James Messer Jenks was born at Crown Point, N. Y., July 14, 1850. He is descended from Joseph Jenckes, a noted engineer of Wales who came to America at the request of the first Governor of Massachusetts to build the first fire engine and apparatus for the city of Boston. Another member of the family was a distinguished inventor and was one of the first to make application to the United States patent office, having invented a scythe for cutting hay. In time the orthography of the name underwent a change to its present form. Benjamin L. Jenks, the father of James M. Jenks, was a native of New Hampshire, and was engaged in business in the east as a lumberman. Later he made his way to the center of the lumber districts of the Middle West, removing to St. Clair, Mich., in 1856. His death occurred at Fort Sanilac, Mich., about 1868. He had married Amanda Messer, a native of New Hampshire, who was born at the old homestead of her family at North Sutton, granted to her ancestor, James Messer, and his brothers, by King George IV. of England. Mrs. Jenks long survived her husband, passing away about 1895. In a family of five children, James M. Jenks was the eldest. Three of these children still survive, being: Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks, professor of political economy, a noted writer and government agent; Martin L., a grain merchant of Duluth, Minn.; and James M. Those deceased are: Robert H., a prominent lumberman of Cleveland, Ohio, died February 26, 1911; and Hester P., died June,

1910. Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks first taught in Illinois as professor of languages and literature at Mt. Morris College, at Mt. Morris, during 1879, 1880 and 1881. From 1885 to 1886 he was professor of political science and English literature in the Peoria High School, and held the same chair at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., from 1886 to 1889.

The public schools of St. Clair, Mich., provided James M. Jenks with his early educational training, he attending them from the time he was six years old until he entered Pennacook Academy at Concord, N. H., but owing to his father's death was forced to leave school in 1868, and begin supporting himself. In order to do this, he entered the employ of Woods & Company, lumber manufacturers, at Fort Crescent, Mich., and about three years later he went into business for himself, assisting in establishing the firm of J. Jenks & Co., general merchants and manufacturers at Sand Beach, now Harbor Beach, Mich., where he continued for ten years. At the expiration of that period he turned his attention to handling grain at Port Huron, Mich., and has since continued to operate in this line. For three years he continued at Port Huron, when he went for an additional three years, to Minneapolis. In 1894 he arrived at Chicago, and here organized his present firm which operates under the name of The Nye & Jenks Grain Company, continuing at the head of the Chicago office. James Bradley, another member of the firm, has also been associated with the active management for a number of years. The business shows a healthy and steady growth from year to year, and the firm is numbered among the leaders in this line at Chicago. Mr. Jenks is a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, and also of Minneapolis, Duluth and New York City.

On July 20, 1878, James Messer Jenks and Nellie L. Neill were united in marriage at Port Austin, Mich. She is a daughter of Captain Thomas Neill of the above mentioned city. Mr. and Mrs. Jenks have had one daughter—Maxwell B., who married Captain Isaac Newell of the Twenty-second United States Infantry, now detailed as tactical officer at West Point. Mr. Jenks is an independent in politics, voting according to his conscience and judgment. His club affiliations are with the Illinois Athletic and the Union League. The family residence, at No. 535 Denning place, is one of quiet elegance, and is often the scene of delightful social gatherings, where a charming hospitality is dispensed. The personal acquaintance of Mr. Jenks is nec-



MR Lockwood.

usually a large one, for he comes into contact with men of note from all over the country. His spirit of good fellowship leads him to exert himself in rendering the lives of others brighter and

easier, and he is always found ready and willing to lend his efficient assistance to those measures which he believes will work out for the betterment of the majority.

WALTER COLYER.

Walter Colyer, who is secretary and business manager of the Albion Shale Brick Company, and engaged extensively also in fruit growing, was born in Edwards County, Ill., July 19, 1856. He is a son of William Colyer, born in Edwards County, in 1822, and a grandson of Edward Colyer, who was one of the original members of the English Settlement, in the Illinois country, having accompanied the Flower and Birkbeck colonists from Surrey, England, to Edwards County in 1818. From 1880 to 1905 he devoted his time principally to journalism, editing and publishing successively the Albion News, the Edwards County News, and the Albion Journal. In politics always a Repub-

lican, he took an active interest in the affairs of the Illinois Republican Editorial Association, and at the Republican national convention of 1896 assisted in writing the gold standard into the national Republican platform; has toured old Mexico ten times, has written many articles descriptive of that country and has land holdings in the Tampico valley. He is vitally interested in local and Illinois history and for a number of years has been a member of the board of directors of the Illinois State Historical Society. In 1910, together with other parties, he organized the Albion Shale Brick Company, which operates with a paid capital of \$200,000.

RUFUS BLANCHARD.

Rufus Blanchard, historian and cartographer, was born at Lyndeboro, N. H., March 7, 1821, son of Amariah and Mary (Damon) Blanchard. He attended the academy at Ipswich, and also obtained instruction from private tutors, showing a great fondness for books from his early years. While still a youth he entered the establishment of Harper Brothers in New York, and there formed the acquaintance of many of the literary men of the time, among others, Benson J. Lossing, the historian. He was married, about 1853, to Pernilla Farr, at Albany, N. Y., who was fatally injured a few hours after the marriage in a railway wreck; and in 1858, to Annie Hall, at Buffalo, N. Y. While in New York he was, for a time, in the employ of the

map house of the Coltons, then the largest establishment of its kind in the country. Mr. Blanchard afterwards removed to Chicago, where, in 1853, he opened a general book and map store at No. 52 LaSalle street, which was later continued exclusively as a map making and publishing business. He made his home in Wheaton, a few miles west of Chicago, where he lived the remainder of his life. In the great fire of 1871, his place of business was destroyed together with the plates of many valuable maps. His works include: "A Historical Map of the United States," "The History of the Northwest and Chicago," and many historical maps. He died at Wheaton, January 3, 1904.

WILLIAM RUSSELL LOCKWOOD.

The late William Russell Lockwood of Quincy was a man whose efforts were directed towards the improvement of the commercial life of his home city. He believed in the importance and dignity of business life. Mr. Lockwood was born in Quincy, January 28, 1851, a son of William R. and Sarah (Vincent) Lockwood. Good blood flowed in the veins of William Russell Lockwood, for his father, Col. Lockwood, was a son of David and Comfort

(Russell) Lockwood, and was born at Smyrna, Del., February 24, 1815. In August, 1844, Col. Lockwood came to Quincy, and until the outbreak of the Civil war pursued a peaceful career in that city as a business man, engaged in handling harness and saddlery. Feeling that his services were required, he enlisted, and served as lieutenant-colonel of the Thirty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, remaining in the service until 1864, when on account of

falling health he was compelled to tender his resignation. However, he was a man of action, and in 1876, when he was elected justice of the peace, he administered justice so impartially that he was retained in office until his death, August 31, 1892. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Vincent, was a native of Northumberland County, Pa., and a cousin of Bishop John H. Vincent of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She passed away August 19, 1900, leaving one son to survive her, the other two being deceased. These sons were: Robert C., born April 18, 1846, died at Denver, Col., March 7, 1895; Vincent, born September 7, 1848, died in childhood; and William Russell.

Mr. Lockwood secured his preliminary educational training in the schools of Quincy, following this with a course at Erie, Pa., leaving school when fifteen years of age. From boyhood, he was active in business life, and was associated with the firms of Kingsbury Brothers, George J. Metzgar and Brown and Pope of Quincy, during the years between 1866 and 1874. In the latter year, Mr. Lockwood became traveling salesman for the agricultural implement firm of Pope & Baldwin. In 1881, he became a partner in this concern, and when a year later, Mr. Baldwin died, the style became Pope, Lockwood & Co., which was continued until the business closed in 1891. On June 5, 1893, Mr. Lockwood became a director of the State Savings, Loan and Trust Company, and later its vice president, on April 15, 1897, which office he held until he resigned. Too strenuous effort by this time had impaired Mr. Lockwood's health, and he went to Buffalo Lithia Springs, of Virginia, hoping to receive some benefit, but was taken seriously ill before reaching his destination. After some months' sojourn at Old Point Comfort he returned to his home. A second attack prostrated him, in 1901, and he was sent to Bad Nauheim, Germany, for treatment of heart disease. The treatment there afforded him temporary relief, and he

made two additional trips subsequently, one in 1902, and one in 1909, but the trouble was too deep-seated for a cure to be effected, so that when in February, 1910, he was again prostrated, he could not rally, and death ensued, he passing away March 6, 1910. His physicians attributed his immediate cause of death to a complication of heart disease, including hardening of the arteries.

The first marriage of Mr. Lockwood occurred December 9, 1885, when he was united with Ella Moffet. She bore him a son, Erasmus Moffet, on May 5, 1888, who died on July 31, of the same year. Mrs. Lockwood died February 25, 1897. The second marriage of Mr. Lockwood was to Miss Kate Wells, daughter of Edward and Mary B. (Evans) Wells. With the death of Mr. Lockwood, Quincy lost an honored citizen. He was a man of quiet, unostentatious manner, who accomplished much, considering the state of his health for so long prior to his demise. Although often suffering intensely, he hid his pain and strove to make others happy about him. A man of keen business sagacity, he prospered, and yet at the same time established a reputation for integrity and unflinching honesty of purpose. His true worth was early recognized by his fellow citizens, who would doubtless have honored him by election to some responsible office, but he did not care to enter public life. The example he set in bearing patiently the burden laid upon him by his failing health is well worth following by the younger generation. Unselfishness towards others is a wonderful developer of character, and Mr. Lockwood's was beautifully rounded out, and his memory is cherished by the many with whom he had business relations as well as those who came closer to him in social intercourse. While no public works stand as a monument to him, much of the advancement in commercial conditions in Quincy can be traced to his connection with the business life of the city.

BENJAMIN REYNOLDS DE YOUNG.

Varied interests directed with dignified capability, coupled with a keen sense of duty in either war or peace, are characteristics which make not only for good citizenship, but also for successful and progressive advancement. Chicago affords any ambitious man an excellent field for his operations, and in no line are there

more openings than those connected with realty transactions. One of these typical Chicagoans of high merit and recognized worth is Capt. Benjamin Reynolds De Young. He was born at New York City, August 18, 1843, a son of Benjamin and Emily (Warwick) De Young, who removed to Pennsylvania when Captain De

Young was a child, or in 1844. Attending the public schools of that city, he also learned there the printer's trade, and followed it until his enlistment for service in the Civil war, in 1862, when he enrolled in the One Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was soon promoted to the rank of captain. He participated in the battles of Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg and many other hotly contested battles and skirmishes. After the war, Captain De Young came to Chicago, and in 1870 he was appointed quartermaster of the United States army, which office he held for a year, being stationed at Pembina, N. Dak., then resigned his commission and returned to Chicago. For some time thereafter he was connected with various insurance companies, and in 1880 formed the firm of B. R. De Young & Company, real estate agents, of which he is the executive head, and has so continued to operate heavily in realty transactions in this city. In 1888, he was selected by a large English syndicate of London to appraise the properties of breweries and elevators purchased by them in this country. Captain De Young has also been prominent politically as a Republican, as in 1886, he was elected assessor of the South Town of Chicago, and was re-elected three times in succession. He has also served on valuation committees of the real estate board, for he is one whose business judgment is recognized, and his decisions regarded as sound and reliable. Captain De Young was one of the organizers, in

1877, and served as captain and major of the Sixth Illinois National Guards. During the Columbian Exposition in 1893, he was a member of the finance committee. He belongs to Columbia Post, G. A. R., and to the Western Society of the Army of the Potomac. Socially he is a member of the Union League Club.

Captain De Young was married at Philadelphia, Pa., to Miss Elizabeth Farnon of that city, and they have had one daughter, Sadie, who is now Mrs. Arthur W. Briantall, of Glencoe, Ill.

The substantial worth of Captain De Young is unquestioned, and his keen judgment and thorough knowledge of real estate make him a valued member of any business circle, and his advice is heeded. During the time that his country was in sore need of his services, he did not shrink from what he regarded as his duty, but risked his life and health, and continued in its service, during a part of the reconstruction period, out in the bleak hills of Dakota. Life has been full of experience for Captain De Young, and his career a noble one. His friends are numbered by legions, and he has few if any enemies. Countless numbers have profited through his generosity of both material assistance and sage advice, and unless he knows that a party is utterly unworthy, he never turns an applicant for help away empty-handed, and sometimes not even then. His firm transacts an immense amount of business annually, upon the same basis and honorable policies of the executive head.

FRANCIS ADAM SIEBER.

The medical profession is for mankind, and its greatest problem is to secure honest and faithful performance of professional obligation. Whatever may be the favorite line of professional work, the physician cannot overlook the fact that he and his associates are a body of organized men laboring for the common good of humanity. Because so many of the most eminent of the world's physicians and surgeons recognize this, progress is constantly being made. The discoveries made by one are shared by all for the common good of humanity, and thus it has been that remedies have been discovered for so many of the diseases which were once declared incurable. One of the men who has added luster to their profession and to the city in which their activities have been centered is Dr. Francis Adam Sieber. He was born at Nelsse, Silesia, Germany, March 28, 1841, a son

of Paul and Frances (von Peickert) Sieber. Attending the College of Nelsse and the Universities of Bonn and Breslau, all in Germany, Dr. Sieber was a well-educated man even prior to his service in the German-Danish war during 1864, and with Austria in 1866. In the latter year, he left his native land for he believed better opportunities would be afforded him in the United States than in Germany. Upon his arrival in this country, he was for a time an assistant surgeon at Fort Harker, Kan., and then practiced his profession at New York City, Leavenworth, Kan., Santa Fe, N. M., and since 1882 has been in an active practice in Chicago. From 1874 to 1880 Dr. Sieber was county physician and coroner of Ellsworth County, Kan., and was railroad surgeon for the Kansas Pacific Railroad, now the Union Pacific, from 1873 to 1879. In 1873 he was dis-

coverer and founder of the Sieber Serum Toxin, a noted and valuable specific in the treatment of blood diseases. In 1883, Dr. Sieber was graduated from Rush Medical College of Chicago, with the degree of M. D., and from 1884 until it became the City of Lake View, he was health commissioner of Lake View.

While at Santa Fe, N. M., Dr. Sieber was united in marriage with Miss Louise Brooks, and they became the parents of three children, namely: Agnes Isabella; Paul, who died in infancy; and Frances May. Dr. Sieber is a man

who has ever lived up to high ideals in his profession, and is now reaping the reward of his years of faithful service. Standing high among his associates, he earnestly strives to prove worthy of the great trust reposed in his skill and ability and the success which attends his practice proves that the confidence he inspires is well merited. Broad in his sympathies, he has always given liberally to aid worthy charities, and his support can be depended upon in the furtherance of measures he believes will work for the advancement of the majority.

JAMES SKILES McCULLOUGH.

Public preferment is not usually accorded a man unless he has merited it, for the people as a rule inquire into the life and qualifications of those whom they elevate to office, and especially is this true when the position in question is connected with the handling of public funds. The late James S. McCullough was a man whose public and private life was without a stain. Faithful in the little things of life, he was able to discharge the duties of responsibility when the occasion arose, and he died as he had lived, a true, earnest and patriotic citizen. The scene of Mr. McCullough's efforts was in and about Urbana, Ill., but he was greater than his surroundings, and his fame spread far beyond the state, while his memory belongs to posterity.

James S. McCullough was born at Mercersburg, Franklin County, Pa., May 4, 1843, and died June 22, 1914. He was a son of Alexander W. and Elizabeth (Slter) McCullough. The father was born February 19, 1810, in the same county as his son, and was there given a district school education. Until he left Pennsylvania for Illinois, in 1854, Alexander W. McCullough worked as a teamster and blacksmith, but upon his arrival at Urbana, he settled upon a farm, where the rest of his life was spent. He and his wife had the following children: James S., born May 4, 1843; Sarah Jane, born July 6, 1845, died July 21, 1852; Adelaide Chambers, born June 8, 1847; Ann Elizabeth, born August 27, 1849; Frederick Frank, born March 9, 1852; Margaret, born October 11, 1854; Samuel Albert Carl, born April 19, 1857; Benjamin T., born June 7, 1860; and John S., born December 5, 1862.

Reared at Urbana, James S. McCullough obtained what educational advantages he could in the public schools, but much of his education was self secured in after life. At the age of

nineteen years, he enlisted for service during the Civil war, in Company G, Seventy-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was detailed in the Department of the Mississippi and the Gulf for three years, during that period taking part in the engagements at Vicksburg and about Mobile, Jackson, Benton, Jackson Cross Roads, Vaughn's Station and the Meridian campaign. It was during these operations, near the close of the war, on April 9, 1865, that he was so badly wounded in the left arm at Fort Blakeley, near Mobile, that amputation at the shoulder was necessary, from the effects of grape shot. Therefore, when he returned home after his final discharge, in July, 1865, it was in a condition that in another would have been a handicap, but with him was but an incentive to prove himself able to meet and conquer any misfortune. Recognizing the necessity for further instruction, he went to school at Urbana for a year, and for two years attended the Soldiers' School, at Fulton, Ill. Returning to Urbana, he became a deputy in the office of the county clerk of Champaign County, and so continued until he was made county clerk in 1873, and succeeded himself in that office until 1890, when he resigned to take office as the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State. He was nominated by the Republicans, and was elected by a plurality of 138,000 over his opponent. He served four terms, being renominated in 1900 and 1904 by acclamation, and in 1908 by a large majority, and by successive elections he held this office until January, 1913, a longer period than any of his predecessors. It is a somewhat remarkable fact that when he received his nomination for auditor, he was serving his sixth term as county clerk, and met with no opposition, as had been the case upon each of the occasions when he had



J. Hill Cullough

come before the convention for nomination for county clerk.

On April 26, 1869, Mr. McCullough was married to Miss Celinda Harvey, of Urbana, Ill., a daughter of Moses D. and Olive (Towner) Harvey. Moses D. Harvey was born in Union County, Pa., November 27, 1820, the family removing to Stark County, Ohio, in his infancy. He came to Urbana, Ill., in October, 1839, and at Sidney, Ill., married Olive Towner, who was born in Vigo County, Ind. They commenced housekeeping at Urbana, Ill., where they spent the greater part of their lives. Mr. Harvey was a carpenter and cabinetmaker during his active life and helped to build the first frame courthouse and log jail of Champaign County, as well as many of the early residences of this locality. His death occurred February 4, 1898, his wife dying October 10, 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Harvey had the following children: Izora, born January 1, 1844, at Urbana, Ill.; Rufus Anderson, born August 30, 1845; Silas Mason, born February 29, 1848; Celinda, born March 31, 1850; Clifton, born August 3, 1852; Charles Edward, born December 24, 1854; Harriet Frances, born January 9, 1857; William Towner, born October 26, 1859; Martha Elizabeth, born November 2, 1861; Celia Loretta, born March 14, 1864; and Harry, born December 11, 1869. Mr. and Mrs. McCullough became the parents of two children: Leander Leal, who married Martha McCaully, of Olney, Ill., and they have a son, James Richard; and Jessie O., who married Charles H. Meyer, and they have two children, Husted and Edith.

While it may well be said of Mr. McCullough that in his public life he won the esteem of a state-wide constituency and that his public and private life was without a stain, yet it remains to be further said that it was in his home circle and within the precincts of his immediate neighbors and among the people of Champaign County, where his qualities and characteristics

were best known and first appreciated, that he was most truly loved and trusted. There and amidst many of his own age, who like him, were seeking success in life from a laborious boyhood on a new prairie farm, he from early boyhood met and bravely overcame the disadvantages and obstacles incident to such surroundings. Farm life in Illinois since then has changed greatly and may not properly be compared. The fencing of the farm, the breaking of the prairie sod, in all of which he participated, and the scanty accommodations of a prairie shanty, which was his early home, do not commend themselves to seekers after an easy job; but when earnestly followed with a purpose to win, as was the case with the boy in question, they do lay the foundations for sturdy character so essential to success in life. From this early training and with the solidity of a Scotch-Irish ancestry back of him, Mr. McCullough came forth fully armed and won success.

In August, 1862, with many of his neighbors, among whom were his boy friends and associates of like mold and training, he entered the Union army, returning therefrom, as is above said, with but one arm. Unhesitatingly he at once set about preparing himself for what he could do as a citizen. Here his neighbors and friends, appreciating his efforts, put forth that assistance and support, which, well deserved, never failed him to the last. Most tender and marked were the love and sympathy which bound Mr. McCullough to his comrades of the Seventy-sixth Regiment, fully reciprocated by them in return. Only a few days before falling under the fatal stroke which terminated his life, Mr. McCullough summoned such of the comrades of Company G as were within call, to his home, where, after the serving of a generous banquet, hours were spent in such social converse as such occasions invoke, but which in this case called forth tears as well as rejoicings.

THOMAS C. BERMINGHAM

For many years Chicago has been the recognized center of the commercial Middle West, being eminently fitted for such pre-eminence by its position with regard to the lakes and railroad systems. This supremacy, which is recognized even in the old eastern cities, has been brought about and maintained by the aggressive business men who have chosen this city as the field of their operations, many of which are far-reaching in their results. Among the men

belonging to this very class of citizens was Thomas C. Bermingham, once president of the Bermingham & Seaman Company, wholesale paper merchants of Chicago, whose career was one typical of the city's progressive spirit, and advanced commercialism. He was born on a farm in Washington County, Wis., May 29, 1850, a son of Thomas and Ann (Costello) Bermingham. During his childhood he attended the public schools of Wisconsin, but early be-

came self-supporting, and when eighteen years old began the battle of life on his own account. There was no royal road to fortune in his case, for he was essentially a self-made man in every respect.

Having begun his business life in 1868, as an office boy with the paper manufacturing firm of Davis, Lawrence & Davis, of Beloit, Wis., Mr. Bermingham early gained a thorough knowledge of the business, and steadily advanced in it, passing through successive positions until he became a traveling salesman for the firm in 1870, and for two years ably represented his house upon the road. Severing his connections at that date with his first employers, he entered the employ of the J. W. Butler Paper Company of Chicago, with which he remained for ten years. Later he went to Arapahoe County, Colo., where, for the next decade he was profitably employed in cattle ranging. Changes in conditions in the cattle country caused him losses, and he returned to Chicago in 1892. Although he had practically lost all he possessed, he did not permit this to discourage him, but, re-entering the paper trade, was in the employ of several wholesale houses until 1899 when he secured an interest in the wholesale paper house of F. K. Moody & Company. In 1902, the business was reorganized under the name of Moody & Bermingham Company, Mr. Bermingham becoming the president and executive head. Two years later the name was changed, becoming the Bermingham and Seaman Company. The company occupies an enviable position among similar concerns of its kind in the country, and this was gained in large measure through the aggressive policy of Thomas C. Bermingham and those with whom he was associated, in the above mentioned house. New ideas were constantly being introduced, and carried out, and in many instances Bermingham and Seaman Company led the way in proving the advisability of advanced methods. As is but natural, Mr. Bermingham's former

experiences were of great value to him in his work as the executive head of this concern, and his excellent judgment and knowledge of men and affairs were constantly being brought into play.

Thomas C. Bermingham was married (first) at Des Moines, Iowa, October 6, 1880, to Miss Belle Daugherty, who died January 5, 1912, without issue. Mr. Bermingham was married (second) March 28, 1914, to Mrs. Glendora (Scarles) Nutter, the oldest daughter of Harlow A. Scarles, of Des Moines, Iowa. They had been married less than two months when Mr. Bermingham's death occurred, May 20, 1914.

In addition to his paper house, Mr. Bermingham had other valuable interests, and owned a large amount of valuable realty. Although non-partisan in politics, his sympathies were in accord with the views held by the progressive Republicans, or reform Democrats. He was a member of the Chicago Association of Commerce and widely known in this connection, as otherwise in the business circles of the country. Although a man of quiet, unostentatious manner, he had many warm, personal friends, who knew and appreciated his earnest purpose and advanced principles. A man of substantial worth whose judgment was sound and sagacity keen, he never sacrificed a safe conservatism to ambition, in all his career wisely seeking advancement on well established business principles. Few men of the country were better informed concerning the financial problems which are always an issue in the management of large interests. Mr. Bermingham always took a deep interest in the country's welfare, never hesitating to advocate or oppose any measure or project which, in his judgment, merited endorsement or opposition. In short, to condense in a few words the character of Mr. Bermingham, he was interested in all that pertains to modern advancement, and was one of the level-headed, successful business men and typical citizens of Chicago.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL MANN.

No more genial, better informed or diplomatic class of men can be found than those identified with the sales departments of the larger mercantile and manufacturing houses; for the nature of their work demands that they be this, with its necessary acquaintance with places, and with persons of differing opinions

and tastes. Salesmanship is an art, involving an intimate knowledge of psychology, and a man's status as "one of the best" of salesmen, carries the implication of a wide-spread popularity, a cleverly trained mind, and a more than adequate maintenance.

Alexander Campbell Mann was born in Spira-



L. Pennington

Ingle, Scotland, May 19, 1844, a son of Hugh Mann and his wife, and was one of ten children. The parents remained, throughout their lives, in their native country. Three of the children came to America to make their future home: James, who located at Embro, Ontario, Canada; Robert, who was first a merchant in Embro, Ont., and later became a farmer, living at Simcoe, Ont.; and Alexander Campbell, who came also to Embro, Ont., and remained there for eleven years working in the dry goods store owned and operated by his brother James. These three brothers are all now deceased, as are all the other members of the family with the exception of Mrs. Hugh Murray, of Glasgow, Scotland. Alexander C. Mann came to Chicago in 1871 to enter the employ of Field, Leiter & Co., with which firm he remained for some time, retaining his position when it was later succeeded by Marshall Field & Co., and long before his death became one of the best and most widely known salesmen in the middle West, in the wholesale dry goods department.

Alexander C. Mann married Miss Almina Agnes Frazer, of Melbourne, Canada, on April 28, 1872. She was a daughter of Rev. John Frazer, M. A., and Charlotte (Markham) Frazer, both originally of Scotland, who came to Chicago in 1872, after a short residence in

Melbourne, Canada. The Rev. Frazer and his wife later returned to Canada where the rest of their lives were passed. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Alexander C. Mann; Mrs. Archibald Pyper, of Boston, Mass.; Miss Alexandra Mann, who is living at home; Hugh C. Mann, who is a resident of Chicago; and John J. Mann, who is in the State Auditor's office, at Springfield, and who, incidental to his work, is studying law.

Throughout his life, Mr. Mann was a strict and earnest churchman, and was a member of the St. Andrew's Society Church (Presbyterian) and a trustee of the John Crerar Memorial Church. It was in his home life that Mr. Mann found his greatest enjoyment; and those of his more intimate friends viewed him as typical of the true American man. Considerable property came into his possession, it being some twenty-seven years since he built his spacious home in Chicago. He also owned land in Portage, LaPrairie, Canada. In the later years of his life, he was troubled with Bright's disease, and some few weeks prior to his death, went south to Ocean Springs, Miss., seeking an improvement in health, but the hopes of his family were not realized and he died there, December 26, 1911. Not only his family and his employers but also a host of friends deeply mourned his departure from life.

JACOB HAISH.

The invention of barb wire and its successful manufacture gave an impetus to agricultural activities, and as a natural consequence to all lines of endeavor dependent upon the farmer and his products, which has never been correctly appreciated or understood. Naturally the first efforts of the inventor met with opposition, for no good has ever been accomplished without carping from those too ignorant or disinterested to comprehend the merit of a proposed change. While this opposition necessarily retarded the development of the business at first, the genius who is responsible for the invention and its world-wide use today, was not discouraged, but forged ahead, and now can be justly proud of his courage and foresight. Realizing the need for an effective and cheap fencing, Jacob Haish, to whom the world owes a great debt because he was the inventor of the barb wire, kept in close touch with those who had need of such a commodity, from 1857 to 1872, while he was a lumber merchant and

building contractor. His active brain was on the alert to figure out some practicable method by means of which a less burdensome material could be furnished. At first he thought of planting osage orange seed and weaving the ensuing growth into plain wire and board fences, using the thorns as a safeguard against the encroachment of stock. This idea rose doubtless from the fact that the osage hedges were so largely in use during this period. Experience taught him that not only was this scheme impracticable, but that others had been working along this same line. While regretting this check, Mr. Haish did not discontinue his experiments and finally evolved what is known as the "S" barb, and transforming the second story of his carpenter shop into a barb wire factory, commenced manufacturing. In order to turn out his invention, however, this enterprising genius found it necessary to invent a twisting device and a spool, which is still used, and small hand machines for forming the straight wire into the

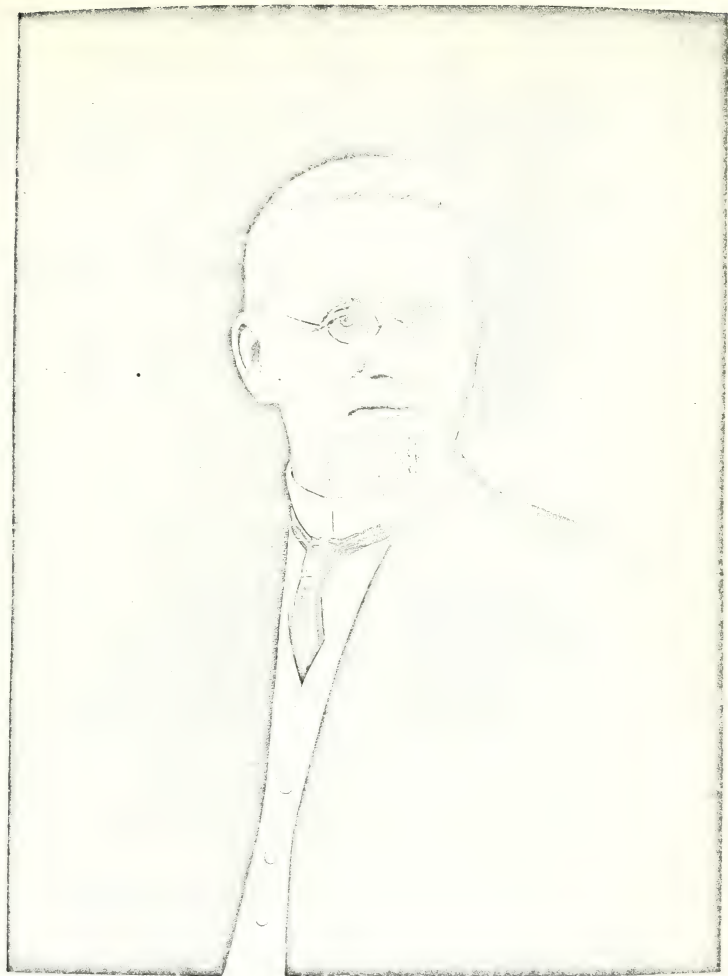
form of the letter S. The wire was placed upon the market years before a patent was applied to protect it. Others were working along the same line, but Mr. Haish had the right idea and the energy to develop it, and became the leader and advance agent of the new era in fencing. While he has had imitators, the principles evolved by him have never been changed, but used on all subsequent machines, for it was his device that made barb wire a merchantable product.

The first spool of barb wire shipped to California he packed in a half-barrel, as the railroad companies refused to handle it unless the barbs were covered. A new difficulty presented itself, but Mr. Haish proved equal to it and sought to preserve his wires from rust by placing paint in troughs in front of the twister, but, finding that this would not work out successfully, eventually secured a varnish which has continued very satisfactory. Many false claimants arose, but Mr. Haish succeeded in holding to his invention, and reaped accordingly. As he has himself stated, the following summary gives concisely what he has accomplished: "The 'S' barb was my invention and the first practical and commercially successful barb wire introduced. One of my early patents shows the first iron post for field fence with a section of woven wire. I had in operation the first twisting and spooling device. I sent out to the trade the first wooden spool on which barb wire is wound, no change since. I secured the first dipping paint for barb wire. I introduced the first automatic barb wire machinery. The principles involved in my hand machines for twisting, spooling and putting on the barbs were the same as now used in all automatic barb wire machinery. I introduced a new era in methods of advertising which are in vogue today."

Mr. Haish was born near Carlsruhe, Germany, March 9, 1827, a son of Christian and Christine (Layman) Haish, natives of Baden, Germany, from whence they emigrated to the United States in 1835, settling first in Pennsylvania, but later moving to Crawford County, Ohio, which then contained but a small settlement in the heart of the virgin forest. Jacob Haish came to Illinois soon after the family migration westward, and his father joined him on a farm which he had secured in Du Page County. By his first wife, Christian Haish had six children, Jacob Haish being the only survivor. Jacob Haish had attended school held in a primitive log cabin in Crawford County, Ohio, although

at the same time he was expected to give assistance with the work on the farm. Owing to the fact that his father was a carpenter, Jacob Haish was given a good practical training in that trade, and his natural talent for inventive work was thus stimulated and developed. Leaving home at the age of nineteen years, he worked on a farm in Du Page County, and then was in a hotel at Oak Plains, now Maywood, Ill., moving to Naperville, where, May 24, 1847, he married Miss Sophia Ann Brown, a daughter of a farmer. The young couple commenced their life together on Mr. Brown's farm, but within two years Mr. Haish was able to purchase a farm in Pierce Township, De Kalb County. As his health would not stand the work of the farm, however, Mr. Haish went to Kaneville, Ill., and resumed carpentering. In 1853, he and his wife became pioneers of Buena Vista, now De Kalb, Ill., Mr. Haish erecting a tiny home for them. A spur of the railroad was extended to the settlement soon thereafter, and the rapidity with which the town grew suggested to Mr. Haish the desirability of establishing a lumber yard. In connection with his yard he carried on his building operations and eventually developed into the inventor, manufacturer and capitalist he is today. His factory now covers 40,000 square feet of floor space, is steam heated and electrically lighted. This plant was erected at a cost of over \$100,000. Other interests controlled by Mr. Haish are the Jacob Haish State Bank, which he founded in 1884; companies for the manufacture of a manure spreader, a farmer's gas engine, a cream separator and various products connected with the wire industry such as nails, staples, and similar commodities.

The success which has attended Mr. Haish's efforts is well-merited, and he has ever been generous in assisting others. He has given largely towards the cause of education in De Kalb, and his charities are almost numberless. Among other donations was that of \$14,000 to the State Normal School, for the library now known as the Haish library, and he has responded generously to appeals from similar institutions. In addition he has erected several school buildings at his own expense, and contributes heavily towards religious organizations. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, but he does not confine his liberality to this denomination. In his home life Mr. Haish finds his ideal, for his wife, who has shared his joys and sorrows, dis-



Jacobzkrish

couragements and triumphs with him, is a true helpmeet. The friends they have chosen from their wide acquaintance are most numerous and the warm regard and true esteem in which Mr. and Mrs. Haish are held is of that gratify-

ing sort which has congeniality, strong and worthy purposes and faith as the seed from which it springs. On May 24, 1914, Mr. and Mrs. Haish celebrated the sixty-seventh anniversary of their marriage.

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RUFUS EMERSON DODGE.

Success in life along any path of endeavor demands honesty, energy, proper preparation, conscientiousness and self reliance. Genius may also be present but for permanency, practical qualities and the homely virtues are necessary. To the undoubted possession of these may we, in part, attribute the success that has crowned the efforts of Dr. Rufus E. Dodge, who has figured prominently in the medical profession of Chicago, for a number of years, and has maintained throughout his entire career a high standard of professional ethics and scientific principles. Rufus Emerson Dodge was born at Mullet Lake, in the upper peninsula of Michigan, August 6, 1873, and is a son of Anson R. and Sylvia J. (Gee) Dodge. They are worthy descendants of prominent old American families, intelligent, earnest, honest people. Both the Dodge and Gee families were represented in the War of the Revolution, and the paternal great-great-grandfather of Dr. Dodge, born in 1730, married a sister of General Joseph Warren, who commanded the American forces at the battle of Bunker Hill. The early ancestors came from England and settled in Massachusetts during the period of American colonization. Anson R. Dodge and wife were born in Ashtabula County, O., and are now residents of Saginaw, Mich., where Mr. Dodge is engaged in a lumber business and is numbered among the influential and prominent residents of Saginaw County, where he has also held important political offices. Of the four children born to Anson R. Dodge and wife, three sons and a daughter, but two sons survive, Dwight W., of Saginaw, Mich., and Rufus E., of Chicago.

The early educational training of Dr. Dodge was secured in the public schools of his native county, and when thirteen years of age he became a student in the public schools of Saginaw, where he passed through consecutive grades to his graduation from the high school when eighteen years of age. From the time that he was a boy he had held to the resolution to one day become a professional man, and chose medicine as that most likely to prove congenial and profitable. Therefore, following his graduation from

the high school he began making plans as to the best method of bearing the expenses of a college education and secured a position with a manufacturing concern with which he remained for four years, in this way earning every dollar necessary to carry him through college. In 1895 he entered Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago and completed a four-years' course, being graduated with the class of 1899. During his senior year he spent six months as an interne in the Hahnemann Hospital and this brought him broad and practical experience that enabled him to readily and successfully discharge the duties which have devolved upon him in private practice. He has been medical examiner for the Commercial Life Insurance Company and also for the Knights of Maccabees, and is fleet surgeon for the Columbia Yacht Club, of which he is a life member. He formerly served on the staff of the Hahnemann Hospital but prefers to concentrate his energies upon his private practice and is now serving only on the staff of the Rhodes Avenue Hospital. He has business interests in addition to his professional duties and is now chairman of the board of directors and treasurer of the Mark Process Company, a \$1,000,000 corporation, with offices in the Fisher building. He was also vice-president of the Crescent Gold Mining Company.

On August 16, 1893, Dr. Dodge was united in marriage with Miss Millie M. Byerlein, of Saginaw, Mich., a lady of culture and refinement, who died March 15, 1895, leaving one son, Anson P., who survived his young mother but two months. Dr. Dodge is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of Maccabees. Along professional lines he is connected with the Homeopathic Medical Society, the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Society, and the American Institute of Homeopathy. He is fond of yachting and outdoor sports of all kinds. He has maintained his office at No. 3300 Cottage Grove avenue for a number of years and resides at No. 535 E. Thirty-fourth street. He has an extensive and lucrative practice, holds to high ideals in his professional service and he is justly numbered among the

leading professional men of his city, which is distinguished for high rank in the medical profession. The spirit of progress which has been the dominant factor of the opening years of the twentieth century has been manifest in no connection more strongly than in the science of medicine. Investigation and research have brought forth many scientific facts and established principles, and step by step, Dr. Dodge has kept pace with the march of advancement. His pro-

fessional service has ever been discharged with a keen sense of conscientious obligation and his skill has brought him to a prominent position. He is intelligently interested in all that pertains to modern progress and improvement, not only along professional but also material and moral lines, always finding time to study great public questions and ever ready to lend his influence for the betterment of humanity.

ISAAC LEONARD ELLWOOD.

In the death of Isaac Leonard Ellwood the city of DeKalb lost one of its most useful citizens—a man, who not only recognized his duties but performed them faithfully, industriously and conscientiously—one who went even beyond this and zealously guarded and in every way sought to promote its interests. The city administration also lost a counselor whose place it will be hard to fill. The loss of such a man, standing for honest government, for opposition to gang rule, for careful financial management, for efficiency in all matters pertaining to the city's welfare, and who entertained and illustrated the highest ideal of good citizenship, is no ordinary loss. Such men are not so plentiful that their passing away is a matter of only current interest. Not alone, however, as a public official was Mr. Ellwood an integral factor in the activities of DeKalb, but was also potent in the busy marts of commerce and trade. The head of one of the city's chief manufacturing plants, he long held a position of prestige among the business men here, and the reputation he enjoyed was built up by years of honest fulfillment of every obligation.

Isaac Leonard Ellwood was born August 3, 1833, at Salt Springville, Montgomery County, N. Y. He traced his ancestry back to Thomas Ellwood, the famous Quaker, who was born near London in 1639, and who was disinherited by his father on account of his religious belief. He received his education principally from John Milton, the poet, and it was at his suggestion that the beautiful poem, "Paradise Regained," was written in 1671. After having written "Paradise Lost," Milton submitted it to Ellwood for criticism, and after commending it the latter said: "Thou hast said much here of Paradise Lost, but what hast thou to say about Paradise Found?" Milton declared that it was this question that inspired the writing of the latter poem. The name of Thomas Ellwood is

highly honored wherever the Society of Friends has a foothold. His autobiography has been printed in this country, and the Quaker poet, John Greenleaf Whittier, honored his memory with a memoir. He was greatly persecuted on account of his beliefs, but bore all vilification and abuse with a manly courage and patience that eventually won the admiration of his worst enemies. The Ellwood coat-of-arms, found upon the panels of an old castle in England and described in several published works on heraldry, has the motto, *Fide et Sedulitate*. The authenticity of this tradition concerning the ancestry of the family cannot be indisputably verified, for Thomas Ellwood mentioned no children in his autobiography, and his brother died young, so that Isaac Leonard Ellwood may have descended from an uncle of Thomas Ellwood, but the stock is the same. The family was established in America in 1748, when Richard Ellwood, his wife and two children, came to this country and settled in the Mohawk valley, near St. Johnsville, N. Y. Two years later was erected a stone building on what was then known as King's Road. This house, which still stands and is in remarkably good preservation, is now located near the line of the New York Central Railroad. The lower story was built for defense and the only openings in the wall besides the strong door were portholes which are still to be seen, as well as bullet holes in the wood. At his death, a few years later, Richard Ellwood left four sons: Richard, Isaac, Benjamin and Peter, and two daughters, one of whom married a Scranton and the other a Van Allen.

Isaac Ellwood, the grandfather of Isaac Leonard Ellwood, had a farm about six miles from Fort Champlain, and there his death occurred when he was between sixty and seventy years of age. John Ellwood, one of his sons, died at Oneida, N. Y.; another, Abram, was the father of

Isaac L. Ellwood. He married Sarah DeLong, a daughter of James DeLong, a native of France, and they became the parents of seven sons, namely: Chauncey, deceased, who was at one time mayor of Sycamore, Ill.; Reuben, formerly of Sycamore and a member of Congress, also deceased; Alonzo, who was the state grand master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a merchant of Sycamore, but has passed away; Livingston, who engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at Schenectady, N. Y., until his death; Hiram, at one time mayor of DeKalb, now deceased; James E., ex-postmaster of Sycamore; and Isaac L. There were also three daughters: Mrs. Livingston Walrod, who came with her sister, Mrs. Joseph Sixbury, to DeKalb County, Ill., in 1835, and they resided here until their deaths; the other sister, Mrs. Alida Young, also dying here.

The educational advantages of Isaac Leonard Ellwood were somewhat limited, as his parents were people of moderate means, and were able to secure for their children only a training in the rudimentary branches. When still a lad, he secured employment at driving a team on the Erie Canal, at ten dollars a month, and subsequently he became a clerk and was employed as salesman until his eighteenth year. At that time, the country was thrown into a state of excitement by the discovery of gold in California, whence young Ellwood made his way with other ambitious and adventurous youths. Four years of life in the West followed, filled with various experiences and varying fortune, but eventually, by frugality and thrift, he managed to accumulate enough to establish himself in business in a modest way and, returning to DeKalb, he opened up a little hardware store that formed the nucleus for the great business he enjoyed in later years. It was, however, in the manufacture of barbed wire that Mr. Ellwood made his greatest fortune. With Joseph F. Glidden, he secured patents and formed a partnership for the manufacture of this new fencing material, which Mr. Glidden had invented, and which still bears his name. The subsequent profits were enormous, but Mr. Glidden disposed of his interests to the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, of Massachusetts, in 1876, and they together, after some years of litigation, issued licenses to various factories. Later Mr. Ellwood became the sole owner of the great industry at DeKalb, which he conducted under the style of the I. L. Ellwood Manufacturing Company. Gradually, the

use of barbed wire became general, not only the farmers but the railroads using great quantities of it. Mr. Ellwood had the courage to devise and the ability to carry through to a successful conclusion new and progressive ideas. He spent nearly one million dollars in the perfecting of a machine that takes the raw wire from the coil, and bars, twists and spools it ready for the trade, and when the machine was complete, it was found that it would do the work of eight men and do it more perfectly. This was only one of the machines that made the I. L. Ellwood Manufacturing Company factory one of the best equipped in the state. He also engaged extensively in the manufacture of wire nails and woven wire fencing but eventually disposed of his interests therein to the American Steel & Wire Company, a \$50,000,000 corporation, which was organized by Mr. Ellwood, together with John W. Gates and John Lambert, and is now one of the subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Company.

It was to the efforts of Isaac Leonard Ellwood that the training school for teachers, long recognized as a very desirable institution in the center of a locality boasting of the best graded and high schools in the state, was eventually secured, he spending several months at Springfield and accomplishing the passage of a bill through the Legislature, in 1895, which provided for the Northern Illinois State Normal School. He was made one of the trustees of this institution and was largely responsible in having it located in DeKalb. Shortly thereafter, Mr. Ellwood platted the I. L. Ellwood addition to DeKalb, where he erected club houses and residences for the accommodation of the school people, and this addition he presented to the children, with the agreement that they would install cement walks, a paved street, a sewer system and shade trees, and today this addition is one of the show places of DeKalb.

Mr. Ellwood was married, at the home of William A. Miller at DeKalb, January 27, 1859, to Miss Harriet Miller, and they had seven children: William L., Mrs. Harriet Mayo, Mrs. Mary Lewis, Mrs. Jessie Ray of Denver, Colo., E. Perry, and two sons who died in infancy. Mrs. John Lewis has also passed away. William L. Ellwood for several years was engaged in importing and breeding French draft horses, making annual trips to France and personally attending to the purchase and selection of his stock. He has entire charge of the Ellwood stock farms, located in the vicinity of DeKalb

and containing 3,400 acres of land. He also owns 400,000 acres of Texas land.

In his political affiliations, Isaac L. Ellwood was always a Republican, and took a keen and intelligent interest in affairs of a public nature. On June 5, 1902, he was made a member of the railroad and warehouse commission of Illinois, serving thereon for four years, and was also on the staffs of Governors Tanner and Yates, thus being entitled to the rank of colonel. In addition to the handsome DeKalb residence of the family, where Mrs. Ellwood has established a museum for the housing of the many interesting

articles collected in her extensive travels, Col. and Mrs. Ellwood had a winter home at Palatka, Florida. Whatever success Mr. Ellwood accomplished was due to his own efforts. From small beginnings he built up his business to colossal dimensions by his native ability, his knowledge of men, his courage and foresight and his strict attention to business. His generosity was unbounded and he had an army of pensioners almost as large as his army of employees, while in a public way the labors he performed in the cause of education cannot be overestimated. They will stand as his monument.

EDWARD L. MAYO.

Edward L. Mayo, M. D., so lived that his memory deserves to be perpetuated by his contemporaries and his usefulness in his day and generation recalled as an inspiration to those who come after. He was an ideal physician, irradiating the sick room with the light of a cheerful presence, his word and smile frequently banishing the clouds that had gathered around discouraged sufferers. He was enthusiastic in the following of his profession, was an eager student as long as he lived, and possessed the well poised understanding that enabled him to weigh fairly and make a settled decision concerning every scientific discovery. Edward L. Mayo was born June 16, 1843, at Sycamore, Ill., and was the son of Hon. E. L. Mayo, who early came to this section and later served on the bench with distinction. Passing creditably through the public schools, an interested although never a brilliant student, Edward L. Mayo secured an excellent working education. Having decided upon his chosen career by the time he reached his majority, he became a medical student under Dr. Bryant at Sycamore and continued his studies with Dr. Garvin, both men of medical authority, until prepared for special training and necessary experiment, when he entered Rush Medical College at Chicago. He was one of the large class that was graduated from that noted medical school in 1868 and almost immediately entered upon professional work, selecting Malta, Ill., as his initial field of practice. Dr. Mayo made lifelong friends during his seven years of practice there and there were many to protest when, in 1875, he felt it incumbent on him to seek a still wider circle of usefulness. Then he located at De Kalb and that city remained his home during the remainder of his life, his death occurring there on March 2, 1905, in his sixty-

second year. Although other fields of activity were open to him he remained ever loyal to his chosen one and ceaselessly followed the healing art until near the close of his own life, when retirement became necessary on account of his own failing health. It was only then that he consented to give care to himself, he who had for so many years watched and battled with disease for others, but the genial climate of Florida and of California possessed no lasting cure and it was his own choice to spend his closing days in his home where a wealth of tender affection surrounded him to the end.

In 1872 Dr. Mayo married Miss Alice Ballou, a daughter of W. P. Ballou, and two children were born to them, a son and daughter, Ross E. and Alice L. Mrs. Mayo passed away September 28, 1880. In 1897 Dr. Mayo was married (second) to Miss Harriet M. Ellwood, a daughter of Col. I. L. Ellwood, and one son was born to them, Edward Mayo. For many years the Mayo home on the corner of Main and First streets, De Kalb, was the scene of gracious hospitality, a meeting place for the city's most cultured and refined, and the center of this home, its inspiration, was Dr. Mayo. No resident of the city was better known, not because of any self-exploitation, but rather for those useful qualities of citizenship and true manhood that caused him to interest himself in everything concerning the public welfare and to give help in every direction where responsibilities and burdens were heaviest. It is a generally accepted truism that no man of genius or acknowledged ability can be justly or adequately judged on the morrow of his death. Time is needed to ripen the estimate upon work which can only be viewed on all sides in the calm atmosphere of a more or less remote period from the time



E. L. Mayo M. D.

of its completion. This remark is in no sense inappropriate to the case of Dr. Mayo. His life ended, his work completed, he still holds a secure place in the memory of those who were his associates, for his labors were of the quality that will continue to live for many years. His charities were many, but the full extent of his philanthropy was known only to himself, for he

was no blatant, ostentatious giver—his charities took the form of quiet help, freely given, the true philanthropy which asked for no return or expected it. Probably no man in his profession in De Kalb county was more widely known, and certainly none had more friends. He honored his profession and was honored by it.

JOHN MARTIN LITTLEJOHN.

Scientific investigation has brought the different schools of medicine into closer and more helpful relations. It is against the ethics of the profession for any individual to maintain secrecy concerning the method of practice or a remedy used in the restoration of life, and the practitioner, therefore, who desires to advance, has every opportunity to broaden his knowledge and base it upon the most thorough and scientific investigation. Moreover it is a self-evident fact that the followers of one school are quickly and effectively taking up methods introduced by other schools and that principles of practice formerly condemned are now being generally adopted as time has tested the value of their worth. One is led to this train of reflection in reviewing the history of Dr. John Martin Littlejohn, who, since 1900, has been president and professor of theory and practice of osteopathic therapeutics in the Littlejohn College and Hospital of Chicago. He has also occupied professorships in other medical colleges and his studies have covered a wide range. He has not sought to confine his knowledge to those branches taught by a single institution, and the result is that he is able to choose from the various schools and methods of practice that which he deems most essential and valuable for specific cases. Dr. Littlejohn has had the benefit of instruction both in the old world and in the new.

John M. Littlejohn was born in the city of Glasgow, Scotland, February 15, 1867, and is a son of the Rev. James and Elizabeth Walker (Scott) Littlejohn. He is numbered among the alumni of the University of Glasgow and having studied for the ministry was ordained in 1896. He afterward engaged in teaching theology for a year and then resumed his studies, winning in time the degrees of A. M., B. D. and LL. B. Attracted by the opportunities offered, Dr. Littlejohn came to the United States, and in the year 1892-3 was a fellow at Columbia

College in New York City. He won the degree of Ph. D. in 1894, and since has been the recipient of the honorary degrees of D. D. and LL. D. On the completion of a course in Dunham Medical College he received the M. D. degree, which has also been conferred upon him by Hering College.

From early manhood Dr. Littlejohn has been connected with educational work, first as teacher in Glasgow University, and later as president of Rosemount College, Glasgow, to which position he was elected in 1890. He severed his connection with that institution on coming to America and in 1894 he was elected to the presidency of Amity College, at College Springs, Iowa. Carrying his investigation into the field of osteopathy, he became associated with the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo., in 1898, as professor of physiology and psychology, and was also dean of the faculty from that year until 1900. During the period of his residence in Chicago he has occupied the professorship of physiology at the Hahnemann Medical College and also in the Hering Medical College. Becoming the founder of the Littlejohn College and Hospital in 1900, he has since been its president and is professor of theory and practice of osteopathic therapeutics. In the school he has surrounded himself with an able corps of lecturers and teachers and has done much to advance and promulgate the theory, scientific principles and methods of practice for which the school stands. He is today one of the foremost exponents of osteopathy, not only of this country but of the old world. He is a member of the Chicago Osteopathic Association, Illinois Osteopathic Society, the American Osteopathic Association and the regular Homeopathic Society, and is a life member of the council of the University of Glasgow. Besides being a fellow and a gold medalist of the Society of Science, London (1898), he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Literature of

Great Britain in 1890. He was editor of the *Journal of Science of Osteopathy*, 1900-1903, of the *Osteopathic World*, from 1903 to 1905, is now editor of the *Bulletin Journal of Health*, Chicago. Dr. Littlejohn is also a member of the United Editors' Association of the United States. His scientific and literary articles have covered a wide range and on various subjects he has been heard on the lecture platform. He is author of, "Christian Sabbatism" (1892); "The Political Theory of the Schoolmen and Grotius" (three parts) (1894); "The Evolution of the State" (1895); "Lecture Notes on Physiology" (1898); "Text-Book on Physiology" (1898); "Lectures on Psycho-Physiology" (1899); "Lectures on Psycho-Pathology" (1900); "Journal of the Science of Osteopathy" (1900-3); "Science of Osteopathy" (1899); a "Treatise on Osteopathy" (1902); "Principles of Osteopathy and Theory and Practice of Osteopathic Therapeutics" (1907), and "Psychiatry" (1908). His latest contribution is the result of laboratory experiments conducted for some years in relation to "toxicosis and mechanical obstruction as the causes of the so-called malignant diseases," published in the *Journal of the Osteo-*

pathic Association and in the annual bulletin of the Research Institute for 1910. He is a contributor on osteopathy in the *Encyclopedia Americana* and the International Congress of the Arts and Sciences.

On the 11th of August, 1900, in Ipswich, Dr. Littlejohn was married to Miss Mable Alice Thompson, and unto them have been born six children: Mary Elizabeth Helen, Mabel Emma, James, Edgar, Martin, John Martin and Elizabeth Alice. The family reside at Lake Bluff, Illinois. Such in brief is the history of Dr. John M. Littlejohn, who is continuously carrying his research far and wide into the realms of science and who day by day learns from actual practice and experience lessons that have not only been used for the benefit of his pupils but have also formed the basis of writings that, widely read in this and foreign lands, have made his service of unmeasured value to humanity. He is actuated by high ideals—to know something higher, to do something better, than he has known and done the day before, and thus he is constantly reaching out along far-reaching lines of usefulness for the benefit of his fellowmen.

CHARLES HENROTIN.

For more than a half century the late Charles Henrotin was a resident of Chicago, during all of which period he had been prominently identified with her commercial and material progress and her financial interests, and in no less a degree had he been an influencing factor in the social life and diplomatic circles of the city. He was of distinguished ancestry, inheriting, with an honorable name, physical strength, a fine mental organization and grace of body, and these, improved by broad culture, resolute purpose and a life of probity and rectitude, carried him to an enviable place in the regard and affection of men, and enabled him to achieve much for his own reputation, for the welfare of his country and his adopted city, and for the benefit of his contemporaries, those who have worked for the advancement of the best interests of the Illinois metropolis.

Charles Henrotin was born at Brussels, Belgium, April 15, 1843, and was a son of Dr. Joseph F. and Adele (Kinson) Henrotin, also natives of that country. The family emigrated to the United States in 1848, the father engaging in medical practice in Chicago, shortly afterward gaining recognition by his valuable

and self-sacrificing services during the cholera epidemic that swept the city from 1850 until 1854, and subsequently became widely known as an able physician and surgeon. He continued in active practice in Chicago until his death, which occurred in 1876. Further distinction in the field of medicine and surgery is attached to the name through the scientific achievements of the late Dr. Ferdinand Henrotin, in whose honor was named the Henrotin Memorial Hospital on North La Salle Street, Chicago.

Brought to Chicago in his fifth year, Charles Henrotin pursued his education in the schools of this city until 1856, when he was matriculated in the College of Tournai, in Belgium, therein pursuing a four years' course, which he completed by graduation with the class of 1860. His tastes from earliest boyhood were extremely literary and this strain in his nature was an influencing force throughout his entire life, leading him into close and pleasant association with the distinguished men of this and other countries. Mr. Henrotin returned from Belgium in 1860 to become a member of the staff of General Fremont, with the rank of lieutenant, at Cape Girardeau, Mo. After re-

signing that position, he entered the financial field, with the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company, Chicago, of which he became cashier in 1866, succeeding Lyman J. Gage, former secretary of the United States Treasury. Broad and varied experience in connection with that institution well qualified him to engage in business on his own account, and in 1877 he turned his attention to the conduct of a private banking and brokerage business. His word came to be largely accepted as authority upon questions of finance, for the character of his business placed him prominently in the front rank among Chicago's financiers. Mr. Henrotin promoted numerous large enterprises. As a broker he represented the English syndicates for the sale of the breweries of Chicago and the Union Stock Yards. He dealt extensively in the bonds and scrip of Chicago during the period of the city's financial embarrassment, from 1878 until 1880, and paid the city interest on bonds for the year 1877, advancing the money for a year to prevent default. In 1881 he established the first telephone company of Paris, France, and afterward financed many important business projects not only in this city but elsewhere. He was the principal organizer and promoter of the Chicago Stock Exchange, was chosen its first president, and served for two other terms; was also a member of the New York Stock Exchange for many years, and was connected with the Chicago Board of Trade. High honors were conferred upon Mr. Henrotin in public and semi-public connections. He was chosen a director of the World's Columbian Exposition, in 1892, and was a member of several of the most important committees connected with the management of that great exhibiton. In 1876 he was appointed the successor of his father, Dr. Joseph F. Henrotin, at the time of the latter's death, in the office of Belgian consul in this city, and in the same year he was further honored by appointment to the office of Consul General of the Ottoman Empire, and held both offices continuously until his death, which occurred July 25, 1914.

In 1869 Mr. Henrotin was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Martin, of Chicago, and of their family, three sons are living, namely: Edward C., who is engaged in agricultural pursuits in the state of New York; Charles M., a consulting mining engineer of Chicago, who for several years was manager of the De Beers

Diamond Mine Company, at Kimberley, South Africa; and Norris B., of Chicago, who is the representative of the banking and bond house of Harvey Fisk & Company, of New York City. Mrs. Henrotin was born at Portland, Me., July 6, 1847, a daughter of Edward Byam and Sarah Ellen (Norris) Martin, the former of whom was born at Camden, Me., in 1812, and the latter at Portland, that state, in 1824. They were married at Portland in 1846, and subsequently moved to New Haven, Conn., where they resided until 1860, then removed to England, settling in the Isle of Wight, where they resided until 1868, when, on account of Mr. Martin's extensive investments in Chicago, the family removed to this city at that time. He did not live long thereafter, however, dying suddenly in 1869. Mrs. Martin survived her husband a number of years, dying about 1897.

Mrs. Henrotin is well known in social and club circles, both in Chicago and abroad. She was vice president of the auxiliary of the World's Fair Congresses; was twice president of the Federation of Women's Clubs of the United States; is president of the Illinois Industrial School for Girls, a trustee of the University of Illinois, and a member of the Juvenile Protective Association. She is a valued member of a number of important social clubs, of which the more prominent are the Fortnightly, the Chicago Woman's and the Friday clubs. She has been honored with the decoration of the Chefeakat of Turkey, the Palmes Academic of France, and others of French and Belgian distinction. She has long taken a most active and helpful part in social and charitable work everywhere, her kind heart and sympathetic nature having caused her to respond to the call of benevolence.

Among the decorations conferred upon Mr. Henrotin were: The Order of Commander of the Medjidiee and Commander of the Osmanic of Turkey; officer of the Legion of Honor of Belgium; Chevallier of the Crown of Belgium; the highest decoration of the Civic Cross of Belgium, presented in recognition of his thirty-five years of consular service; and Chevallier of the Legion of Honor of France. His club relations were with the most prominent social organizations of the city, including the Germania, Banker's, Chicago, and other clubs. He was recognized as a leader not alone in the field of finance, where his operations were so

extensive, but also in municipal and governmental affairs, in the social life of the city and in the discussion of themes of broad and vital

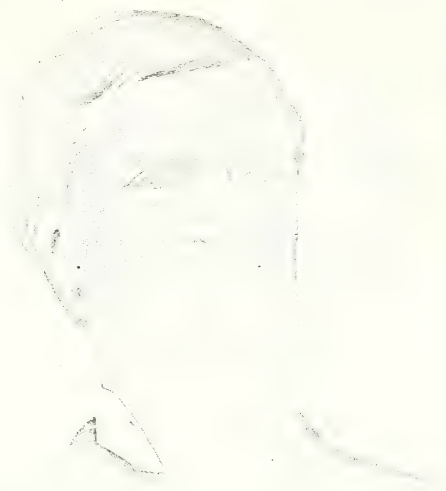
significance. Personally, his appearance was prepossessing, his manner genial and his companionship charming.

ALBON ELDRED WILSON.

Prominent among the early settlers of Greene County were the families of Eldreds and Braces, who came from New York to Illinois in 1820, where they entered land and encountered all the privations of pioneer life. A considerable portion of the land they entered, which is now very valuable, is still held by descendants of the families. One of these and a man who really led, in recent years, in all movements looking toward the improvement of agricultural conditions in the locality, and set the example of advanced farming, was the late Albion Eldred Wilson, an extensive owner of Greene County farm land, as well as a prominent citizen of Carrollton for many years prior to his regretted demise. He was born near Quincy, Adams County, Ill., August 1, 1842, son of James Hervey and Clara Eldred Wilson, the former a native of Kentucky, born near Marion, in Crittendon County, December 29, 1814. When fifteen years of age James H. Wilson came with his parents to Illinois, and settled east of St. Louis. He attended the Shurtleff College at Alton, and the Illinois College at Jacksonville. On November 4, 1841, he was united in marriage with Miss Clara Eldred at the home of her parents, William and Ruth Brace Eldred, two and one-half miles west of Carrollton, and went to live on their farm near Quincy. To this union was born one son, Albion Eldred. Clara E. Wilson died at Chesterfield, Ill., October 18, 1851, when only twenty-nine years of age. James H. Wilson died at Sandoval, Ill., January 25, 1890.

After the death of his mother, Albion Eldred Wilson made his home with his grandparents, William and Ruth Brace Eldred. In this historic home, whose descendants have done much to secure the development of Greene County, many of whom are prominent in agriculture, banking and mercantile pursuits, as well as other occupations and professions in the county, Mr. Wilson grew to manhood in close companionship with the youngest member of the family, Elon A. Eldred. Together they attended the Centerville district school. Mr. Wilson later became a student at the Illinois College, Jacksonville, and the State Normal, at Normal, afterwards becoming one of the popular educa-

tors of Greene County. From 1880 until 1883 he was engaged in the grocery business in Carrollton. On April 18, 1883, he was united in marriage with Miss Cassie Robertson, at the home of her parents, the late John Robertson and wife of Jacksonville, Ill. Mr. Robertson's parents were early settlers in Morgan County. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson resided on their beautiful farm at the Bluffs until November, 1898, when they purchased the old Alexander Lynn residence property in Carrollton, and built thereon the handsome home where they resided at the time of his death. Believing in the future of Greene County lands, Mr. Wilson invested heavily, owning at the time of his death a large tract, including much rich bottom land, which he improved, leveled and installed thereon a pumping plant, thus reclaiming land that is as fertile as any in the state, but which was, previous to that time, considered worthless. Mr. Wilson aided in laying out and naming the town of Eldred and in developing a valuable stone quarry in that locality, and, largely through his efforts and generosity, the organization of the Baptist church at Eldred was made possible. He served on the building committee for the erection of this church, and also for a time as one of its trustees, although he was a member of the Carrollton Presbyterian Church, which body he served as elder the last twelve years of his life. He was also a faithful teacher in the Sunday school, and a regular attendant at the services of the church so long as he was able. Active and generous, he is greatly missed. A diligent student of God's word, he stored up rich truths and precious promises, which, during the final days of his life, came to him with renewed force. Mr. Wilson was a man of high ideals in life, conscientious and honest in all his dealings, his word his bond, a lover of home where his loss is most keenly felt, kind to those in need, and in his every-day life exemplifying the principles which he professed. Interested in every good work, he did much to aid in driving the liquor interests from Greene County. Fraternally he was a Mason, having been a member of the Carrollton lodge. During the Civil war Mr. Wilson served for a time in the Commissary



A. E. Wilson

Department, his youth preventing his acceptance as a soldier. Throughout his life he adhered to the principles of the men he esteemed so highly during the stirring times that tried men's souls as by fire. He voted the Republican ticket. At personal sacrifice he accepted some of the public offices, serving the city of Carrollton two terms as alderman, and the town of Bluffdale as supervisor. The new Court House, which reflects much to the credit and honor of the county, was built during his term of office, he serving on the building committee. Naturally energetic, Mr. Wilson never spared himself or failed if duty or business called. After the Chicago and Alton bought the Litchfield, Carrollton and Western Railroad, the line running from the Illinois River to Litchfield, work was begun early one Sunday morning, employees commencing at the river, to take up the track. In company with Mr. T. C. Hussey, of Carrollton, Mr. Wilson immediately took steps to save the road, and had an injunction served whereby the line to Eldred, the principal shipping point for the western part of the county, was retained.

Realizing the boys of today are the men of tomorrow, Mr. Wilson always felt a deep interest in young people, especially young men, some of whom attribute much of their success in life to his kindness and personal influence. Among these is Dr. Chauncey E. Tennant, a prominent young physician and surgeon of Denver, Colo., who, coming from his boyhood home in St. Louis, spent many summers with Mr. and Mrs. Wilson on their farm. Dr. Tennant, learning of Mr. Wilson's serious illness, came to spend a week with him. During this time Mr. Wilson's health improved, and, by the advice of the attending physician, Dr. Howard Burns, October 1, 1912, Dr. Tennant accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Wilson to the Bailey Sanatorium at Lincoln, Neb.

Mr. Wilson had been in failing health for about two years, but he seemed to improve, and it was hoped by seeking a warmer climate his life might be prolonged, but he passed away, from an attack of heart failure, October 25, 1912, at 4:50 P. M. Dr. Tennant, although obliged to return to his busy life, was in constant communication with Dr. Bailey who, knowing his ability, valued his counsel. Dr. Tennant gave to Mr. Wilson the tender care and anxious solicitude of a son, returning to Lincoln three days prior to Mr. Wilson's death, he accompanied Mrs. Wilson on her sad journey home. The funeral was held at the late residence on Maple avenue, October 28, at two o'clock P. M., services being conducted by Rev. W. B. Shirey of the Presbyterian Church. A large number of relatives and friends were present and the services were very impressive. The body was gently laid to rest in the city cemetery by the loving hands of nephews.

Since the death of Alton Eldred Wilson, the Carrollton Mausoleum has been built and the body of Mr. Wilson placed in the Wilson Apartment of the same.

Mrs. Wilson survives, and mourns the loss of an affectionate and devoted husband. Mr. Wilson left a large circle of relatives and friends. In the final distribution of his property Mr. Wilson gave \$10,000 for charitable and benevolent purposes. He is gone, but his works live on. The influence of his useful life, so unassuming, so beautiful and fragrant with love and beneficence, falls like a gracious benediction on all who knew him. Earth is poorer and Heaven is richer by his death. What a memory to cherish, and what a reward must await such a life. Truly, one of God's faithful stewards.

CHARLES CARROLL BOYLES.

The man who can reorganize and build up definite relationships with others in his community is a benefactor, whether he labors as a professional man or as one in whom business interests are centered. Progress, aggressiveness, knowledge of men and events, are all needed in the life journey. Charles Carroll Boyles, of Winnetka, belongs to that class which, having made a long and successful trip through life, is now enjoying leisure, well earned. He is one of the early dry goods

merchants of Chicago, for some years retired from the scene of his former activities, and now living in comfort at Winnetka.

Charles Carroll Boyles was born near Montpelier, Vt., October 9, 1833, a son of Samuel and Mary L. (Barnes) Boyles, the former a native of Massachusetts, and the latter of New Hampshire. These parents moved from Vermont to New Hampshire when their son Charles was about two years old, and there at school age he began his education in the public school

of his district. At home until eighteen years of age, he then went to Salem, Mass., and found employment in a dry goods store, although prior to that, in spite of his tender years, he had served as assistant postmaster, being sworn into office before being of legal age. Leaving Salem in 1854, he went to Charleston, S. C., employed there in a dry goods store until 1857, at which time he first came to Chicago. Strange as it appears today, he, not satisfied with the business outlook among a population of 75,000, went on to cities farther west, finally establishing himself in a dry goods business in partnership with Charles Gossage at Davenport, Iowa. This partnership was of short duration, for a year later Mr. Gossage received an offer from his old employer, Charles W. DeLand, of Charleston, S. C., who had bought the old-established store of William Lee, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and he became a partner in that business. Mr. Boyles purchased the interest of Mr. Gossage and continued at Davenport for several years. Messrs. DeLand and Gossage sending for him, Mr. Boyles went to Cincinnati before the Civil war, and took charge of the office, afterwards becoming general manager of the business. In the fall of 1863 he returned to Chicago with Mr. Gossage, who had bought an interest in the store of W. M. Ross & Co., formerly Ross & Foster, then the largest store in the West, taking charge of the office and finances. This store failed in July, 1871, and Mr. Ross retired, the firm becoming Charles Gossage & Company, Mr. Boyles taking a half interest. In October, 1871, the store was totally destroyed by the terrible

fire, at that time it being located at Nos. 106, 108 and 110 State street. The insurance on the goods just paid the debts, leaving Mr. Boyles and his partner nothing. They had good credit, however, for their excellent records were known, and within three weeks their business reopened at No. 235 West Madison street with ample credit in New York. For three years they remained at that location, and then re-established themselves at their old numbers on State and Washington streets in a building that had been erected by Potter Palmer. They were the first merchants to establish a business on State street, also the first after the fire. This firm continued to do business at that location until 1883, in which year Mr. Gossage died, and Mr. Boyles soon after sold to Carson, Pirie & Company and retired from active business life. Soon after he retired he moved to Lake Geneva, where he made his home for thirty years, but a couple of years ago he came to Winnetka, where he now lives.

On October 12, 1864, Mr. Boyles married Miss Hannah Dickinson, a daughter of Albert F. and Ann Eliza (Anthony) Dickinson, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this work. She was born at Curtisville, Mass., February 8, 1838, and belonged to the first graduating class of the old Dearborn Seminary of Chicago.

A man of sterling principles, Mr. Boyles succeeded, and not only received his share of the material things of this world, but also has won and steadfastly retained the friendship and appreciation of those who know him. Charitable in word and deed, he has made many lives brighter through his generosity.

SHEA SMITH.

In the great throng of individuals that daily surges through the busy streets of the city of Chicago, may be found representatives of almost every section of the country, and as they gaze with natural wonder and admiration, on the huge business structures and note the evidences of comfort, wealth, culture, education and civic expenditure on every side, many, no doubt, ask the question of how all this remarkable development and solid advancement has been brought about in so short a time. The answer is that it is because here have arisen men like the late Shea Smith, men who have wrought with courage under early handicaps, who have built from the bottom with persisting patience, who have possessed the broad outlook

of enlightened understanding and have loved their city and been just to its demands while struggling to found securely their own business enterprises. Such men deserve to be remembered and their life histories carry lessons of incalculable benefit to a younger generation. Shea Smith was the founder of the firm of Shea Smith & Co., large manufacturing stationers, Chicago. He was born at Sandusky City, Ohio, July 26, 1850, and was a son of Robert A. and Priscilla (Barker) Smith. During his later years the father was interested largely in real estate.

Until he was ten years old Shea Smith attended the public schools of Sandusky City and for three years afterward was a student at

Toronto, Canada, and still later was a pupil in a school at Watseka, Ill. It was probably a boyish desire to see something of the world for himself, or a youthful spirit of adventure, that led him then to sever home ties and assume life's responsibilities for himself. He came to Chicago and as a newsboy provided for his necessities for a time and then shipped as a cabin boy on a schooner plying on Lake Michigan. Finding himself not particularly well equipped for a sailor's life, he soon found opportunity to run away and ere long once more reached Chicago, with which city he was ever afterward identified. He had natural leanings and these found expression by his seeking a position in a printer's shop and he remained to learn the business and finally embarked in the same himself. Success did not attend him in his initial enterprise and he met with several defeats before he found himself beyond the fear of failure and on the high road to the success which subsequently became his. In 1871 he expanded his printing business and thereafter included binding and the manufacturing and handling of stationery, under the firm style of Shea Smith & Co. The company was incorporated in 1884 under the same name, Mr. Smith being the head and front of the business at the beginning and continuing until his death, April 1, 1907. He was gifted with inventive genius and became widely known in this line first through his invention of the "Impression Book," which is a device, now in general use, for the copying of letters for filing. His company manufactures this, together with numerous other clever and popular devices in the same line and also does a wholesale and jobbing as well as a retail business. The high standing of this great business house is a testimonial to the industry, courage and perseverance of Mr. Smith, who fairly won the title of one of the "business builders" of Chicago.

CHARLES HENRY SMITH.

That "self-made man" is a very trite expression is due to the fact that so few men do gain truly notable success, solely through their own efforts. When someone does thus break through the stereotyped bonds of mediocrity, the novelty and surprise in the situation occasion comment. While opportunity does not smile at all men with equal favor, he who steps forward and firmly clasps her hand, who has

Although personally a man of peace, Mr. Smith was interested in military affairs and for a number of years was prominent in the Illinois National Guard. He enlisted in the First Infantry on October 6, 1875, and was made first lieutenant on September 4, 1877; was promoted captain on February 14, 1879, and was made major of the First Regiment on October 4, 1884. He resigned his commission as major on July 9, 1885, and was appointed adjutant on December 7, 1885, resigning on October 24, 1888. He was elected to the Veteran Corps of the First Infantry on June 4, 1889. From an early ancestor he inherited, perhaps, his military spirit and surely the right to be enrolled as a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, being a member of the Chicago Chapter of the same.

On September 17, 1874, Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Miss Eunice M. Clark, of Chicago, a daughter of Jonathan and Alice Clark, both natives of England. Jonathan Clark was formerly a very prominent building contractor in Chicago and as such erected a large number of the older structures in what is known as the "loop." The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith: Arthur Clark, who was born December 9, 1877; Harold Conger, who was born September 24, 1880, died in infancy; Una Gwendolin, who was born April 13, 1885; Alice Roselva, who was born March 28, 1888; and Lester Shea, who was born May 6, 1892.

Through the medium of the Presbyterian church, of which he was a member, Mr. Smith distributed much quiet benevolence. He was socially inclined and a welcome and companionable member of such distinctive organizations as the Union League, Press, Chicago Yacht and the South Shore Country clubs.

grit enough to hang on while she swirls him, sometimes clear of firm foot-holds, through the scurrying crowds of frenzied money-seekers, will most likely be guided to the goal of his ambition. This ability to recognize opportunity, no matter what her disguise, and the effective willingness to fight his way through any obstacle, are the two most salient characteristics of the man we call "self-made."

Charles Henry Smith was born at Camden, New York, October 2, 1856. His parents were Alfred and Caroline (Pond) Smith, both natives of Camden, where the father died when the child was but three years of age, having been a farmer, and it was with him, in this work, that the son obtained his first instructions along economic lines. When the lad was fourteen years old, his mother took him to Chicago with her, and here they made their permanent home. Charles attended the public schools near his home, on the west side of the city, and, while he was enrolled, made excellent progress. Before finishing the entire course, however, he withdrew from school and took a position in a gentlemen's furnishing store, where he remained for about two years. He then entered the employ of Murray & Nelson, commission merchants, continuing with them for fifteen years, but finally left in order to accept a higher position, with Hepburn, Smith & Co. Still later he became a trader for the firm of Lamson Brothers, which position he held until 1911, when he retired and devoted his energies to his private interests. Mr. Smith was the owner of considerable land in Brunswick County, N. C., and his connection there led him, in 1910, to compile and copyright a map of the county. This was the first map ever made of that particular district. Aside from his land holdings in the South, Mr. Smith was the owner of a number of strictly modern apartments in Chicago, the total value of which is very considerable. Mr. Smith had started in business as a clerk, on a very low salary; and the independence he enjoyed in the later years of his life was due solely to his undaunted determination to succeed and his wise discrimination in the choice of enterprise.

Charles Henry Smith was married in the Episcopal church, at Racine, on September 4, 1878, to Miss Nettie Harding, of Racine, Wis.,

who was a daughter of Joseph and Kate (Fox) Harding. They were natives of England and New York, respectively, and they married and came west to settle in Waukesha, Wis., before the Civil war. At the outbreak of the Rebellion, Joseph Harding enlisted and served through the war, in a Wisconsin regiment. Some time after the conclusion of hostilities he died, and his wife died in 1862, and the daughter, Nettie, went to Racine, Wis., to live with an aunt. Her one brother, Harry Alexis Harding, who was connected with the United States Government in some experimental work, in 1913, accepted a position at the University of Illinois. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith, all of whom are now living in Chicago: Theresa Catherine, who is now Mrs. A. C. Harper; Elizabeth Pond, who is the wife of O. A. Chandler of Chicago; and S. Knox Smith, who is a member of the Chicago Board of Trade. The Smiths are members of the Episcopal church, and Mr. Smith, prior to his death, was vestryman, junior warden, and treasurer of the local church and, in addition lent much valuable assistance in remodeling the church edifice. He gave much time and support to various charitable work, and was one of those to help organize the Associated Charities. In politics, it was Mr. Smith's custom to cast his vote with the Republican party. For over thirty years he had been a member of the Board of Trade. Mr. Smith died, August 13, 1912, at his residence, No. 5625 Kenmore Avenue. The funeral services were held from the Church of the Atonement, and his earthly remains were laid to rest in Rosehill Cemetery. In life, he was a man whose mental and social attainments not only made him admirable but universally well liked as well. His qualifications as a man of business were of the sort that evolve success despite discouragement.

ALBERT TRACY LAY.

The history of a nation is undoubtedly a record of the lives and accomplishments of its leading men, and if this be true, still more so is it of any industry. No concern can rise higher than its dominating officials, for upon their energy, sense of values, business connections and wise and sound policies, is it built and expended. One of the sound and conservative institutions of Chicago is the Chamber of Commerce Safety Vault Company, of which

Albert Tracy Lay is president. Mr. Lay is one of the men who through a long and honorable career in Chicago, and association here with the most representative of the city's men, has proven himself worthy of all trust reposed in him, and able to discharge any duty imposed upon him, no matter how onerous.

Mr. Lay is a native of Batavia, N. Y., and was born June 18, 1825, a son of George W. and Olive (Foote) Lay. After passing through



Chas. Smith

the public schools of his native place, Mr. Lay began to display those qualities which were later to raise him to a high position, and became self-supporting. Like many young men of ambitious ideas, he was not satisfied with his home town restrictions, where he could not discern any future for his talents, and so he left it and came to Chicago. His choice was a wise one, for at that time this city was beginning to stretch out and develop from a country town into what it has become, the second city in the United States. Upon his arrival at Chicago in 1849, when then a young man of twenty-four years, he embarked in a lumber business, and continued his associations with this branch of trade until 1888. The firm at first held the name of Hannah, Lay and Company, but later was incorporated under the caption of the Hannah and Lay Company, of which Mr. Lay was president for a number of years. He was also vice-president of the Hannah and Lay Mercantile Company, and of the Traverse City (Michigan) State Bank. In December, 1904, Mr. Lay was elected president of the Chamber of Commerce Safety Vault Company, owners of the Chamber of Commerce building, and is now filling that position with the competent fidelity which has always distinguished him.

For sixty-five years Mr. Lay has been a resident of beautiful Highland Park, one of the most desirable suburbs of Chicago, and is one of its pioneers. During the same number of years he has been identified with the business interests of Chicago, and throughout his entire career he has always maintained a high standard and unflinching methods of business. Never during all of these years can it be justly said that he ever profited through the misfortune

of others, for his life has been too sincere to admit of his defrauding that he might gain. He has been spared to see Chicago develop in a way that he never imagined, even in his most sanguine thoughts, and may well take pride that he has borne no light part in this advancement. It was his intention upon coming here from the East, to introduce as far as possible the methods from the older cities, into the growing one of the Middle West, that he deemed best fitted for existing conditions, and he has seen them adopted and improved upon. In business life he has always followed constructive methods and the weight of his character and the strength of his influence have aided in bringing others to his policy.

Mr. Lay was married at Batavia, N. Y., February 20, 1854, to Miss Catherine Smith, and to this union were born two children: Olive, who became the wife of C. A. H. McCauley; and Katherine, who married R. F. Cluch. Mr. Lay is very fond of outdoor diversions and of flowers, and his home grounds are beautiful with blossoms in their season. Prominent in the social life of the city, Mr. Lay entertains hospitably, and his home gives forth good cheer. He is connected with the Union League, Church and Builders clubs, is a member of the Chicago Horticultural Society, and belongs to the Episcopal church. Politically he manifests his allegiance to the Republican party, but takes no active part in politics, aside from voting for the men and measures which in his mind will prove most beneficial to the majority. Widely known, conceded to be a man of ripened judgment, refined tastes, and sagacious counsel, Mr. Lay is sought by many, and his friendship is prized beyond that of most men.

WILLIAM PATRICK JOHNSON.

Trained faculties and an enlightened understanding gained through long association with a certain line of endeavor, in these modern days, contribute materially not only to individual success, but towards the growth and development of gigantic enterprises. The late William Patrick Johnson was a man who rose from a humble position to those of great responsibility; who administered carefully and well the affairs of concerns whose operations affected thousands. Not only did he become one of the towering figures in railroad history, but he also contributed much towards the advancement of several manufacturing houses, and his name

will always be synonymous with dignified capability and sterling integrity. Mr. Johnson was born at Schenectady, N. Y., June 22, 1834, a son of Alfred A. and Sarah (Richards) Johnson.

Growing up in his native city, William P. Johnson was given such educational advantages as were offered by the public schools, which he attended until eighteen years old, at which time he engaged with the Rutland Railroad, and continued in its employ for a period of two years. His experience with this road decided his future for him, and he came to Chicago determined to devote himself to railroad work. For the first six months after his arrival, he

was with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and then, in 1855, he associated himself with the Illinois Central Railroad. So marked was his ability that he was promoted until he was general passenger agent for the road, holding that important position until June, 1880, when he left the Illinois Central Railroad to become general passenger agent for the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, and so remained for seven years. At the expiration of that period he became interested in the Chicago Indicator Company, which manufactured automatic lights for the interior of street cars, which were designed to post the name of each successive crossing as it was approached, a very convenient device for the accommodation of the patrons of the street cars. Three years later, Mr. Johnson was in business with W. P. Williams of Chicago. With the organization of the National Surface Cattle Guards Company, he became its executive head and so continued until his retirement ten years prior to his demise. This latter company manufactured sharp-pointed guards to be placed between the railroad tracks at country crossings to prevent the wandering of cattle across the road's right of way. Mr. Johnson's activities were not confined to the actual duties of his offices, for he was a man quick to see possibilities and act upon them. During his association with the Illinois Central Railroad he realized

the need for a suburban service, and established and perfected it. During the Columbian Exposition, he was one of its commissioners, and was enthusiastic in his work in its behalf. A man of quiet disposition, he yet possessed much force of character and determination in carrying out his plans according to what he deemed right and best. The family cherishes handsome silver services presented to him in appreciation of his efforts in their behalf, by both the Illinois Central and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroads, at the time he retired from each company.

On September 4, 1861, Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Clara Getchell of Waterville, Mo., a daughter of Otis and Elizabeth (Gray) Getchell. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, namely: Edith G., Maude E. and Florence E. The life history of Mr. Johnson is completed. Finis is written across the page of his endeavors, but the work he accomplished will live for all eternity for it was done for the good of humanity, and was untinged by selfishness or undue desire for personal advancement. It is such men as he who prove that the only way is the right way, and bring into their everyday life the faith they profess in their religious connections. Mr. Johnson was ever earnest in his adherence to the teachings of the Presbyterian church.

JAMES O. MASON.

The record of the accomplishments of some men in the brief span of their life's period, reads like a romance. Without knowledge of all the conditions, it seems almost impossible that one man could climb so high, or find the time to superintend the details of as many concerns, and yet there are a large number of energetic business men who are of inestimable value to their communities because of the interest they excite in financial and industrial circles, which is a healthy stimulus to trade. One of the men who was connected with many of the leading financial and business enterprises of Aurora, and who became one of its most influential citizens, was the late James O. Mason. Mr. Mason was born in Fort Ann, Washington County, N. Y., February 6, 1846, a son of Orvin T. and Sarah A. (Otis) Mason. The former was born at the same place as his son and there learned wagonmaking. He came of an old and honored English family, founded

here in the seventeenth century, at Swansea, Mass. The mother was also a native of Fort Ann. Her death occurred December 31, 1906, when she was eighty-nine years old, as she survived her husband seven years, he passing away in 1893, aged eighty-five years. Both were consistent members of the Baptist church. They had five sons and three daughters: the Rev. Warren, deceased; Julius, deceased; Ellen, widow of R. D. Baker of Aurora; Frances, widow of Warner E. Wright of Aurora; James O., deceased; Sarah A., deceased wife of L. F. Liscom of Hinsdale, N. H.; Orvin T. and John T.

After a youth spent at Fort Ann, where he attended the common schools of his locality, James O. Mason began earning his own living. At first he secured employment at farm work, and assisted his father in his wagon shop, but he was not satisfied with conditions, seeking wider fields, and so in 1868 he came to Aurora,



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and thereafter was devoted to his adopted city. His first employment after coming to Aurora was as a clerk in the grocery of Robert Pierpont, but his ability and ambition were too great to permit his being tied down to any such work, and within three years he was on the road as a traveling salesman for Fogg and Son, Chicago seed dealers. During the three years he spent in this line of endeavor he gained a valuable knowledge of men and conditions, and used it to advantage during the remainder of his life.

Leaving the road, Mr. Mason established himself in the bakery business, selling at wholesale and retail for twenty-seven years, or until this concern was absorbed by the National Biscuit Company, following which, Mr. Mason continued in charge for four years more. In 1895, the Aurora Corset Company was organized by Mr. Mason and some associates and he became its treasurer, and carried its affairs on successfully, until it is now one of the leading industries of Aurora. He was largely interested in what was at first the Aurora Watch Company, but is now the Hamilton Watch Company, of Lancaster, Pa. Ever since its organization, Mr. Mason was a director of the Western United Gas and Electric Company. For years he was vice-president of the German-American National Bank of Aurora. For a period he was treasurer for the State Home for Girls at Geneva, Ill. He was a director and interested supporter of the Young Men's Christian Association.

On September 30th, 1875, Mr. Mason was married to Miss Roma L. Adams, daughter of Charles H. and Harriet (Coleman) Adams of Fort Ann, N. Y. One son, Marquis Edgar Mason, was born of this marriage. This son was educated in the public schools of Aurora, the University of Wisconsin, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from which he was graduated in 1904, and is now a chemist of note in Chicago. He married Laura A. Rice, a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. M. S. Rice of Aurora. Mrs. Mason, with her son and his wife, survive Mr. Mason. Throughout his life,

Mr. Mason was identified with the Baptist denomination, and not only gave liberally toward its support in money, but lent his influence and contributed his time to advance its interests. His fraternal connections were with the Waubesa Lodge I. O. O. F. Politically, he was a strong Republican, although he never would accept public office, aside from that of city treasurer of Aurora, in which capacity he rendered services so valuable that the city benefitted very materially from his administration. He always took a warm interest in the Y. M. C. A., and it was largely due to his efforts and influence that the present beautiful Association building in Aurora was erected. Successful himself, Mr. Mason was always willing to lend a hand to help any young man whom he deemed worthy of assistance, and there are many successful business men today, who owe their prosperity to Mr. Mason and his sage advice.

Mr. Mason's death, which occurred June 24, 1912, did not come as a surprise to his friends and business associates, as he had not been in good health for some time. The funeral was held at his late residence, on June 27, 1912, the Rev. Dr. John L. Jackson of Bloomington, Ill., a former pastor, was in charge of the ceremonies, and spoke touchingly with reference to Mr. Mason and his life work. The remains were laid at rest in Spring Lake Cemetery. In the death of Mr. Mason, Aurora suffered a very distinct loss, not only in matters of social, commercial and industrial interest, but in everything that relates to the well-being of the city at large. He was domestic in his habits and a lover of his home and family. As a business man he was very thorough in his undertakings, was frank and open, and kind to his employees. A man of strict integrity, he was broad-minded and liberal in his views, and yet when convinced of the right of a question, steadfast in holding his opinion. It will be a long while before his place is filled in business circles, and it can never be taken in his family, where he was a striking personality, one to be honored as well as loved.

ISRAEL PARSONS RUMSEY.

As the metropolis of the great Middle West, and one of the most important commercial centers of the country, Chicago has long taken a leading part in the history of the day, and has attracted to it some of the master minds not

only in the various learned professions, but those who are capable of controlling the affairs of mighty concerns. This feature alone is one which has contributed largely to Chicago's supremacy, as it is a fact that the interests here

demand strenuous action and trained ability, and where men possessing these qualities congregate, success is sure to follow, and a further enlargement of business fields and operating opportunities. No man ever rose above his fellows unless he possessed something more than they, advantages of money, mind or native ability, and oftener than ever, the first plays but a small part compared to the power of the latter. The career of Captain Israel Parsons Rumsey, president of the well-known commission house of Rumsey & Company, of No. 141 West Jackson boulevard, proves the truth of the foregoing and points out to others the road to success.

Captain Rumsey was born at Stafford, N. Y., February 9, 1836, a son of Joseph E. and Lucy M. (Ransom) Rumsey. After attending an academic school, at the age of seventeen years, he left it to become a clerk in a Buffalo dry goods store, in the employ of his uncle, E. H. Howard. The spirit of the great city imbued him with some of its restless force, and he was fired with an ambition to make something of his life beyond that indicated by mere material prosperity. Feeling that youth was better served in the cities further west, he went to Keokuk, Ia., in 1857, and there continued clerking, later owning and running a newspaper route from one o'clock a. m. to seven o'clock a. m. Never losing faith in himself, or ceasing to hunt for suitable opportunities, he became manager of a hardware store and by order of the owner moved it to Chicago in 1857, and in 1858 left that desirable connection to engage with Flint and Wheeler, commission merchants, and in this line found his life-work. In 1860, the firm of Flint, Hoyt & Rumsey was organized, this being one of the early commission houses of the city. The concern has developed into the present one of Rumsey and Company, being comprised of Mr. Rumsey and his eldest son, Henry A., he being the head. This firm ranks with the leaders in this field, and is one of the most extensive receiving houses on the board. In addition to this connection, Captain Rumsey is also interested along other lines, being president of the Prairie State Grain Elevator Company, and a director of the Belden Manufacturing Company.

In 1861, he was instrumental in organizing Taylor's Chicago Battery, which was in the service of the state until mustered into the United States service on July 16, 1861, as Company B, First Illinois Light Artillery. Mr. Rumsey was elected junior Second Lieutenant, and

later senior Second Lieutenant, and served with the battery through its memorable career, acting as Assistant Adjutant to General W. H. L. Wallace at Fort Donelson and Shiloh, General Wallace being mortally wounded in the latter engagement. During the siege of Vicksburg, Mr. Rumsey was promoted to the rank of Captain, and served as such until the expiration of the battery's enlistment in July, 1864, when he was honorably discharged, and returned to Chicago. He saw much active service during his military career, participating in a number of hard-fought battles, including those of Belmont, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Siege of Vicksburg, Missionary Ridge, in the campaigns of the Army of the Tennessee, the Atlanta campaign and others.

Captain Rumsey has been active in reform politics, especially in securing high license laws. He has served as president of the Citizens League for suppression of the sale of liquor to minors and drunkards, since 1877. In 1906, he was instrumental in having passed a state law prohibiting saloons within one and one-eighth of a mile of army posts or naval stations. He was also instrumental in awakening public interest and having gambling prohibited in Chicago, some years ago. He also waged war on the notorious gambling interests in Lake County just across the Cook County line, to which those desiring to gamble could go for twenty-five cents the round trip. In less than eighteen months of hard fighting, Captain Rumsey succeeded in ridding Lake County of what he felt was a terrible incubus. No citizen of Chicago has accomplished more for good government, pure politics and the upholding of honorable principles than Captain Rumsey. In addition, he has been prominent along other avenues, for he served on several committees for securing for Chicago the Columbian Exposition, and was chairman of the financial committee which raised money for erecting the Grace and Sixth Presbyterian churches, both of which he served for several years as an elder. For the past twenty-six years he has been an elder of the Lake Forest Presbyterian Church. For eighteen years he was a member of the Board of Managers of the Presbyterian Hospital. His relations with the Royal Legion and George H. Thomas Post No. 5, G. A. R., are useful to his old comrades, and he is also an honored member of the Union League Club of Chicago.

Captain Rumsey was married in 1867 to Miss

Mary M. Axtell of Batavia, N. Y., and they had six children, namely: Juliet Lay; Lucy Ransom; Henry Axtell; Minnie May; Frances, who died in infancy; and Wallace Donnellson. Public spirited and charitable, Captain Rumsey has always given generously towards those meas-

ures which he believes will tend towards the betterment of the masses, and carries into his every-day life the principles he professes in his church associations. The family residence is at Lake Forest and the members of the household all are held in the highest esteem.

JOSEPH J. ELIAS.

While instances are many of men who have been attracted to America by the opportunities offered to those possessing ambition and determination, and have, through the possession of these qualities, risen to place of prominence in the communities in which they have entered their activities, it is doubtful if a better example of this class of self-made man could be found than Joseph J. Elias, of Chicago. Arriving in this country a poor immigrant lad, he has worked with his hands and traveled the familiar but difficult roads which chance opportunities open to the aspirant from foreign lands; and, while his numerous business interests have called for his utmost attention, he has not been indifferent to the duties of citizenship, as his connection with affairs of a public nature will amply testify. It is not within the province of this review to enumerate the diversified experiences that have marked the career of this energetic Chicagoan, but brief sketch will serve to show the steps by which he has risen from poverty and obscurity to a position where he is looked to among prominent business men for counsel and leadership.

Joseph J. Elias is a Lithuanian, born in the village of Alexandry, Lithuania-Russia, April 15th, 1877, one of five children, all yet living, of John and Agnes (Jasulis) Elias. Mr. Elias secured a liberal education in the public and high schools of Russia, where he was graduated at the age of fifteen years, but, like thousands of others of his native countrymen, could see no future before him in his native land, and accordingly, in 1893, emigrated to the United States. He left his country with a capital which he felt assured would care for his needs until he could establish himself upon a firm footing in his new home, but while on ship-board the trusting Lithuanian lad was robbed by unscrupulous persons, and when he arrived at Ellis Island he was absolutely penniless. Through the activities of government authorities, he was found a position with a Connecticut farmer, and two months later was

possessed of five dollars and a new pair of shoes. Subsequently, for three months, he worked as a section hand, with Italian laborers, on a gravel train, this employment reimbursing him at the rate of one dollar and thirty-five cents per day. Mr. Elias then entered the employ of Arrey, Maddock & Locke, tanners of St. Regis Falls, N. Y., his connection with this firm lasting for seven years and two months, where he became a foreman and youngest leather inspector in the United States. At the expiration of this time, realizing the need of further educational training, he entered Notre Dame University, and for two years studied diligently. In the meantime, during vacations, he worked in the dry goods store of Lederer & Oppenheimer at Forty-seventh street and Ashland avenue, Chicago, as a general salesman, and on completing his studies centered his whole attention upon his work for this firm, his merit eventually winning for him the position of assistant manager.

In the vicinity of the Union Stock Yards, Mr. Elias's abilities were not long unrecognized. At the organization of the Union Stock Yards State Bank, he was elected its manager, which position he held for the term of four years, until he was elected a county commissioner. His active mind and energetic spirit have led him to interest himself in various other ventures of a financial and commercial nature. He is now president of the Prince Vytauto Lithuanian Building and Loan Association. In 1910 he established the Town of Lake Savings Bank and Safety Deposit Vault Company, of which he has been president to this time, and is the owner of the building which it occupies at Forty-sixth and Wood streets. In addition, he is treasurer of the Commercial Wheat Growers' Company of Canada, a large corporation of Winnipeg, Canada, and of the Lake Building Material Company, of Chicago. His fraternal connections include membership in the Knights of Columbus, also membership in the Knights and Ladies of Honor, of which he is a state trustee, and in the Catho-

lie Order of Foresters, and in the latter he is chief ranger of S. D. Court, No. 1577. He holds membership also in the Hamilton Club, and in the Cosmopolitan Sick Benefit Society. His religious affiliation is with the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Elias is an expert linguist, speaking Lithuanian, Russian, Polish, Bohemian, Slavonian and English fluently. At this time he is chairman of the State Lithuanian Republican Alliance, and re-elected president of the United Lithuanian Societies of Chicago. His entry into public life occurred in 1903, when he was appointed by Judge Tuthill an honorary probation officer of the Juvenile Court. He was

appointed in June, 1906, to the office of deputy sheriff, and in August of that year became the Republican candidate for county commissioner. His subsequent election gave him a majority that left no doubt as to his universal popularity, which office, that of county commissioner, he has held for the term of four years. Within twenty years, Mr. Elias has risen from the penniless, hard-driven farm hand to the recognized man of affairs; further commentary upon his career would be superfluous.

On May 21, 1906, Mr. Elias was married to Miss Martha Paskewicz, and they have had two children: Leonard and Marcella.

ARTHUR VERNUM GREENMAN.

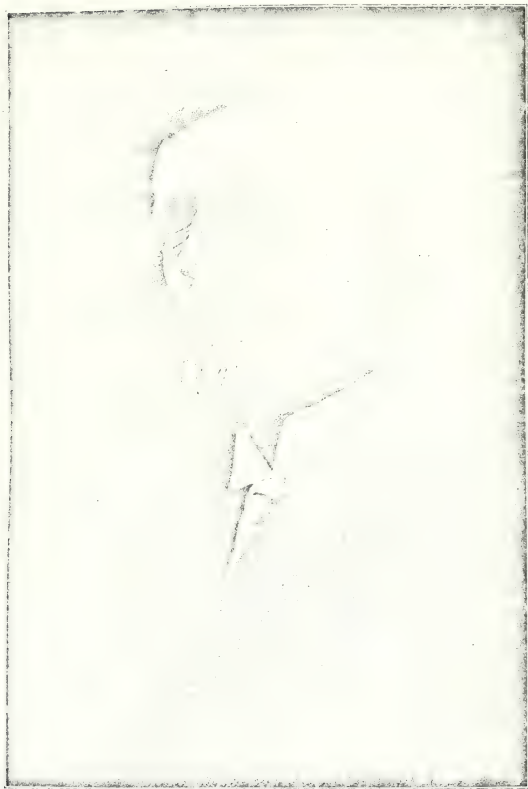
Probably there is no profession that demands so much tact, judgment, patience, specialized knowledge and natural executive ability as that of the school master, and the man or woman who enters into this important field, selecting it as his calling, must be prepared to make many personal sacrifices, to endure many disappointments, to often spend himself for others without apparent gratitude in return, and to give the best years of his life without the emoluments that equal effort would surely bring in any other profession. It is a profession for which there are no weights and measures. The material with which it deals is rather that life stuff upon which impressions are eternal and affords the man who would serve the race an opportunity than which there are none greater. One who dedicated his life to the work in this spirit was the late Arthur Vernum Greenman, who for nineteen years was superintendent of the schools of West Aurora.

Arthur V. Greenman was born at Leonardsville, N. Y., July 3, 1852, but was reared at Milton, Wis., whither his parents, Jonathan V. and Eureka G. (Easterbrook) Greenman, had moved in 1837. The ancestry is English and the parents of Professor Greenman were born and married in New York. From childhood the youth was an ambitious student, and after attending the public schools of Milton he took a preparatory course at Milton College and then the regular scientific and classical studies of the course. It was during his college years that the eye difficulties developed which were to handicap Mr. Greenman throughout his life so that for twenty years all his study was done

through the eyes of others who read to him. His fitness for the teaching profession and love of the work helped him to succeed in spite of this overwhelming difficulty.

Leaving the state of Wisconsin in 1878, Mr. Greenman located in Davis Junction, where he taught for two years. For the five years following he conducted the schools of Creston, Ill., going in 1885 to the larger schools of Rochelle, Ill. Upon each of these places he left the impress of his character. Possessed of the highest educational ideals, his schools were brought into line with the best and a wholesome educational sentiment created. In the larger life of the community, his influence was widely felt as an impulse toward progress and an enriched life. In 1890 Mr. Greenman became superintendent of the schools of West Aurora and this remained his field of greatest effort and achievement. With the schools of the city divided into two systems, each was of a size to be personally supervised, forty teachers being under his direction.

Mr. Greenman always appreciated the advantage of a small school system and the consequent closer contact between teacher and pupil. From the start he sought to better conditions in every way and advance the educational standard. A thorough student of the science of education and possessed of a natural instinct for child psychology, Mr. Greenman made his schools a living, growing organism responsive to the best in the teacher and pupil. A graduate of one of his schools came to bear a stamp of efficiency that could not be mistaken. As was natural, a man of his ability attracted



A. V. Greenman

attention from the outside and he was frequently honored by calls to positions in larger cities. These he invariably declined, for his heart was centered in his work at West Aurora and he wished to remain and watch the progress of his pupils while they remained under his control and to be able to follow them when they passed out into the larger and more perplexing School of Life. To still advise, to further encourage and to be able to approve, these things were near his heart. A close student himself, there is no doubt but that he really sacrificed his health through his untiring efforts for others and through his passion for reading, study and research. When stricken with typhoid fever he had no reserve strength to fall back upon and he passed out of this life on October 6, 1909. The funeral services were held on the Friday following his death. The entire community mourned the loss of one of the most valued citizens, and hundreds of his former pupils followed his remains to the cemetery, their tears mingling with those of kindred.

A spontaneous and beautiful memorial service was held for Mr. Greenman in Aurora, where some of those who had known him best gladly bore witness to his worth. Dr. E. C. Colwell, president of the Board of Education, testified touchingly to the warm personal friendship which had always existed between Prof. Greenman and the board, declaring that the members had always depended upon the noted educator for advice and practical assistance. George H. Todd spoke upon Mr. Greenman as a man and citizen, declaring that the city would long miss him, and that his work would live after him. Harvey Gunsel, an old pupil, told of the influence this kindly, learned man had upon his life and that of his schoolmates. Charles P. Burton dwelt upon the spiritual nature of Mr. Greenman, and held him up as one who had triumphed over handicaps that might have intimidated one less courageous. Senator A. J. Hopkins reviewed Mr. Greenman's educational work and spoke of the powerful influence for good he had wielded both in the schoolroom and in the city. H. D. Judson, superintendent of the Burlington schools and a close friend for many years bore witness to the power of Mr. Greenman's personality and the stimulating, ennobling influence he had exerted over many lives.

His memory was further honored at a meeting of over 1,000 teachers at Springfield, December 29, 1909, when Mr. Greenman's virtues and ability were extolled by his contemporaries, among whom was W. L. Steele, superintendent of the Galesburg schools, who but spoke the thought of all present, when he paid tribute to Mr. Greenman as a formative influence in the life of the association and in the educational work of the State. He was always active in the Illinois State Teachers' Association, at one time was its president and much of its progress may be attributed to him and his interest in it and its members. Many organizations passed resolutions of regret, sympathy and appreciation, testifying to the wonderful breadth of his influence.

Mr. Greenman was married December 3, 1874, to Miss Catherine Calkins, and they had one daughter born to them, Ella M. As said before, Mr. Greenman was a deep student of the science of education and, in addition, was a teacher by birth and temperament. He was also a maker of teachers and the beginner in that profession was fortunate indeed who had his constructive and stimulating supervision. It was Mr. Greenman who planned and worked for the establishment of the departments of Domestic Science and Manual Training, for he was keenly alive to the benefits accruing, and long before the taxpayers, or the board itself, realized the necessity of giving pupils training along useful and practical lines. To quote from a memorial to Mr. Greenman published in pamphlet form by the Board of Education: "He possessed in full measure the supreme gift of the teacher—the perfect union of power and purpose to put light and joy and truth and beauty into other lives. No one who knew Mr. Greenman will challenge his right to stand with the few who combine a natural aptitude for teaching with the executive force necessary to energize a body of teachers." His prime interest was in character forming education. Of a deeply spiritual nature himself and long a valued and active member of the New England Congregational Church, his religion was of a full-lived, virile sort which commended itself to both his teachers and pupils. The lack of moral and religious training in public education was keenly felt by Mr. Greenman and to him is due

the impulse toward the psychological and pedagogical study of the subject of religious education which has been made a feature in the various teachers' associations in the state. His work is now done; his book of life is closed, his education here is finished. We shall never know how much the world owes to the men who keep clear those two springs of life—our *faith* and *courage*. Arthur Vernum Greenman was

one of these and may justly be described in Browning's lines:

"One who never turned his back but marched
breast forward,
Never doubted clouds would break,
Never dreamed, though right were worsted,
wrong would triumph,
Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better,
Sleep to wake."

JOSEPH SEARS.

While over three years have passed away since Joseph Sears was called to his final rest, he lives in the memory of his many friends as the highest type of a loyal citizen and progressive, reliable business man. He never faltered in the performance of any task that was rightfully his, and in all his business transactions, far-reaching and effective as they were, he never sought to benefit by the misfortune of others. His life was actuated by high ideals and spent in close conformity therewith; his teaching and his example were ever inspiring forces, and his humane sympathy and charity brought men to him in the ties of strong friendship. As a defender of the American flag during the Civil war, as a business man, a philanthropist, a friend of education, and the supporter of all worthy movements which have their root in unselfish devotion to the best interests of the country, Joseph Sears has left his impress indelibly inscribed upon the history of Chicago, and no citizen of this city had in larger measure the esteem of his fellows, nor exerted a stronger influence for the promotion of good citizenship.

Joseph Sears was born at Lockport, Illinois, March 24, 1843, and was a son of John and Miranda (Blount) Sears. The father was a native of Ontario County, N. Y., of Mayflower stock, and was descended from Richard Sears, who came from England about 1630, and settled on Cape Cod. He was also a direct descendant of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden. His educational advantages were those afforded by the public schools of his native town, the Garden City Institute (Chicago), Canandaigua (New York) Academy, and Bells Commercial College. He served in the Civil war as commissary sergeant of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry, and later as regimental quartermaster with the rank of first lieutenant, of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry, serving in the latter rank until the close of hostilities.

Mr. Sears began his business career in 1868, as an employe of N. K. Fairbank and Company, Chicago, becoming a partner in the firm in 1872. Upon incorporation, in 1880, he became vice president, and continued in this capacity until 1891, when he organized the Kenilworth Company, and served as its executive head until his demise. This company purchased a tract of 224 acres of land on the shore of Lake Michigan, fifteen miles north of Chicago, and laid out the town of Kenilworth, now one of Chicago's most beautiful suburbs. Here, from its founding, Mr. Sears resided with his wife and family until his death.

Mr. Sears was married in Chicago, June 30th, 1868, to Miss Helen Stedman Barry, a daughter of Samuel S. and Abigail (Corbin) (Abbott) Barry, early pioneers to Illinois from Salem, Mass., and highly esteemed citizens of this city, and to this union six children were born: John Barry, Philip Russelas, Helen Abigail, Marion Louise, who died in infancy, Joseph Alden, and Dorothy. The family homestead is still maintained at Kenilworth.

Mr. Sears was a member of the Chicago Club and also of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. In his political affiliations he was a Republican but took no active part in politics, aside from casting the weight of his influence in support of men and measures, working for the public good. The honors and emoluments of office were without attraction to him. He saw in his chosen field of labor the opportunity for constantly broadening efforts, and he found enjoyment in the mere accomplishment of the task to which he set himself. It is true that he desired that success which is the legitimate reward of all earnest endeavor, but there were interests in life which to him were paramount to the mere attainment of wealth. He was public-spirited and charitable, and always studied and fostered movements which aimed to improve the public weal; was recognized as a

man of earnest purpose and progressive principles, and was widely known as a citizen of substantial worth, whose judgment was sound and sagacity keen. Unassuming in his manner, sincere in his friendship, steadfast and unswerving in his loyalty to the right, it is but just and merited praise to say of him as a business man, he ranked with the ablest. His death, which occurred January 30, 1912, removed from Chicago one of its most worthy citizens. In his life were the elements of great-

ness, because of the use he made of his talents and opportunities, and because his thoughts were not self-centered, but were given to the mastery of life's problems and the fulfillment of his duty as a man in relation to his fellow-men, and as a citizen in his relation to his country. He remains in the memory of his friends enshrined in a halo of gracious presence and kindly spirit, and he will ever be known as one whose efforts were foremost in the advancement of good citizenship.

BENJAMIN E. BEISINGER.

Where ambition is satisfied and every ultimate aim accomplished, efforts cease and enterprise is swallowed up. The possibilities of successful attainment, however, continually incite to the exercise of energy and perseverance and we find in nearly every case that those who stand highest in public esteem and have reached a position of power and influence in the business and financial world, are those who have devoted their lives to deep study and close application to business. Among those who figure prominently in the manufacturing interests of Chicago, is Benjamin E. Beisinger, President of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, and the practical head of the most important manufacturing concern of its line in the world, whose record is typical of modern progress and development in this field of activity. In studying the lives and character of men, we are naturally led to inquire into the secret of their success and the motive that prompted their action. When we trace the career of those who stand highest in public esteem, it is found that they are those who have adhered closely to honorable and progressive business principles, and have risen gradually, fighting their way in the face of all opposition. Honesty, energy, efficiency, conscientiousness and self-reliance, these are the traits of character that insure the highest emoluments and greatest reward. To these may we attribute the success that has crowned the efforts of Benjamin E. Beisinger. There is no better indication of a man's real worth and character than the opinion entertained for him on the part of his business associates and colleagues. The salient features in the career of Benjamin E. Beisinger may be deduced from the fact that he is respected by all who know him, as much in business circles as by those with whom he comes in contact in social relations. Mr. Ben-

singer has figured prominently in the manufacturing and financial interests of Chicago, for a number of years, and has maintained throughout a high standard of business principles, his career being the story of laudable ambition, unflinching activity and earnest endeavor to reach in the business field a high plane, and that the qualities chosen as chief factors in his commercial career are resultant, is evidenced through many years of successful operations in the house of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, which enjoys both local and national fame.

A splendid type of the alert, enterprising, aggressive man, Mr. Beisinger's record stands to show that energy, thrift and foresight are the supreme powers of success. While yet a comparatively young man, he has had broad experience and has attained a high position in the business world. Of a family conspicuous for strong intellect, indomitable courage and energy, Mr. Beisinger was reared among the refining influences of a cultured home. A native of Kentucky, he was born in Louisville, that state, January 4, 1868, and is a son of Moses and Eleanor (Brunswick) Beisinger. His education was obtained in the grammar and high schools. The opportunity of an academic education never came to him, though of the advantages afforded, Mr. Beisinger availed himself to the utmost, and through constant study he became well posted and is a man of sound and discriminating judgment. He possesses an observing eye and a retentive memory and has stored in the recesses of his mind much that he has turned to account in his business career.

At the age of seventeen years Mr. Beisinger became connected with the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company—the corporation having assumed its present name during the preceding year—starting at the bottom of the ladder as an

office boy. After three years' connection with the company, he became secretary of the Bensinger Self Adding Cash Register Company, of which his father was the founder and president, and continued in that position until the concern went out of existence in 1890. He then resumed his connection with the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, of which he was elected first vice president in 1903. After the death of his father in the fall of 1904, he succeeded to the presidency, since which time, owing to his enterprise and aggressiveness, the company has enjoyed greater growth and prosperity than ever before. This company is not only the largest manufacturer in the world of billiard and pocket tables, supplies and bowling alleys, but has large factories devoted to the manufacture of bar fixtures, refrigerators and general cabinet work, giving employment to hundreds of skilled mechanics. These factories are located in Chicago, New York City, San Francisco, Cincinnati, Muskegon, Michigan, Dubuque, Iowa, Toronto, Canada, and Paris, France; and their products are distributed to all parts of the civilized world.

Mr. Bensinger was married in Chicago January 20, 1896, to Miss Rose Frank, and to this union two children have been born: Robert Frank, and B. Edward, Jr.

Politically Mr. Bensinger gives his support to the Republican party and socially he is identified with the Hamilton, Chicago Automobile, Illinois Athletic, Standard, City, and Lake

Shore Country clubs and is vice president of the Associated Jewish Charities and also a member of the Chicago Sinai Congregation. He spends his vacations in foreign travel, making a trip to Europe each year, while his principal recreations at home are golf and horseback riding. He is a man of dignified and commanding appearance, who makes friends wherever he is known, and enjoys the entire confidence and respect of his associates and acquaintances. A descendant of sturdy ancestry, he has displayed a capacity for large affairs, which reflects the highest credit upon his judgment and indicates that he is eminently worthy of the important position he now fills.

Mr. Bensinger maintains a beautiful house at Glencoe, and has his office at No. 629 South Wabash avenue. He and his wife are well known in social circles, both in Glencoe and Chicago, where their friends are many and entertain for them the warmest regard. Mrs. Bensinger takes an active and helpful part in social and charitable work and is an exemplary woman of refinement. Mr. Bensinger is interested in all that pertains to modern progress and improvements along material, intellectual and moral lines. He always finds time for studying and fostering movements which aim to improve the public weal and his charities extend to all worthy enterprises. He is never too busy to be courteous and cordial and enjoys the esteem of all men irrespective of creeds and political proclivities.

HASWELL CORDIS CLARKE.

During the heyday of life, when a man is achieving beyond his fellows and winning favor and applause, public honors and private adulation, his compelling personality may have much influence, but, after he has passed off the scene of life, and his deeds, his triumphs, his failures and successes are viewed with the cold and unbiased criticism that posterity accords even its highest and greatest, his true character stands forth and his measure of usefulness to mankind is clearly revealed. The student of history and biography knows full well how often this acid test brings only disappointment. When, then, a community, a state or nation can point proudly to a man the records of whose daily life disclosed true nobility, how valuable, how interesting is the story and how far-reaching may be its influence. To the mem-

ory of such a man, Haswell Cordis Clarke, Illinois pays tribute.

Haswell Cordis Clarke was born at Roxbury, now a suburb of Boston, Mass., September 28, 1842, and died at Kankakee, Ill., January 16, 1900. He was a son of John Jones and Rebecca Cordis (Haswell) Clarke, and a grandson of Rev. Pitt Clarke, a descendant of English settlers of this name who were found in Massachusetts in 1700. John Jones Clarke was a lawyer by profession and his record added luster to the judicial history of his section of Massachusetts. From Norton he moved to Roxbury, prior to 1842, and became the first mayor of that city. On the maternal side, Colonel Clarke had equally solid ancestry, early English history frequently, especially in the times of the Stuarts, mentioning the name of Has-



Truly Yours
Hasswell C. Clarke

well. After completing his course in the Roxbury Latin School, Haswell Cordis Clarke entered Harvard College in 1859, becoming a member of the class of 1863. The agitation in public affairs and the development of civil war, however, changed the young student's ambition and from the halls of learning he sought the battlefield, enlisting, when in his junior year, without parental consent, and was commissioned second lieutenant of his company. Shortly afterward he was appointed aid-de-camp to General Benjamin F. Butler and remained with that military official on Ship Island, below New Orleans, until May, 1862, when the Union forces entered that city. In 1863, when General Butler was transferred to Fortress Monroe, Va., Colonel Clarke accompanied him and continued when General Butler took command of the Army of the James which prepared the way for General Grant to enter Richmond with the Army of the Potomac. His association with his commanding officer was mutually preserved, in the bonds of close friendship and appreciation, broken only by the death of General Butler, in 1893. Colonel Clarke's military record was a brilliant one, his service, in addition to that above mentioned, including the execution of orders on the Mississippi River in the bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, his courage in the long continued siege before Vicksburg and on many other occasions when emergencies demanded a cool head and quick action. On March 13, 1865, he was commissioned brevet lieutenant-colonel, and was honorably discharged and mustered out in October of that year.

The close of his military service relieved Colonel Clarke of the public duties which he had willingly assumed and he returned to Boston and in 1872 received his B. A. degree from Harvard College. In the meanwhile, however, he had visited Illinois, in 1865 coming to Kankakee in order to investigate a business proposition, in which, however, he declined at that time to invest, but, on his second visit to Kankakee he became interested in a large flax mill, the operation of which claimed his attention until the fall of 1869, when he discontinued and turned his attention for one year to the stone and lime business. In 1871, when the First National Bank was incorporated, he became one of the stockholders and a member of its board of directors, and, with Emory Cobb, his brother-in-law, as president he accepted the position of cashier. For twenty-nine years Colo-

nel Clarke continued cashier of this institution and became widely known in financial circles. Although he was not a public man in the sense that many use the term, politics and public affairs early interested him and, being the man he was, he could not put aside the petitions of his fellow citizens when they urged his acceptance of offices of responsibility, which meant much regarding the general welfare of Kankakee. He was a lover of books and of learning and cheerfully served on the board of education, and also, watching the best interests of his ward, on several occasions served as an alderman, and when he became mayor his administration of that office was so wise, just and promotive of good results, that Kankakee, irrespective of political divisions, recognized that he was a man of noble purpose and unselfish character.

On May 5, 1869, Colonel Clarke was united in marriage with Miss Harriet A. Cobb, who was born at Ithaca, in Tompkins County, N. Y., June 12, 1841, a daughter of William and Achsah (Bradley) Cobb. William Cobb was born at Norton, Mass., June 7, 1783, and died at Ithaca, April 22, 1843. In early life he followed farming and continued to be so interested, in addition to lumbering, for the greater part of his life. He served in the War of 1812 with the rank of colonel. On November 10, 1814, he married Achsah Bradley, who was born in Madison County, N. Y., and died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Clarke, February 16, 1875, and her burial was by the side of her husband, at Kings Ferry, N. Y. Of their family of ten children there are but two survivors: Lemi Bradley and Mrs. Clarke, the latter being the youngest of the family.

In early life, Colonel Clarke was identified with the Unitarian church but later became an earnest member of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, in which he served for more than thirty years as a vestryman. He was a prominent Mason, attaining the thirty-third degree in the craft, and filled all the offices in his advance from the Blue Lodge. In 1869 he was made a Master Mason and in a comparatively short time belonged to the Royal Arch, at Kankakee; to the Council at Springfield, and to Ivanhoe Commandery, in 1875, becoming a member of the Van Rensselaer Lodge of Perfection, the Chicago Council and the Gourgass Chapter. In the same year he entered the Oriental Consistory, and on September 16, 1879, received the thirty-third degree. Colonel Clarke

was a lover of the beautiful in art and nature and at times withdrew from business and took an enjoyable trip to sections of his own land, including Alaska, and in 1891 spent some months in England, Scotland, Sweden and Norway. With his enlightened mind and broadened views he was an ideal host and companion and was sought after by social bodies for membership. He served on many boards and commis-

sions in connection with benevolent movements and for a protracted period was secretary and treasurer of the Eastern Illinois Hospital for the Insane. He took an interest in the organization known as the Kankakee Club and also the Business Men's Club, and served as president of both. When he passed away each citizen vied with his neighbor in showing honor to his memory.

WALTER WILLARD ROSS.

To succeed as a member of the Chicago bar requires more than ordinary ability which has been carefully trained along the lines of the legal profession, as well as a vast fund of general information and keen judgment with regard to men and their motives. In a city of the size of Chicago there is so much competition; events crowd each other; circumstances play so important a part in the shaping of events, that the lawyer has to be a man capable of grasping affairs with a competent hand to effect satisfactory results. Among those who have won enviable distinction as a member of the legal profession here is Walter Willard Ross, with offices at No. 105 South LaSalle street. He was born at Pulaski, Ill., March 29, 1866, a son of Edward T. and Ellen (Wall) Ross, natives of Vermont and Illinois, respectively. Edward T. Ross came in early boyhood to Illinois and attended the Illinois College at Jacksonville, Ill., and later became a lumber merchant and manufacturer. His wife, who came of one of the old New England families, was born in Illinois; her father, George T. Wall coming to Illinois during the thirties, from Providence, R. I. He had married a member of the distinguished Adams family. A physician, he followed his profession in DuQuoin, Perry County, Ill., and continued there until 1892. During his career he opened up one of the first coal mines ever operated in the state.

After studying in the local schools, Walter W. Ross attended the Illinois College at Jacksonville, Ill., and in 1888 was graduated from the New Jersey University at Princeton, N. J., with the degree of B. A., and three years later received his degree of M. A. To further pursue his legal studies, he entered the Northwestern University law school, of Chicago, and at the same time received practical instruction in the offices of Lyman and Jackson. During 1889 and 1890, he attended the Harvard Law

School at Cambridge, Mass., and was admitted to the bar of the State of Illinois in 1890. For the following three years he devoted himself to a general practice, but in 1893 he was appointed assistant corporation counsel for Chicago, and the next year was made trial attorney for the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway of Chicago. In 1899, he formed a partnership with his uncle, George W. Wall, a distinguished lawyer and jurist, who for more than twenty years sat upon the bench. Further honors were in store for the determined, fearless young attorney, for in 1901, he was made attorney general for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad with headquarters at New York, but in 1905 he resumed a general law practice with offices in both New York and Chicago. He devoted much of his time from 1905 to 1907 in litigation before the Interstate Commerce Commission, and has been entrusted with the management and supervision of important financial and other interests, including the Yerkes estate. Capable of handling large affairs, important interests have been placed in his hands, and whether in the courts or in the relation of counselor, he has given proof of his power in solving intricate legal problems or in devising a course of action that has its foundation in sound legal wisdom.

In 1891 Mr. Ross was united in marriage with Miss Jane Rose Ames, a daughter of Miner T. Ames, a well-known coal mine operator. Four children were born to them, three of whom are living, namely: Ames W., Willard, and Robert, the other son having died at the age of four years. Mrs. Ross is a direct descendant of Colonel Knowlton, who participated in the battle of Bunker Hill and was killed in the battle of Harlem Heights. She is also directly descended from William Dawes, who shares with Paul Revere the honor and fame of arousing the minute men of Massachusetts to prepare for the attack of the British in the

opening battles of the Revolutionary war at Lexington and Concord. The family residence of the Ross family is at Evanston. Mr. and Mrs. Ross belong to the Presbyterian church of that village. Mr. Ross is a member of a number of social organizations, among them being the University Club of Chicago, and the Evanston Golf Club. Endowed by nature with strong mentality, he has so used his time and talents in the acquirement of a liberal education and in the practice of law that he has won wide recognition as a leading attorney of Chicago.

Mr. Ross holds to high ideals in his profession, and his work is characterized by a devotion to duty that is somewhat unusual. He

is a man of broad information along many lines, and in his profession he has kept in close touch with all procedures both of a local and a national character. His professional service has ever been discharged with a keen sense of conscientious obligation, and his work has brought him to a prominent position. His personal acquaintance with the leading citizens of note is a broad one, and his spirit of good-fellowship makes life brighter for those with whom he comes in contact. Taking it all in all he is interested in all that pertains to modern progress and improvements along material, intellectual and moral lines and his charities extend to all worthy enterprises.

MARTIN CONRAD.

It is not unusual that when a man is forced to start out early to fight life's battles for himself he long bears the marks and scars of the contest, but to this rule Martin Conrad is a distinguished exception. Through his entire career he has maintained a kindly spirit and a generous disposition that is still manifest toward all with whom he comes in contact. He does not feel that he must constantly be on the defensive against his fellowmen, but rather that he is traveling the same road with them, with opportunities for each to help the other. Hence he is today venerably enjoying the allotted three-score years and ten in perfect health and complete mental and physical activity. He has always advocated that each individual has his ministry, consisting of the faithful performance of daily duties, the fulfillment of obligations to one's fellowmen, and few have a keener appreciation of the good qualities in others. As a defender of the American flag in the great struggle for supremacy between the North and the South in the Civil war, as a professional and business man, a friend of education and as the supporter of all worthy movements which have their root in unselfish devotion to the best interests of the country, Martin Conrad has made an impress indelibly inscribed upon the history of Chicago, and no citizen of this city has in larger measure the esteem of his fellows, nor exerts a stronger influence for progress and advancement.

Martin Conrad was born in Oneida County, N. Y., January 29, 1844, a son of Nicholas and Mary K. (Paul) Conrad. He came to Chicago

when a young man and grew up in this city during the period of its greatest development. His education was obtained in the public schools, and Lake Forest (Illinois) University, graduating from the law department of that institution. Since becoming identified with the Peter Schuttler Company and their predecessors, Mr. Conrad has filled the position of attorney and general agent. He is also a director and a member of the advisory board, and has proven himself a careful and valuable counselor. He is a man of broad information along many lines, and besides his connection with the Peter Schuttler Company, is the author of many valuable books and monographs, and for many years has been actively and officially identified with some of the state's most prominent institutions.

As a member of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture since 1878, Mr. Conrad has filled the position of president or vice-president almost continuously since he became identified with that institution, and, as evidence of his fidelity and valuable services, he has again been recently elected vice-president. As trustee of the University of Illinois for two years he filled that position with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public, and in the discharge of his duties his competency and fidelity could never be questioned. Among his more notable publications are "Forestry and Profit," "Hints on the Law of Contracts," and "Agency and Bailments." These books are unique, carefully written and are valuable additions to any library. Mr. Conrad served as a private in the Civil war in Company C, Thirtieth Wisconsin

Infantry. After his discharge in June, 1865, he returned to Chicago and again entered civil life.

Mr. Conrad was united in marriage at Racine, Wis., in 1877, with Mrs. Frances A. Osborn, of Chicago, a woman of many admirable traits of character, and they reside at the Hotel Sherman, in this city. Though quiet and unostentatious in manner, Mr. Conrad has many warm friends, and those who know him well recognize in him a man of substantial worth whose judgment is sound and sagacity keen. Few men are better informed on important issues of the day and few enjoy a higher social standing. In private life he is genial and whole-souled, a delightful host and always a

welcome guest, and under all circumstances he measures up to the highest standards which mark the individual a serviceable factor in the world's work for advancement. He is a member of the Elks fraternity and a member of the George H. Thomas Post, No. 5, Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Conrad is a man who has never, in the slightest degree, overstepped the absolute bounds of justice, and it cannot be said of him that he ever sought to benefit by the misfortune of others. His humane sympathy and charities have brought men to him in the ties of strong friendship, and his record is proof of the fact that success and an honored name may be won simultaneously.

WILLIAM FLETCHER KENAGA.

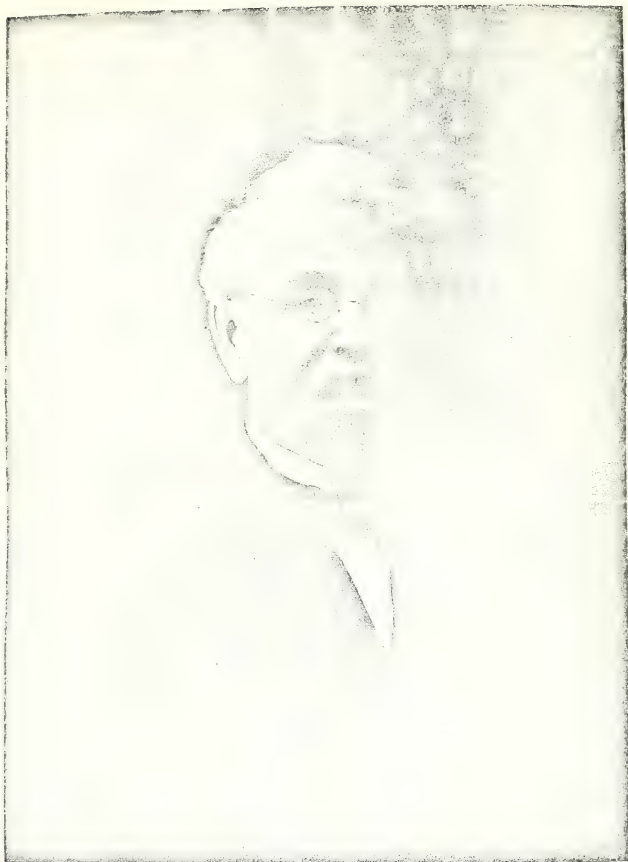
William Fletcher Kenaga was born December 6, 1835, near Urbana, Champaign County, Ohio, and died November 21, 1912, at Kankakee, Illinois. He was a son of Benjamin B. and Minerva H. Kenaga, and grandson of Christopher Kenaga. Benjamin B. Kenaga was a wealthy and influential citizen who owned one of the finest farms and rural homes in his county. While he never held public office, he was important in his community, and a factor in the Methodist church. He was the first agriculturist in the county to substitute higher wages to threshers in place of the old system of low wages and the usual dole of whisky. A man of integrity and high character, he was honored and esteemed in his neighborhood. His wife was the daughter of Rev. Samuel and Ann (Smith) Hitt, the former being a Methodist minister during early days at Urbana, Ohio, where Mrs. Minerva H. Kenaga was reared and educated.

Upon the death of Benjamin B. Kenaga, at Janesville, Wis., the family moved, in 1856, to Kankakee County, Ill., where William F. Kenaga and his brothers operated what is now known as the Enos farm, thus continuing until his enlistment in July, 1862, in Company I, Seventy-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He served in all the battles in which his command participated, with the exception of the siege of Vicksburg, at which time he was on detached duty, and was with his regiment uninterruptedly from his enlistment until April 9, 1865, the day which witnessed the surrender of General Lee to General Grant. Upon this same day, Mr. Kenaga was wounded in the right leg below the knee, and a few minutes later was struck by a minie-

ball in the left ankle, the bone being shattered. He was then in command of Company K, of his regiment, in the assault upon Fort Blakeley, the outer defense of Mobile, Ala. It was told by his comrades that after falling, he rose to his knees and waving his sword, shouted to his men to rush on and not stop till the garrison was captured. From the field he was taken to New Orleans, where he was held three days, and then, receiving a leave of absence, arrived at Kankakee, April 23, 1865, reaching his destination unconscious, and remaining so the greater part of the time until June. In the meanwhile, on May 2, 1865, his left leg was amputated. His sufferings had been long and intense, and it was not until late in August, 1865, that he was able to get about on crutches.

For some time after locating at Kankakee, Mr. Kenaga was interested in a grain business with his brother, Samuel C., but after being elected county clerk of Kankakee County, in the fall of 1865, by the entire vote of the county regardless of party, he devoted much of his time to the duties of his office, holding it until 1894, in which year he was made pension attorney and afterward engaged in a probate and insurance business. In addition to other interests, Mr. Kenaga became a stockholder in 1874, in the button factory at Kankakee.

In 1860 Mr. Kenaga was married to Miss Annie Sinclair, who was born in 1832 near Geneseo, Livingston County, N. Y., a daughter of John and Margaret (Campbell) Sinclair. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Kenaga: William Christopher, Katharine Jeanette, and Arthur Sinclair. William C. Kenaga



W. H. Kenney

was graduated from the University of Michigan and is now manager of Ad-Art Service, of the Scripps-McRae newspaper advertising syndicate of Cleveland, Ohio. He married Elhara Cole, in 1901, and they have two children: William Sinclair Kenaga, born March 29, 1903; and Arthur Cole Kenaga, born November 29, 1911. Katharine Jeanette, the second child of Mr. Kenaga's first marriage, was graduated with the degree of A. B., from Lake Forest University and with the degree of A. M. from Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass., and is now an instructor in the history department of the Polytechnic High school of Pasadena, Cal. Arthur Sinclair Kenaga, third child of the first marriage of Mr. Kenaga, was graduated from the University of Michigan and from Rush Medical College, Chicago, and for eight years was in an active practice at Herscher, Ill., following which he moved to Kankakee, Ill., where he continued in practice until his death, February 26, 1909. Quoting from a contemporary record of Dr. Kenaga, the following gives a true estimate of his character. "He had a master mind and his professional skill was above the average. He was recognized by his professional brethren as one of the best physicians in the county, if not of the state. Every man, woman and child in this part of the county was his friend and his death causes universal mourning here. Always courteous, always friendly and outspoken, he wielded a strong influence on those with whom he came in contact. His presence in the sick room was an inspiration and many a patient has turned towards recovery simply by the courage he seemed to inspire. He had a brilliant mind and was a master in his profession. His friends loved him for his unvarying cheerfulness, his kindness of heart, his unfailing courtesy, and thoughtfulness for others."

Mrs. Annie Sinclair Kenaga died in 1879 at the age of forty-two years, firm in the faith of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Kenaga's second marriage united him with Miss Nettie M. Sinclair, who enjoyed the distinction of being the first woman county superintendent of schools in the State of Illinois, having been appointed to the position by the board of supervisors to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Fred W. Beecher. After serving one full term, to which she was later elected, she declined renomination, her marriage following soon afterward. She received her education in the college at Geneseo, N. Y. Two children were born of Mr. Kenaga's

second marriage: Mary L., who is Mrs. Frank Gardiner, and Annie Margaret, who is Mrs. Grant Clapperton. The former resides at Chicago, Mr. Gardiner being a member of the editorial staff of the Chicago Herald; while the latter lives at Kankakee, Mr. Clapperton being the agent for the Chicago, Indiana & Southern Railroad of that city.

During his lifetime Mr. Kenaga served both as deacon and elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Kankakee, to which he and both wives belonged. He was identified with leading fraternal orders, being a member of Kankakee Lodge No. 389, A. F. & A. M.; Howard Lodge No. 218, I. O. O. F.; Kings Forest Camp, M. W. A.; Whipple Post, G. A. R. No. 414; Loyal Legion of the United States, Commandery of Illinois; was a charter member of the Royal Arcanum, of the Grove City Commandery, and of Whipple Post, and held many offices at different times. From 1892 to 1893 he served as vice-commander of the Department of Illinois, G. A. R., and, in fact, from the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic, took an active part in its work and maintenance. Mr. Kenaga was one of the leaders in the movement which resulted in the erection of a soldiers' monument in the courthouse square at Kankakee. In 1879 he served as chairman of the finance committee having in charge the first commemoration of Decoration Day at Kankakee, and held the same important office in 1885. He not only did much of the work attendant upon the erection of the soldiers' monument at Kankakee, as mentioned before, but was on several of the committees which had in charge the dedicatory services in 1887. Another act of his which deserves special mention was that of securing marble headstones over the last resting places of the old soldiers. Although a law allowing such stones to be placed at the government expense was passed in 1895, no successful efforts were made relative to Kankakee's soldier dead, until the matter was taken in hand by Mr. Kenaga, who carried it through to a successful completion.

Politically he was a Republican, and for years was chairman of the Kankakee County Republican Central Committee. From 1901 to 1911, he served as president of the Cemetery Association. In 1896, he was made president of the board of education of Kankakee, and was a member of the board for many years, a portion of the time being its secretary. In 1903, he was candidate for mayor of Kankakee, but was defeated by the liquor element.

In commenting on the death of Mr. Kenaga, the Kankakee Republican said, in part, as follows: "The death of Mr. Kenaga marks the passing of one of Kankakee's foremost citizens. While for the past few years he has been in retirement, for many years he was one of the influential men of the county. His political strength was so in evidence that on many occasions when he sought office, there was no opposition. He was a man of integrity and honor."

The Kankakee Democrat said: "Out of respect for the memory of William F. Kenaga, for twenty-four years county clerk, the office of the county clerk was closed this afternoon during the hour of the funeral and the county court adjourned for the day."

The Kankakee Gazette said of him:

"William F. Kenaga was one of Nature's noblemen. His kindly disposition drew all men to him and his largeness of heart and helping hand extended to all who appealed to him made him warm friends without number. Identified from the earliest days of this city and community with all that was best, he leaves a record for well doing that few men approach and none will excel. His death will come as a personal loss to a circle of friends rarely secured to a man, and his life which was a benediction to those who remain, will always be a sweet memory and inspiration to them."

One who knew and loved him, said of this truly good man: "He was honest to a fault, and so honorable in his dealings that his word was never disputed or his conduct questioned. He was modest and adverse to ostentation and publicity, and sought only the kindest and highest in everything. He was thoughtful for others and never purposely wounded or criticised.

Generous and broad, such men are not easily forgotten. It is a heritage of gracious personality that is more to be treasured than riches or spectacular charities or fame." He was always helping others financially, although he asked little in return. At his death, many organizations and fraternities united in paying tribute to his memory by resolutions and attendance at the funeral. A most beautiful and touching memorial address was delivered at the funeral service at the First Presbyterian Church on November 27, 1912, and no more fitting end to his biography can be given than the closing remarks of a clergyman, a man who knew well and thereby truly honored Mr. Kenaga.

"Is it any wonder that we all mourn the loss of this good man today, and feel that his like we shall not soon see again? I cannot close without this brief word of application. Oh, fellow citizens, members of this church and congregation, behold and see the end that awaits us all! And when it comes to the parting of the ways what is worth while as we look back on the way God has led us, or forward to the great eternity which awaits us—what but personal allegiance to God, to country, to home and to church such as was manifest in the life and career of our beloved elder, friend and fellow citizen? What shall avail you and me when the end comes if we are not like him to merit approval on earth in some such words as these: 'He was a good man and after he had served his own generation, by the will of God, he fell asleep.' And from the lips of our Lord and Master in Heaven: 'Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord.'"

MARVIN A. FARR.

Without the efforts of the real estate men of any community, it would be impossible for it to attain any prominence, and if this is true of the smaller cities, it is all the more so regarding such a center of industrial and commercial activity as Chicago. During the past half century, its growth has been phenomenal, and its progress has been marked by a series of brilliant efforts on the part of the men who have devoted themselves to exploiting its advantages in every respect, thus inducing the investment of capital, and the selection of the city as a permanent place of residence. Among those who have achieved more than passing promi-

inence as a handler of realty is Marvin A. Farr, whose record, as an alert and reliable operator in this field, is stainless and enviable. That he stands well with his business associates is a further proof of his ability and integrity, and he is proud of the friendship of many of the leading men of the city. Marvin A. Farr was born in Essex County, N. Y., in 1852, a son of George W. and Esther (Day) Farr, and scion of one of the old representative Massachusetts families, as he is a direct descendant of George Farr, who, with his brother, Thomas, settled in Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1629. The line of descent is through both Thomas and George

(1), Stephen (2), Stephen (3), Stephen (4), Stephen (5), Randall (6) and George W. (7). On the maternal side Marvin A. Farr is descended from Anthony Day, who came to Gloucester, Mass., in 1635. The lineage runs as follows: Anthony (1), Nathaniel (2), Benjamin (3), Jonathan (4), Jonathan (5), and Bezalzel (6). Mrs. Farr having been a daughter of Bezalzel and Celinda (Day) Day. The ancestors of Mr. Farr in all branches were among the earliest settlers in this country, having emigrated in the seventeenth century. George W. Farr, the father of Marvin A. Farr, came west in the fifties, and located at Grand Rapids, Mich., where he engaged in the lumber and mercantile business. His death occurred there in 1863, when he was fifty-five years old. His wife died several years ago, aged eighty-three years.

Marvin A. Farr received his early educational training principally in private schools, and at Carroll College, Waukesha, Wis., supplementing these instructions by private lessons and extensive traveling in the United States and Europe. After being graduated from Carroll College in 1871 he began his business experiences as an employe of H. H. Porter and James B. Goodman of Chicago, who were then engaged in a real estate and lumber business. Later he became a member of the firm of James B. Goodman & Co., and in 1892 he embarked in a real estate business for himself. He was also manager of the West Chicago Land Company, operating extensively in subdivisions of west side suburban property. For over thirty-five years

he has been actively engaged in the realty business at Chicago, specializing on handling suburban and manufacturing properties. He has long been a member of the Chicago Real Estate Board, and has served as its president. While devoting himself to real estate, he has found time to become interested along other lines, and is now a director of the Chicago Title & Trust Company, and is connected with several corporations. He is an active member of the Chicago Association of Commerce and is a member of the Chicago Plan Commission. His social connections are with the Union League, Midlothian Country and Kenwood clubs, in all of which he has filled various offices, and was president of the last named club for two years. In politics he is a Republican. In religious faith he belongs to the Kenwood Evangelical Church.

In 1886 Mr. Farr was united in marriage with Miss Charlotte Camp, a daughter of the late Isaac N. Camp of Chicago. They have two children: Newton Camp, who was graduated from Cornell University as a civil engineer, and is now engaged with his father in the real estate business; and Barbara, who is still at home. Mr. Farr has offices in the Marquette building, while his family residence is at No. 4737 Woodlawn avenue, where he and his family entertain their many friends. A man of broad ideas, Mr. Farr holds his friendships and lends his aid to those measures looking towards a further development of the city where his influence has been so potent a factor for many years.

MILTON B. TITUS.

For fifteen years Dr. Milton B. Titus has figured prominently in the medical profession of Chicago, and has maintained throughout his career a high standard of ethics and honorable principles. A man of skill and capability, he has risen in his profession and has deservedly won the position he holds among his fellow physicians. Born at Treadwell, N. Y., April 9, 1858, Dr. Titus is a son of Lewis F. and Lois R. (Smith) Titus, who, after the birth of their son, moved to Steuben County, N. Y., and became prosperous farming people. Coming of excellent American stock, they were worthy of every consideration, and stood high in the estimation of their fellow citizens. Lewis F. Titus died in 1863, when forty-seven years old, but his wife survived him many years, dying in December, 1901.

Milton B. Titus grew up on a farm where he was taught habits of thrift and industry which he has never forgotten, and developed his physical forces in healthful work. During this formative period he attended both private and public schools, in Delaware and Steuben counties, N. Y., while later he entered Corning Free Academy, at Corning, N. Y., from which he was graduated as valedictorian, in 1876. In order to earn money sufficient to carry him through medical college, this ambitious young man began clerking in a store at Blossburg, thus continuing until 1879. In that year he began the study of medicine, matriculating in the medical department of the University of New York, from which he was graduated in 1884, his standing in a class of 220 being such that he

received a cash prize of \$500, but one other in the class having as high a standing.

Having prepared himself, Dr. Titus began an active practice of medicine at Allentown, N. Y., where he remained for seven years and during that period was president of the Allegany County Medical Society. In 1888, he moved to Whitesville, N. Y., where he continued in practice until 1898, but in that year came to Chicago, where he found a gratifying appreciation of his talents. He maintains an office at No. 1065 W. Madison street, not having changed his address since locating in Chicago. During this time he has won recognition as a well trained and able member of his profession, and is thoroughly abreast of the progress made in medical science. Dr. Titus has displayed a dignified capability along educational lines, but he feels that his professional interests and duties are paramount in his life. His membership with the Chicago Medical Society and the American Medical Association is a source of benefit and pleasure to him.

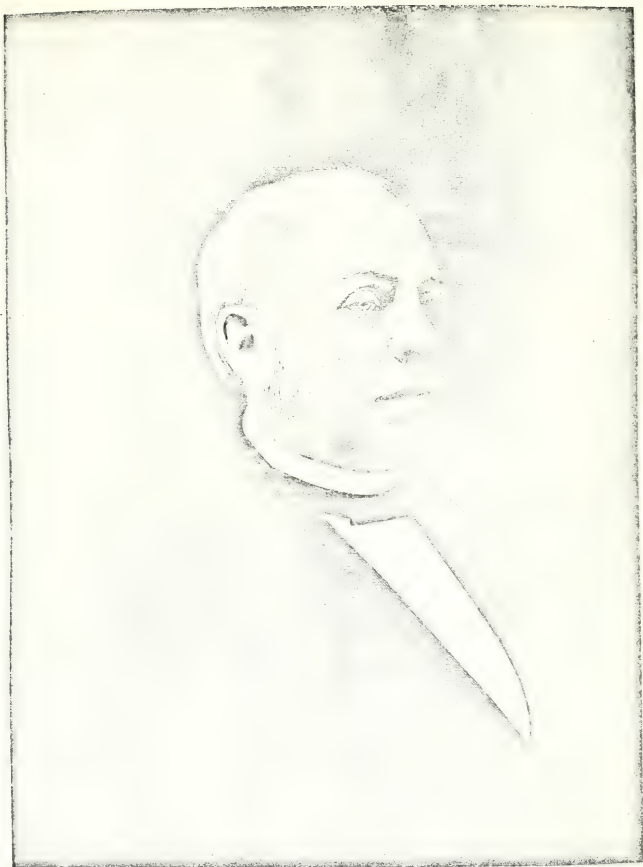
Dr. Titus was married October 18, 1882, to Miss Jessie S. Sheffield, a daughter of George and Hannah Palmer (Weed) Sheffield, and they have had two sons: George S., and Mil-

ton B. Jr. George S. Titus was born October 28, 1884, and married Miss Manuellite Gottschalk, a daughter of Dr. Louis Gottschalk, of Newark, N. J., being now a resident of Minneapolis, Minn. Milton B., Jr., was born December 7, 1901. Dr. Titus belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, of which the family are also members. The Masonic fraternity holds his membership, he having joined the order at Wellsville, N. Y. The Titus family residence is at No. 112 North California avenue, and is the hospitable center of a cultured circle, which is entertained with quiet elegance. Mrs. Titus is well known in the social life of the city, and takes an active and helpful part in charitable work. She is a descendant of old New England stock, members of which figured prominently during the Colonial epoch of this country, the family having been founded in America in 1618. Her ancestral line is traced back to George Dennison of Revolutionary fame, who served as a member of a Rhode Island regiment, and later as a member of the General Assembly of that state. In both the paternal and maternal lines she is eligible to membership with the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Colonial Dames.

WILLIAM GORDON SWANNELL.

In the death of William Gordon Swannell, which occurred April 29, 1892, the city of Kankakee lost a man who had ever shown himself reliable and capable in the marts of commerce and trade, and patriotic and public-spirited as a citizen. His long and industrious career brought him financial independence and social prestige, and at his death he left his family the priceless heritage of an honorable and honored name. Mr. Swannell was born at Chateris, Cambridgeshire, England, October 11, 1823, and was a son of John and Temperance (Gordon) Swannell. Not long after the birth of Mr. Swannell, his father made removal to St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, England, where the mother passed away in 1829, and in 1830, the family went to London, where Mr. Swannell received his introduction to business affairs in assisting his father and brothers in the management of a dry goods establishment. When the father died the younger men disposed of their interests in England and came to the United States, and William G. first located in Kankakee in 1848. For a few years he was engaged in teaching in the country schools

in and about Mokena, his first winter term being in Beebe Township. From 1851 to 1853 he kept a general store in Mokena, but in the latter year disposed of his interests and removed to Kankakee and erected the first business building on the south side of Court street, occupying it as a drug store, and later opened a second establishment of like nature on East avenue. He retired from that business to establish the Commercial Bank and erected its building in 1871. He disposed of his holdings therein some years later, and went to Waldron, Ill., where he engaged in the manufacture of wrapping paper, and through able management made a success of a business that had all but failed under its former owners. Mr. Swannell was a heavy builder in Kankakee, and erected a large per cent of the earlier buildings in the city. He was associated with most of the enterprises and improvements which have materially aided the city, and with others secured the building of the Kankakee & Indiana Railroad, now a part of the Big Four system, which has been of such great value to Kankakee. During the troublesome days of the Civil war, Mr.



Wm. G. Swannell

Swannell served as mayor of Kankakee for two terms, and assisted materially in securing troops from this part of the state. He was one of the organizers of the Building and Loan Association, of which he was president at the time of his death. His good taste has left its mark in the beautiful Mound Grove cemetery and many of the large business blocks. His advice and counsel in business affairs were always valuable and greatly sought. Fraternally, he was connected with the Masons and Odd Fellows, being one of the charter members of Howard Lodge, and at one time a representative of the Grand Lodge of the State. His numerous friendships were evidence of his universal popularity. Ever an earnest Christian,

he was, until within a short time of his death, senior warden and a Sunday school teacher in St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, and was always active in its movements, being of a generous and charitable nature.

On October 2, 1856, Mr. Swannell was married to Miss Laura A. Bristol, an aunt of Bishop Frank Bristol, at Royalton, Niagara County, N. Y., daughter of Leverett and Elizabeth A. (Cowles) Bristol, natives of western New York, and strong, conscientious, God-fearing people. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Swannell, namely: Florence, Mildred, Bertha, Winifred and William Gordon, of whom Florence and William Gordon are deceased.

FREDERICK BARNARD.

The ordinary man never stops to think what he owes to John Guttenberg who about 1437 invented movable type, or the countless ones who came after him improving the art of printing, until at the present time it has been brought almost into a state of perfection. Without this art, civilization would have stood still; the newspapers would have never come into existence; books would be only of the kind that were preserved through the painstaking care of those whose penmanship was readable, and history would be not much more than legends handed down from father to son. It is a far cry, however, from the invention of the pioneer printer John Guttenberg, to the magnificent plants of the modern printing establishments of today. Nothing seems impossible in the reproduction art, and countless inventions have been perfected until it appears that nothing further can be accomplished, although those who understand all the possibilities of the work declare that the end is far away. Chicago, as is natural, is the home of some of the most reliable printing houses of the country, and one, that has the distinction of being the oldest law printing establishment in the city, is that of Barnard & Miller, of which Frederick Barnard was not only the senior member, but at the time of his death, the oldest employing printer of Chicago. Mr. Barnard was born at Somerton, Somersetshire, England, October 3, 1836, a son of Thomas and Amelia (Frampton) Barnard.

Growing up in his native place, Mr. Barnard was given the advantages of the schools there until 1847, when he came to the United States, and settling at Chicago, began what was to be

a successful business career, as a newsboy for the Chicago Journal. Later he developed into a printer, learning his trade in the Journal office, and became a master printer in January, 1857. In that year he founded the firm of Beach & Barnard, which later became Beach, Barnard & Company, thus continuing from 1871 to 1893, when the present caption was adopted, so that this concern is one of the oldest job printing houses in Chicago, as well as the oldest legal printing firm. After the name became Barnard & Miller, the house began specializing in legal printing, and have since continued to confine themselves to that class of work, their accuracy and efficiency having been demonstrated through years of successful prosecution of their business. Mr. Barnard took pleasure in the fact that he was the oldest "boss" printer and the oldest "ex-newsboy" of Chicago. In former years Mr. Barnard was president of the Chicago Typothetae, and he was a member of the Chicago Historical Society, the Oak Park Lodge, A. F. & A. M., the Lincoln Council, the National Union and the Old-Time Printers' Society, having been a valued member of all. The Congregational church held his membership, and benefited from his generosity.

In 1858 Mr. Barnard was married to Miss Jennie A. McLean of Chicago, who survives him. Six children were born to them, namely: Jennie A., who is deceased; Bertie, who is Mrs. John J. Miller; Lucy, who is Mrs. W. M. Elton; Alice, who is Mrs. F. M. Wagner; and Edward and Frederick, all of whom have been a credit to their parents. Mr. Barnard had nothing to assist him in his fight with the business world

except true grit, a determination to win, and the ability to work hard and often. It was his honest belief that what he did any industrious, thrifty young man can accomplish, especially when so many advantages are offered that never came his way. He was never satisfied with what he accomplished, but he kept on working for something just beyond, and as he had abil-

ity, he never failed to grasp firmly what he overtook. Having worked his way up from the very bottom of his line of business, he knew what to expect of his men, and how to make due allowance for them, and was greatly beloved by them as well as by his associates in the business world, and in neighborhood and fraternal circles.

CHARLES FREDERICK GUNTHER.

Only in name does Charles F. Gunther give indication of his German birth and parentage, for he is distinctively American in thought and interests. This does not mean that he does not feel a love for the land of his nativity, and indeed he is recognized as a man of the widest catholicity of spirit, to whom all people are a subject of interest and all history a field for research. To characterize Mr. Gunther and his life work in a single sentence is impossible, for his interests are of a most broad and varied nature, and while he can give sage advice to the young man starting in business, for he carved out for himself the path to success, he can speak with equal authority concerning ancient civilization and modern scientific investigations. While he has traveled widely, he has made Chicago his home since 1863, and it is in this city that his commercial activities have centered. The beautiful town of Wildberg, in the midst of the celebrated Black Forest district of Germany, was his birthplace, and the date March 6, 1837. He was, however, only six years of age when his parents came to the United States with their family, arriving at New York after a voyage of fifty-two days from the port of Havre. The family home was established in Lancaster County and later Somerset, Pa., and after pursuing his education in the public schools there, Charles F. Gunther began carrying government mail over a route of forty miles to Johnstown and return on horseback for the meagre wage of twenty-five cents per day. Since the spring of 1850, however, he has been connected with the middle West, for in that year the family removed to Peru, Ill., and he there had the opportunity to continue his education as well as to advance in business training and competency.

In his youthful days he became a clerk in a drug store and to some extent read medicine. He was also at one time an employe in the post office at Peru and afterwards became connected with the banking house of Alexander

Cruckshank as the local correspondent with the famous Chicago bank of George Smith & Company. He seemed in this connection to have found a task suited to his abilities, for he worked his way upward and after a few years was made cashier of the institution. However, he severed his connection with the bank to enter the service of Bohlen, Wilson & Company at Memphis, Tenn. They were conducting the most extensive ice business in the South, obtaining their supply at Peru, Ill. Residing below the Mason and Dixon line and being brought, by the impressment of his firm's resources and steamers, in the natural course of circumstances, to the cause of the Confederacy, he entered the Confederate navy service as a steward and purser, purchasing supplies and transporting troops along all the southern rivers tributary to the Mississippi. At length the Union troops obtained possession of Memphis and New Orleans and captured the steamer upon which Mr. Gunther was serving that had escaped up the Arkansas River, and the steamer was burned by the Union troops. A year later he was captured in the line of battle in a cavalry charge and made a prisoner of war. Soon afterwards, however, he was released and returned to his old home in Peru. Later he accepted a position in a Peoria bank and his next change in business connection brought him to Chicago as the first traveling salesman out of this city into the eastern and southern territory as far as New Orleans for the confectionery house of C. W. Sanford. He traveled over Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, West Virginia and Kentucky, and while thus employed made his first trip to Europe. He afterwards became an employe of Thompson, Johnson & Company, wholesale grocers of Chicago, and later became the Chicago representative of Greenfield, Young & Company, leading New York confectioners. In the fall of 1868 he opened a retail business on his own account on Clark street and thus established the first high-class store of the kind in the city and for

many years thereafter his establishment set the standard for kindred undertakings.

It was Mr. Gunther who first introduced and placed upon the market the caramel, one of the most notable of the American confections. In the great conflagration of 1871 his store was destroyed, but with notable energy and determination he resumed the business and on State street built up an enterprise second to none in Chicago and with few parallels in the country. Until recently he has remained proprietor of this establishment, which had become a synonym to Chicago residents and visitors of all that is attractive and artistic in the way of equipment and purity in the matter of the product. Not only have the confectionery and restaurant departments been kept up to the highest standard, but the patrons of the store have had an object lesson in history in the rare and almost priceless portraits and works of art which there adorn the walls. Originality has always characterized the business methods of Mr. Gunther, who in fact has manifested the spirit of the pioneer in formulating and executing plans for the development of his commercial interests. Many of the supposed up-to-date ideas prevailing among Chicago retail merchants at the present time were introduced into the city by him and utilized by him many years ago. In fact he raised the standard after which many have followed. He was the first merchant in Chicago to advertise in the local news space of the daily journals when all other matter of that character was found in the advertising columns. He realized how quickly and effectively such advertising would be brought to the attention of readers and thus he instituted a plan that has since been widely adopted. He was the first merchant in Chicago to introduce advertising novelties in his business. More than thirty years ago the unique and novel, as well as artistic, character of the Gunther advertisements was as distinctive as the superior quality of his product. Many of these novelties were brought from Europe by Mr. Gunther, and while not originally manufactured for that purpose, he readily understood how this use could be made of them and, adding his name and business address, sent these out to make known to the city and country at large the progressive methods of Chicago's foremost confectioner. In the management and direction of his business he was very systematic. No detail was regarded as too unimportant to claim his

notice, and, moreover, he knew the duties of almost every employe and knew when they were being properly discharged. A man of great energy and wonderful capacity for work, he not only founded and conducted the extensive manufacturing and mercantile interests with which his name was so long associated, but even now, at the age of seventy-eight years, when success is his sufficient to enable him to put aside business cares, he gives his personal attention to the management of his extensive private interests and acts as president and active manager of the Gunther Confection and Chocolate Company, the business he founded, and which is one of the best known concerns in its line in the United States.

Long recognized as the leader in his line and as a most successful merchant, it has followed as a logical sequence that Mr. Gunther has taken an active part in affairs of public moment, improvement and upbuilding of the city. A remarkable coincidence in the life of Mr. Gunther and the history of the city of his success is the fact that he was born the same year, month, week and within two days, in 1837, that Chicago was incorporated. One of the leaders of the Chicago Democracy and with firm belief in the democratic principle of equal rights to all and special privilege to none, and tariff for revenue only, which latter doctrine has long been one of the strong planks in the Democratic platform, he has nevertheless eschewed public office, desiring no such recognition of his party fealty. However, his fellow citizens have twice called him to the city council and in 1901 he was elected city treasurer, in which position his administration was characterized by the same business-like and energetic spirit that has gained him prominence and leadership in commercial circles.

In 1869 Mr. Gunther was married to Miss Jennie Burnell of Lima, Ind., and unto them were born two sons, Burnell and Whitman, the latter of whom is now deceased. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gunther have long been identified with organizations for the promotion of Chicago's welfare and he has ever wielded a wide influence for progress and improvement. It is true that his chief life work had been that of a remarkably successful manufacturer and merchant, but the range of his activities and the scope of his influence have reached far beyond that special field and he belongs to that public-spirited, useful and helpful type of men whose ambitious

are centered and directed in those channels through which flow the greatest and most permanent good to the greatest number. Chicago owes to Mr. Gunther a debt of gratitude which can never be repaid for what he has done in bringing to the city and placing upon exhibition works of art, relics and historical treasures, which visibly teach history and progress of the world. Speaking German, French and Spanish as well as English, Mr. Gunther has been able to personally conduct investigations in foreign fields. For many years he had above his store what was in many respects one of the finest museums of the country. His success has enabled him to indulge his love for historic research to the fullest extent and he has been most generous in allowing others to benefit by the collections that he has gathered, collections of manuscripts, historic volumes and portraits as well as relics of all the American wars from Colonial times down to the late Spanish-American war. His treasures comprise manuscripts of the most ancient writings of the world, from the stone rolls of the Assyrian and Babylonian periods and the papyrus parchments of the Pharaohs, to the present time. He undoubtedly possesses the rarest collection of bibles in America, including a copy of the New Testament printed in English (1528), all of the first bibles printed in Europe and on the American continent, such as the Eliot Indian Bible and the Martha Washington Bible and the first American bible by Atkinson in 1782. The famous Gunther manuscripts include a well authenticated and very rare autograph of Shakespeare, and a Moliere and original manuscripts of Goethe, Schiller, Tasso, Michael Angelo, Galileo, Raphael and many other famous characters of Europe and America—memorials direct from the hands of noted writers, poets, musicians, clergymen, politicians and monarchs. In his galleries are the original manuscripts of the Star Spangled Banner, Home Sweet Home, Auld Lang Syne, Old Grimes, Lead Kindly Light, and many others. Among the maps are the earliest ones relating to America from 1500 up, and the first edition of Martin Waldseemüller's Cosmography, 1507, which for the first time gives the name of America to the new world. Of the Gunther portraits perhaps the most famous is that of Columbus by Sir Antonio Moro, painted about 1552 from a miniature, then forming a part of the historic museum in the Prado Palace in Madrid, Spain.

Washington Irving who thoroughly searched the archives of Spain, pronounced this the best and truest portrait of Columbus extant. The collection also contains seventeen original portraits of Washington, including the first ever made of him by the elder Peale, and the only portrait in existence of Washington's sister Betty and her husband, including the two lost portraits of George and Martha Washington by Saint Meun. The relics of George Washington cover his entire career, and the department of Americana includes also rare memorials of Abraham Lincoln and all other great historical characters. In addition to all this Mr. Gunther was instrumental in bringing to Chicago the priceless exhibit of Civil war relics. In the late eighties he was the prime factor in the movement to transport Libby prison from Richmond, Va., to this city, and within its historic walls installed the war museum, acting as president of the Museum Association during its existence and later becoming president of the company that erected upon the former museum site the now famous Coliseum. In 1912 Mr. Gunther put up the Gunther building on the northwest corner of South Wabash avenue and Harmon court.

Mr. Gunther is not only Democratic in principle—of the Jefferson and low tariff democracy of Woodrow Wilson but in spirit, and is one of the most approachable and genial of men, and his unfeigned cordiality has gained for him a circle of friends almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintances. He is a welcome member in various fraternities, clubs and societies; a Knight Templar Mason, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine of Medinah Temple, and upon him has been conferred the Thirty-third, the honorary degree, of the Scottish Rite. Much of the nature of his interests, activities and associations is indicated in the fact that he is a member of the Union League, Jefferson, Caxton, Germanic, Cook County Democratic, Illinois Athletic and Iroquois clubs, and of the last named he has served as president. He also belongs to the Geographic Society, is a trustee of the Chicago Historical Society and the Chicago Academy of Sciences, and is a governing member of the Chicago Art Institute and belongs to the Alliance Française. Although largely self-educated, he is one of the most widely informed men of Chicago. There is nothing in his manner that would indicate his consciousness of superiority because of his diversified knowledge resulting

from study and travel, speaking French, German and Spanish, yet all who know him recognize the fact that association with him means expansion and elevation. Splendidly preserved physically, his mind is as alert and his judgment as keen as it was thirty years ago. He belongs to that class to whom advanced years

do not mean a decrease in mental power. There are those who grow mentally and morally stronger as the years pass by, giving out of their rich store of wisdom and experience for the benefit of others, and of these Charles F. Gunther is a notable representative.

WILBUR F. HEATH.

When the history of music in America shall be properly written few men will be found who have more deeply stamped their individuality upon the musical development of their period than did the late Judge Wilbur F. Heath of Danville, Ill. The complete history of his busy life would be inspiring and serve as an example to those seeking achievement that can only come through persistent and thoughtful effort. Judge Heath was born at Corinth, Orange County, Vt., June 11, 1843, a son of Cyrus and Mary (Hutchinson) Heath, natives of Corinth, Vt. The Heath family comes of a long line of distinguished ancestry. The boyhood of Wilbur F. Heath was spent on a farm, but he early displayed an inherited taste for music, and in developing this he displayed a pluck that oftentimes bore him along and enabled him to overcome difficulties that would have been with another insurmountable. One incident will illustrate this. While still a lad he used to amuse his companions by playing for them on the flute, and often the preferred numbers were his own extemporized waltzes, marches, etc. When he was twelve years old the family moved west, and he remained on the farm near Libertyville, Ill., until eighteen years old. With the outbreak of the Civil war his patriotism was aroused, and he finally enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Choice was given him to accept the appointment of lieutenant or leader of the regimental band. He chose the latter.

During his army service Judge Heath composed much of the music played by the band, and was so successful that his band was chosen out of a number of others to lead the funeral procession of the martyred Lincoln at Springfield, Ill., and Judge Heath led this band. The dirge used on that occasion was his own composition. When the terrible news reached him of the death of his hero, he went to his tent, and lying in his bunk, found vent for his sorrow in that remarkable number. Mrs. Heath has the original manuscript of this dirge which shows spots

of the candle grease that fell upon the paper as the young composer worked out his idea.

In addition to his musical ability, he was possessed of considerable mechanical ability, and when his service to his country expired he decided to become a locomotive engineer, applying for assistance in securing such a position to one of his old friends, a veteran conductor. Fortunately for the musical world, this friend appreciated music and Judge Heath's talent, and refused to permit his abandoning his music. Acting upon the advice of the conductor, Mr. Heath studied music and at one time thought of completing his musical education in Europe, but being a thorough American, he decided against this, and his attention was called to the possibilities of musical work in the public schools. He became thoroughly convinced of the benefit that would be derived through the musical education of the masses, and resolved to make the teaching of music to the public school pupil his lifework. His theory was that the capable teacher must go beyond the mere cultivation of the child's ability to hear and imitate, and deal with his powers to think. He believed that the facts of music should be made purely objective; that the musical development of the child should be in harmony with his mental growth; that the child should be recognized as an intelligent being and not treated as a musical instrument, the latter being the idea embodied in the older methods of instruction. In addition he believed that the study of vocal music is the proper beginning of all music study; that no time is so fitting as the years of childhood, no way so reasonable as that in connection with the regular school studies; and that when properly taught, music is as legitimate and effective an aid in developing the mental powers of the child as any other study; that, in fact, it brings many faculties of the mind into such action as is possible with no other study. He felt that this great work would develop a national musical taste. He took a thorough course in voice culture and theory at

the New England Conservatory of Music, and was justly proud of being a member of the National Peace Jubilee Chorus. He was called to Iowa City, Iowa, where he taught in a six weeks' normal of which Dr. H. S. Perkins of Chicago was the principal. Here he had charge of the elementary classes in sight singing and harmony, and so thoroughly demonstrated his ability as a teacher of children, that an opportunity to carry out his long cherished plans was speedily offered him, and he was made teacher of music in the public school of Marengo, Iowa, spending three years there, where the results were beyond the expectations of those who first favored his methods. For eighteen years he was superintendent of music in the public schools of Fort Wayne, Ind., with honor to himself and his pupils; and he was recognized as one of the most eminent teachers of his time, and his skill as a chorus director was widely known.

In order to facilitate his work Judge Heath prepared a series of common school music readers and a set of vocal exercise charts, the latter his own invention. He also wrote and published many charming and popular songs, among them being "The Days Are Passing On, Dear May," "When Other Days Shall Come," and "The Loss of the Sea Bird." In addition he frequently contributed to periodicals, his style being clear and forceful. He was very active in the promotion and support of music teachers' associations throughout the country. For three consecutive terms he served the Indiana branch of the Association as president, and was a regular attendant of the National Association after joining it in 1878 at Cincinnati, Ohio. For three years he served the association as secretary and treasurer, and in 1888 was made its president. He was also on the board of examiners of the American College of Musicians for a number of years.

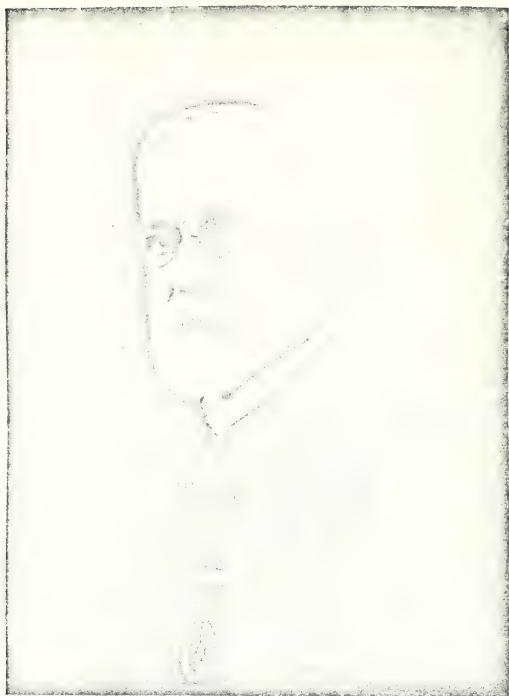
In addition to his musical career, Judge Heath invented and patented several mechanical devices, and was a business man of more than ordinary success, being connected with Pixley Company of Utica, N. Y., having charge of its branches at Oshkosh, Wis., and Ottawa and Danville, Ill., successively, and from the time he located at Danville in 1895 until his death, August 3, 1914, he made this city his home.

Soon after the Soldiers' Home was ready for occupancy he was asked by the government to

organize a band, and did so, remaining its leader for eleven years, when he retired, having had the same success that marked all of his musical efforts. In 1912 he was induced to become a candidate for municipal judge on the Republican ticket and was elected by a large plurality. As a judge and humanitarian he accomplished results that will make his name remembered for years to come. A Mason of high rank, he began his connection with the order when he entered Summit City Lodge 170, at Fort Wayne, Ind., and he took the Thirty-third degree at Boston, Mass., September 18, 1906. He was the father of Scottish Rite Masonry at Danville, as he had been at Fort Wayne, Ind., and he filled many offices in his loyal support of the order. Thoughtful of the welfare of others, he verified the teachings of the Masonic order and lived the creed of the Methodist church, of which he was a member. He was an enthusiastic member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Judge Heath was married at Berlin, Wis., to Emma C. Parmalee, and they had two sons, namely: Herbert Wilbur and Rodney Leon, the latter of whom died at Danville, Ill., in 1900. Herbert Wilbur Heath is an advocate of the best in all things, is successful in social, commercial and farming interest. Mrs. Heath was born at Cazenovia, N. Y., a daughter of Albert and Sarah A. Parmalee, natives of Clinton, N. Y. She was a direct descendant of the family that founded Yale University. Mrs. Heath died in 1886. Judge Heath was married (second) in 1889 to Katherine Aull Heath, who was born at Dayton, Ohio, a daughter of Nicholas L. and Julia Ann (Geiger) Aull, natives of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, and of Funkstown, Md., respectively. Mrs. Heath is past Grand Matron of the Eastern Star, and is deeply interested in charitable work. She is closely identified with the best interests of Danville and prominent in educational and social life.

Judge Heath was a man of strong likes and dislikes. He possessed a fearless frankness that would not suffer him to pretend in the slightest degree to anything he did not feel, and he bound to himself friends as with cords of steel. In all business relations he was known as an honest man whose dues were strictly paid. Temperate in his habits, his private character was without reproach, and he was justly recognized as one of the best representatives of the highest type of manhood.



W. F. Heath, 22"

JOSEPH OLIVER MORRIS.

High rank in the legal profession has long distinguished Chicago, and it numbers among its members many men whose achievements have gained for them national prominence. Among the ambitious, alert and enterprising attorneys who, in the last three decades, have taken advantage of the opportunities offered in this city for professional advancement and thereby attained a large measure of success, is Joseph Oliver Morris, who, however, has not entirely confined his activities to the law.

Joseph Oliver Morris was born August 3, 1863, at Chicago, Ill., and is a son of Edwin E. and Anna (Oliver) Morris, both of whom were born in England although the Morris family claims Welsh ancestry. Edwin E. Morris was born near Brighton, County Sussex, where the family has been known for generations. He married Anna Oliver, who was born at London Wall, in a section made memorable as the birthplace of the poet, John Milton. Her ancestry reached to the royal Marchant family and also to Oliver Cromwell. The family for generations were the largest dealers in rosewood and mahogany in the world. In 1854 Edwin E. Morris came to the United States and to Chicago, but in 1857 returned to England and there married. With his bride Mr. Morris returned to Chicago and immediately began to show the business enterprise which subsequently made him widely known in commercial circles, becoming the owner of the Phoenix Coffee and Spice mills, which was not only the first but continued the largest concern of its kind in this city. He was afterward a member of the firm of Morris, Cloyes & Company, proprietors of a pioneer grocery house which did an extensive business during the Civil war in furnishing supplies to the government. Following the cessation of hostilities, Edwin E. Morris removed to Cincinnati, where he was engaged in the exportation of packing house products, being the originator of this great industry in opening up trade relations with Europe. Mr. Morris has long lived retired, residing now, at the age of eighty-nine years, with his son, Joseph O. Morris. His wife passed away in 1890.

In the public schools of College Hill, Cincinnati, Ohio, Joseph O. Morris acquired his early education, and afterward pursued a preparatory course at Belmont College, Ohio. On the removal of the family to Chicago, he completed a course at the Lake View High school,

where he was graduated in 1882, and afterward spent a year in foreign travel. In 1883 he entered upon the study of law in the office of Flower, Remy & Gregory, the predecessors of the present firm of Musgrave & Lee, with whom he spent four years, in the meanwhile attending for a short time, the Union College of Law, identified or affiliated with the Northwestern University, where he qualified himself to pass the state examination that secured him admission to the bar in 1884. He engaged in practice as a member of the law firm of Morris, Ganse & Craig until 1895, since which time he has practiced alone. Specializing largely in corporation law, he has represented many of the important brokerage firms in the country, all members of the New York Stock Exchange, in litigation involving legal technicalities peculiar to the brokerage business, and is considered an authority on that branch of the profession.

Mr. Morris, in association with his partner, Mr. Ganse, has become heavily interested in valuable realty. In 1890 they purchased a tract of 1,000 acres located at South Waukegan, incorporating under the name of the South Waukegan Land Company, their holdings being then valued at \$1,000,000. They laid out and founded the town of South Waukegan and in 1894 changed its name to North Chicago. Through the panic of 1893 Mr. Morris guided this mammoth enterprise, and in 1895 disposed of the last holdings. In 1906 he purchased two large tracts of land at Hammond, Ind., and guided this venture successfully through the financial difficulties of 1907, so well remembered in this city. Mr. Morris is now the owner of all the company's stock, the property at the present time consisting of a tract of land one half mile in length along the Calumet River, valued at \$250,000, a part of which has been platted and is now on the market. He has passed safely through two great financial panics but has so managed his undertakings that he still retains many valuable pieces of property in Chicago and vicinity and has invested also in California land. Additionally he is connected officially with numerous business enterprises of the city and country, in which his sound judgment and keen discrimination are recognized as valuable elements. Although vitally interested in all that pertains to modern progress along

every line and carefully watchful of the events which, at the present day, are history making, Mr. Morris is not an ardent politician.

Mr. Morris was married at Cincinnati, Ohio, May 3, 1892, to Miss Edith Beatrice Green, a daughter of Joseph Green, and four of their six children survive: Joseph C., Edith Marjorie, Melissa De Galyer and Constance Olive. For a number of years the family residence has been maintained at No. 1138 Sheridan Road, Evanston, in which city Mrs. Morris is active in social circles and in the literary clubs. Mr. Morris holds membership in the Hamilton and Automobile clubs, Chicago; the University Club of Evanston, and the Skokie Country Club. His

church membership is in the First Presbyterian Church of Evanston and for twenty years he has been a teacher of the Bible class. He has devoted much of his leisure to church and Sunday school work and his labors in that direction have been particularly unselfish. In former years he was very active in the Young Men's Christian Association and was one of the board of managers and a prime mover in securing the erection of the magnificent association building on LaSalle street in 1893. He is a man of broad information and of intelligent investigation along many lines, living up to his opportunities and ever giving something of himself to help others to do the same.

CHARLES H. BUSHNELL.

Genius may be the motive power of success, but many who take the trouble to study the lives and leading characteristics of the men of the country who have accomplished something, are led to believe that experience and sound judgment must be combined with natural inclination to produce the best results. In the majority of cases where a man has risen above his fellows, it will be found that this rise has come gradually through persistent fighting in spite of all opposition. There are many qualities which help to form the character such as self-reliance, conscientiousness, energy and honesty and they all work together to produce the highest standing and most satisfactory rewards. The above is certainly true of the successful career of Dr. Charles H. Bushnell of Chicago. In no other profession is the true character of a man brought out so prominently as that of medicine, and as he really is, so is he held by his professional associates and colleagues. All who have the honor of Dr. Bushnell's acquaintance admit that he is respected, honored and beloved not only by his associates but those to whom he has long been a ministering friend. For years he has been connected with the medical fraternity of Chicago, in which city he has always made his home, and his influence is strongly felt in his immediate neighborhood. It is an admitted fact that Chicago is the home of some of the ablest medical men of the world, and Dr. Bushnell has kept pace with the march of improvement and by personal experiment and investigation as well as study and exhaustive reading, has long been classed with the most efficient and dignified of his profession. Dr. Bushnell was born in the

city which he has so honored, April 30, 1800, a son of Dr. Lewis Bushnell, who was born in New York, January 21, 1826, but removed to Peoria County, Ill., with his parents when thirteen years old. The family came to Chicago in 1849, where Dr. Lewis Bushnell was for some years one of the early grocers of the city. Later he was engaged in buying stock for the government during the Civil war, and subsequently turned his attention to the practice of his profession. The Bushnell family is an old one in this country, as the grandfather, Anson Bushnell, was a soldier of the War of 1812 and descended from ancestors who took part in the Revolutionary war. Dr. Lewis Bushnell married Harriet Augusta Hitchcock, born in New York, November 1, 1827, who still survives. She is in full possession of her faculties, and is the delight of her children and grandchildren. Dr. Bushnell died April 19, 1907, having lived long enough to see his place worthily filled by his son, Dr. Charles H. Bushnell.

Charles H. Bushnell attended the public schools of Chicago, never having had the advantage of an academic course owing in large measure to ill health, but he has studied faithfully, gained a boundless experience, and exercises at all times his excellent judgment. When he was only eleven years old he became a messenger boy with the American District Telegraph Company, remaining with this organization until he was fourteen years old, when he was given a clerkship in the Superior Court, but in about a year, was compelled to resign on account of continued ill health, and to go into the country where he could get out in the open air. After a year's stay on a farm, he

felt able to exert himself and securing the position of guide at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, not only gained the remuneration offered, but found his experiences a liberal education for he was brought into contact with many different people and broadened by his exchange of viewpoint with them. Returning to Chicago at the close of the exposition this ambitious youth secured a position as bookkeeper with the real estate firm of Charles A. Kerfoot & Company. However, it had always been his intention to follow in his father's footsteps, and as soon as possible he became connected with a physician with whom he began studying medicine. During the eight years that followed, Dr. Bushnell studied at night and worked during the day, and not only managed to save money by his office position, but to support his family, for he had married in the meanwhile. In 1892, however, his efforts were rewarded as he was able to enter Bennett Medical College of Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1896. He has also done post graduate work and has received the honorary degree of M. D. from the College of Medicine and Surgery of Chicago, which is the medical department of Valparaiso University. Soon after his graduation, Dr. Bushnell entered upon a general practice, and since then had developed into one of the leading physicians of the city. For four years he was attending gynecologist to St. Anthony's Hospital and Orphanage; for six years he was attending gynecologist to the Frances E. Willard National Temperance Hospital; also served on the staff of the Cook County Hospital for seven years; and on the staff of the Chicago Union Hospital for ten years, and is now serving on the staff of Sheridan Park Hospital. He was likewise gynecologist to the Lake View Hospital for four years, and has been examiner for a number of fraternal insurance societies. Dr. Bushnell has

also distinguished himself as an educator and was for four years a member of the faculty of the medical department of Valparaiso University and for twelve years of the faculty of the Bennett Medical College, much of the time as professor and head of the department of gynecology and obstetrics. He holds membership with the Chicago Medical Society, the Illinois Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the National Eclectic Association and for some time was president of the Illinois State Eclectic Medical Association, and also president and secretary of the Chicago Eclectic Medical Association. Dr. Bushnell is also a member of the National Red Cross Society and of the Illinois State Society for the prevention of tuberculosis.

Dr. Bushnell was married November 24, 1881, to Ella Clerk Dole of Chicago, and to this union three children have been born: Lewis E., Anson C., and Elmer D. Fraternally Dr. Bushnell is a Knight Templar Mason and also a member of the Mystic Shrine, and socially he belongs to the Hamilton and the Chicago Automobile clubs. With one exception he is the oldest member of the Apollo Musical Club of Chicago and is well known in musical circles of this city, having taken a prominent part in musical affairs since the first May Festival in 1881. His musical talent and ability and his strongly marked personal characteristics have rendered him popular in social circles, and wherever he is known he is held in high esteem. Dr. Bushnell belongs to the self-made class and is an excellent example of what a strong, steadfast man can accomplish. He studies deeply upon the great questions of the day, and finds entertainment in books, music, travel and congenial companionship. His professional service has ever been discharged with a keen sense of conscientious obligation, and his work has brought him ample recompense.

LORENZO B. DOMINY.

When it is remembered that the majority of people never rise above the ordinary, but live out their lives in obscurity, and dying are forgotten, all the more credit is accorded those who have enriched their communities, benefited their associates, raised a higher standard for the generations to come, and demonstrated the worth of individual endeavor. The aggressive, public spirited men of any locality plan for the future as well as the present, and

so shape the future of the community. Lorenzo B. Dominy was accepted by all as a leader in every enterprise for the public good. In his business transactions he was a man of prudence, safe and reliable, and his advice on business transactions was sought by many. He was liberal in his dealings and many men owe their start in life to his financial aid and encouragement.

Lorenzo B. Dominy was born in Madison

County, Ohio, March 9, 1844. He was left an orphan by the death of his parents, Ezra and Hester A. Dorniny, when he was only sixteen months old, and was reared to manhood by his maternal grandfather, Dr. Lorenzo Beach. The latter, with his family, came to Illinois in 1855, and the lad came with them, the party settling in Indian Grove Township, Livingston County, where the grandfather continued to reside till his death. Reared a farmer, it was but natural that the formative years of his youth and early manhood should be devoted to agriculture, but Mr. Dorniny's energetic disposition was not entirely satisfied and in 1870 he left the farm and engaged in the hardware business, associated with his uncle T. A. Beach. Three and one-half years later he disposed of this concern, to assist in founding the banking house of Bartlett, Beach & Dorniny. Ill health necessitated the retirement of Mr. Bartlett four years after the organization, and Mr. Beach subsequently left the firm, in 1883, so that the bank was continued in Mr. Dorniny's name until 1901, when he admitted his sons-in-law, G. Y. McDowell and W. R. Bane, into partnership, the name becoming L. B. Dorniny & Co. Though changes have been made in the personnel of the partnership since Mr. Dorniny's death, this banking house still continues in the family under the same name and is one of the strongest institutions of its kind in Livingston county. In 1892, Mr. Dorniny's far-seeing business sense prompted him to establish a branch house, which handled farm mortgage investments. The firm was established under the name of Dorniny and Powell, the junior member being another son-in-law, Herbert Powell.

Mr. Dorniny was the first mayor of Fairbury, and during his occupancy of the executive chair, he set a standard which has governed the actions of successive officials ever since. The city council had him as one of its most effective members for several terms, and he was a member of the board of supervisors from Indian Grove Township for a number of years. At his death, the following resolutions were adopted by the board:

"Again we are called upon to mourn the death of one who has always been foremost in the affairs of this county, L. B. Dorniny, for many years an active member of this board from Indian Grove Township, died on July 27th, 1902.

"We desire to add our tribute to the memory of one whose unusually active life marked him prominent for usefulness. His name is above reproach and he was trusted and respected by all. He was always a wise and safe counselor in public affairs as well as private."

"Resolved, That this board extends its sympathy to the bereaved family, and feels with the community a keen sense of loss at his death.

"Resolved, That this expression and these resolutions be spread upon the records of this board and that a certified copy be tendered the family of the deceased."

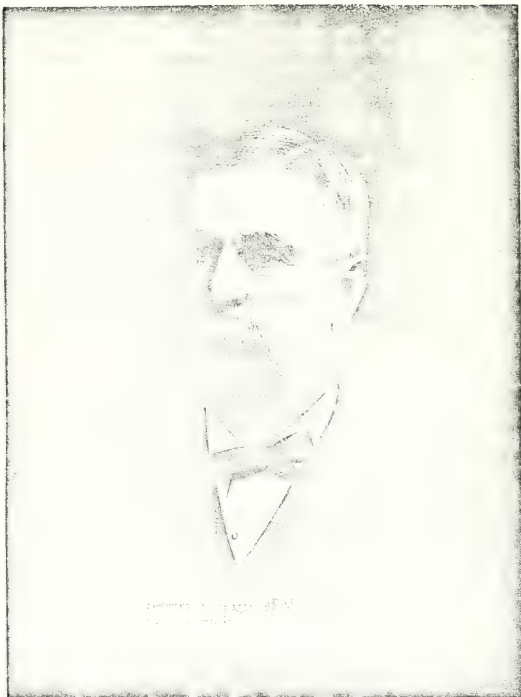
On December 27, 1864, Mr. Dorniny was married to Miss Phebe A. Curl, a daughter of James and Lavina (Smith) Curl, both natives of Greene County, Pa. Mr. Curl was a carpenter and cabinetmaker of Carmichaels, Pa., and died May 12, 1860, his wife passing away December 31, 1906. Mr. and Mrs. Dorniny became the parents of five children. One son, Charles L., died in infancy, and the youngest daughter, Hazel, died the year preceding Mr. Dorniny's death, at the age of seventeen years. Three children, Jennie C. McDowell, Jessie E. Powell and Lizzie H. Bane, together with the widow and three grandchildren, Hazel Bane, James Lorenzo and Marion McDowell, survive.

With the death of Mr. Dorniny, Fairbury lost one of its strongest characters. He was a man of the people, bluff but kind hearted. He made friends on every side and retained them. It may be truthfully said, he had no enemies. He was a member of the Methodist church of Fairbury. Before his death, he had anticipated building a public library to be given to the city. Since then this has been erected by the family and presented to the city, fully equipped. It is a fitting memorial to his life, quietly and steadily continuing an uplift to the community, as he would have wished it to be if living.

JAMES P. LYNCH.

In the midst of these epoch-making times, the recognition of the work of the medical profession has come to a fresh and even thrilling distinction. Through its skill and knowledge that wonderful machine, the human body, is not

only rehabilitated, but sometimes reconstructed. Medical science is elastic, its boundaries are limitless, but it is at all times held firmly in the grasp of the intelligent men who uncover its mysteries. Not only, however, is the phy-



L B Downing

sician called upon for material assistance, but the ideal medical man irradiates the sick chamber with the light of his cheerful presence, lifting his patient out of the slough of despondency into the higher plains of sane thought. No matter how many patients a physician may have upon his hands, he is expected to give to each one a full measure of his individual thought and careful consideration, and the conscientious man never gets away from his work. Others can throw off the burdens of their everyday cares, but the medical man has them with him at all times, as he does their calls upon him, so that there is little wonder that so many of the skilled physicians today sink under the overwhelming weight, and pass from mortal life; the marvel is that so many remain to further aid humanity. One of those men whose lives and energies have been thus conserved is James P. Lynch, of Thirty-first street and Indiana avenue, Chicago.

Dr. Lynch was born in New York City, January 12, 1857. Until he was eight years old, Dr. Lynch lived in his native city, but in

1865 his parents moved to Chicago, where he was given the educational advantages offered by the public schools of that place. Having decided upon a medical career, Dr. Lynch entered the Bennett Medical College, after finishing his academic course, and was graduated therefrom in 1883. Immediately thereafter he entered upon a general practice, and for over thirty years has thus continued with marked success. Recognizing the benefit of medical societies to the modern physician, Dr. Lynch has always been active in their support and belongs to the Chicago Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Dr. Lynch has won many warm personal friends, and they unite in rendering him the credit certainly due a man of his experience and natural ability. Dr. Lynch is one who lets his deeds speak for themselves, but they are of sufficient importance to place him in a leading position among the men of his profession on the South Side, where his reputation as a skilled physician and surgeon is widespread.

NELSON THOMASSON.

The growth and development of any community is largely dependent upon the exertions of those men who devote themselves to the exploitation of real estate. Without their energy, vim and progressive ideas no locality will move out of the conventional rut; outside money will not be attracted to it, and property will be worth little more year by year. With the advent of an enterprising, experienced man well versed in the realty business, comes a growth that is remarkable. Many years have passed since initial work was done in this line in the older portions of Chicago, but the needs of this great metropolis have made necessary a constant expansion of the outlying territory, while a maintenance of property already built is extremely important. So it is that the work of the realty dealer is counted as being among the most important factors in the life of this city. One of the men whose name is associated with the development along this line is Nelson Thomasson. Nelson Thomasson was born at Louisville, Ky., October 15, 1839, a son of William Poinexter and Charlotte Pierce (Leonard) Thomasson, the former of whom was a member of Congress from Louisville, Ky., for several years. During that time he was the only member from the south who voted for the Wilmot

Proviso. The maternal grandfather of Nelson Thomasson was the Rev. David A. Leonard, who was also the grandfather of the late John Hay, Secretary of State.

Nelson Thomasson received his educational training in the private schools and academy of his native city, and at the age of eighteen years left Louisville, becoming a student and clerk in the office of Morris, Thomasson & Blackburn of Chicago, and later in the office of John G. Rogers. Judge Buckner S. Morris was the second Mayor of the city of Chicago. In 1861 Nelson Thomasson enlisted in the Sturges Rifles and served in it in the Army of the Potomac; was promoted to the regular army after the campaign in western Virginia, becoming a member of Company E, Fifth United States Infantry, and served in New Mexico in the campaign against the Texans under Sibley and Bailey. Later he rode for three years side by side with Kit Carson against the Navajos and other Indian tribes of New Mexico, Colorado and Arizona. He was then engaged in the recruiting service at Chicago and Newport barracks. Still later he was on the plains until July, 1870, when he retired from the army, and locating at Chicago, embarked in the real estate business, buying and subdividing large tracts,

in addition to handling his own property, and representing other heavy realty owners. He was made vice-president of the Chicago Real Estate Board for 1910, which honor is one to be appreciated, as this body is the largest of its kind in the world. Mr. Thomasson is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having attained to the Knight Templar degree, and he also belongs to the Loyal Legion and Union League clubs. Politically he is a Republican.

On June 10, 1873, Nelson Thomasson married Miss Nina Norton of Louisville, Ky., and they became the parents of three children, namely: Leonard, who is living at Duluth, Minn.; Nelson Thomasson, Jr., who is ex-assistant corporation counsel of Chicago; and Mrs. Elwood Offutt, who resides at Oakland, Md. The latter is the mother of Mr. Thomasson's three grandchildren.

CARL H. ANDERSEN.

It is impossible for the conscientious physician to arrive at a state of mind where he is satisfied with what he has accomplished, no matter how much it may be, for with an understanding of what is awaiting the man of science, the many doors yet unopened which will lead to new realms in the amelioration of the ills of mankind, and the constant yearning to add to his store of knowledge, he, of necessity, keeps on striving for perfection as long as life remains. It is true that in no other profession or calling is so much constantly demanded of its members as that of medicine, and those who have adopted it for their life work often find but little leisure and are frequently kept in active service both night and day. One of the men who has accomplished much out of the ordinary in the ranks of the medical profession in Chicago, is Dr. Carl H. Andersen, of No. 159 N. State street. Dr. Andersen was born at Copenhagen, Denmark, September 21, 1860, a son of Jens and Johanna (Sorensen) Andersen. The father was born December 6, 1831, and the mother, February 22, 1833, in Denmark. Both survive and are now living at Ringsted, Denmark, where the father is a banker and a man of established standing.

Carl H. Andersen attended the public schools of his native city, later matriculating at Sorø Academy, near Copenhagen, where he continued his studies until he was fourteen years old, at which time, young as he was, he took his own future in his hands, ran away from home and sailed for America. For the first two years after his arrival in the United States, he lived at New York City, where he worked as a boot-black and newsboy. Even at that early age he displayed an ability and industry that set him apart from his associates, and one of his customers, noticing these excellent characteristics, took the boy to his ranch in Wyoming, where

he remained for three years, when the desire to return to city life became too strong to resist and he went to Omaha, Neb., where he secured work at a news stand. Without any encouragement whatever, during all of these changes, he had held fast to an early ambition to sometime be a physician, and now, in order to secure the necessary funds to carry him through a college course, he worked nights as well as days, and eventually reached the first milestone on his road to fortune. In 1890 he entered the John Creighton Medical College of Omaha, from which he was graduated in 1894. Recognizing the great advantages accruing from foreign medical study at that time, he went abroad and took a post-graduate course at Kiel, Germany, which continued through two years. On returning home he located at Chicago, where, for one year he was an interne at the Chicago Hospital, acting as assistant to Dr. Alexander Hugh Ferguson. During the Spanish-American war he served as a surgeon in Cuba, and after the close of hostilities was stationed for a time at Fortress Monroe, Va., and following this was sent to the Philippine Islands where he spent seventeen months. Upon his return to the United States, he located permanently at Chicago, where he has built up a large and lucrative practice, and is now recognized as one of the skilled and conscientious physicians and surgeons of this city. He belongs to the Chicago Medical and the Illinois State Medical societies and the American Medical, the Missouri Valley and the Mississippi Valley Medical associations, and is a Fellow of the Visiting Surgeon's Society. He is also a member of the Physicians' Club, the Surgeon's Society, and the Pathologic Society, and has a chair in the Post Graduate Woman's Hospital. Keeping in touch with all recent work of his profession, his sound judgment and

wide experience enables him to decide upon what is valuable and that which is unessential in his practice.

Dr. Andersen was married March 23, 1859, to Miss Polly Sickles, a daughter of C. Sickles, and a niece of General Sickles of Civil war fame. Mrs. Andersen died June 27, 1904, a lady of many beautiful traits of character. Dr. Andersen is a member of the Royal Arcanum, the University Club and the Illinois Athletic Association. He belongs to the Lutheran

church. Holding to high ideals in his professional service, his work has always been characterized by a devotion to duty and with an appreciation of the responsibilities resting upon him. He is a man of broad information, and in his profession he ranks among the leaders. He is interested in all that pertains to modern progress and improvements along material, intellectual and moral lines, and his charities assist many worthy enterprises.

JOHN NELSON.

Inventive genius is a divine gift, and its exercise, along useful and humanitarian lines, has done much to add to the comfort and happiness of the world. The great activity of mind demanded, however, often results in a strain upon the physical well-being, and those who have done the most for humanity, in too many cases, have been called from their sphere of usefulness before they have lived long enough to reap in fair measure the results of their work and sacrifices. The late John Nelson, of Rockford, Ill., was a man whose natural talents and practical application of expert knowledge placed him way beyond ordinary characterization, and had he been spared to round out the allotted span of life of three score years and ten, or more, would have revolutionized the mechanical world to a far greater extent than he did, in the little more than half a century given him. Mr. Nelson was born in the parish of Karrakra, Westergotland, Sweden, April 5, 1820.

Losing his father when he was but a child, John Nelson was thrown upon his own resources and had practically no educational opportunities, having to earn his own living at a time when most children are being tenderly cherished. This he did, by working at making spinning wheels, and early proved his mechanical skill. Hearing of the better industrial opportunities afforded in America, he left his native land for the United States, on a sailing vessel, and landed at New York City, May 30, 1852. From the metropolis of the East he journeyed to that of the West, Chicago, and spent a few months in that city and its vicinity, finally coming to Rockford, where he found employment as a turner in a furniture factory. It was not long before the inventive skill of the quiet young Swede was turned to good account, he producing a device called a dove-tail fastening. Prior to this it was impossible to prop-

erly secure the corners of drawers except by hand. With his invention, a thousand pieces could be prepared and put together without any change or finish. Mr. Nelson subsequently invented and patented a number of appliances, but his real, notable work was done in connection with the knitting machines for knitting hosiery. The first of his machines which he patented, is now in use throughout the civilized world, although subsequent improvements have been made upon the original. The original knitting machine necessitated one operator to each machine, but, with the Nelson invention, an operator can operate thirty-five machines.

For some years Mr. Nelson was the senior member of the firm of Nelson & Burson, but later he became vice-president of the Nelson Knitting Company, to which he gave much of his time and energy, succeeding in placing it among the leading industries of the city. Mr. Burson withdrew from the firm before the machine was completed, and had nothing to do with the final inventions which perfected the machine. The patent is in the name of Mr. Nelson. He was also president of the Eagle Boot and Shoe Company, and was interested in other organizations, especially among those promoted by his own countrymen.

The inventions of Mr. Nelson revolutionized the knitting industry throughout the world. While the returns from some of his patents were large, his expenses were very heavy, and he was constantly experimenting, for like every true genius he was never entirely satisfied with results. Then, too, he was very charitable, and no one ever applied to him for assistance who went away empty-handed. Especially was this true with those who came from Sweden, for Mr. Nelson ever cherished a warm affection for the land of his birth. When death claimed him, he was at work upon an improvement for his knit-

ting machine, and it was thought that the severe strain to which he subjected himself, weakened his powers of resistance so that when he was attacked by typhoid pneumonia, he was not able to rally, and died after an illness of ten days, on April 15, 1883. At the time of his funeral, the Central and Union furniture factories, the Knitting works, the Rockford Mitten factory and the chair factory, the Skandia Plow works and other establishments, closed their doors out of respect for him and appreciation of his genius.

In 1854 Mr. Nelson married Miss Eva Christena Pearson, born May 6, 1834, at Wing, Sweden. She came to America on the same boat as Mr. Nelson, and on the long voyage the two young people became acquainted. With her were her parents, one sister and three brothers, but all have passed away except Mrs. Nelson. The Pearson family located at St. Charles, Ill., where she continued to reside until her happy marriage, after which Rockford continued to be her home. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson became the parents of seven children: Alfred, who died at the age of thirty-three years; Colonel William, who is now president of the Rockford Drilling Machine Company; Oscar, who is vice-president of the Forest City Knitting Company; Frithiof, who died in infancy; Frithiof (known as Fritz), who is secretary and treasurer of the Forest City Knitting Company; John Franklin, who is an inventor of attachments on machines that make the rib tops on socks; and Anna Catherine, who married Samuel H. Reck, secretary and

treasurer of The Graves-Klusman Tool Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

During his lifetime Mr. Nelson was very much interested in the welfare of the old Swedish Lutheran Church, now known as the First Lutheran Church of Rockford, to which Mrs. Nelson also belongs. They were the first to put their names down on the list of members of the old church. Politically Mr. Nelson was a Republican, but his manifold interests and heavy business cares prevented his taking an active part in public affairs, although he was always a supporter of those movements which looked towards a betterment of humanity and a purifying of civic conditions. Fraternally he was a Mason, belonging to Rockford Commandery, and was also a member of Kent Lodge A. O. U. W.

Thirty years have passed since John Nelson was laid to rest, and yet the industry he founded through his inventions still goes on. In countless factories throughout the world, his machines are turning out a product that not only lessens labor, but furnishes a cheap, attractive and comfortable covering for the feet of those who work as well as those whose lives are sheltered. Thousands owe their means of subsistence to the genius of this man, who, through his invention, provided the instruments for them to operate. Such a man needs no monument of marble or granite. His memory is consecrated by his accomplishments in this life, and because of his upright, conscientious, hard-working years and his absolute fidelity to what he felt was true and right.

LUMAN T. HOY.

Luman T. Hoy, who is the United States marshal for the northern district of Illinois, demonstrates in his life the truth of the saying that real merit receives proper recognition, and that other one, that nothing succeeds like success. Persistent, conscientious endeavor along legitimate lines has resulted in his case in consecutive advancement and added honors, all of which he has faithfully won, for he holds the record of never having slighted a task or neglected a duty connected with the several offices which he has so ably filled. It is such men as he who give dignity to the service of their country and uphold its power and make its laws something more than empty phrases of legal lore. Mr. Hoy was born in Alden, McHenry County, Ill., October 28, 1850, a son of Marmaduke and

Catharine M. (Alberty) Hoy, both natives of New York State, where the father was born in February, 1821, and his wife in January of that same year. They were married in Lockport, N. Y., in 1844, and the fall of that same year they came to Illinois, settling at Alden, McHenry County. They made the long trip by way of the Erie canal and the Great Lakes to Chicago, from whence they took teams and wagons to convey their household goods and themselves to Alden. In the spring of 1845, Marmaduke Hoy bought a farm in McHenry County and began farming, thus continuing until the fall of 1865, when he was honored by election to the office of clerk of McHenry County. In order to take charge of the office properly, Mr. Hoy moved to Woodstock, the county seat, and as he was reelected to succeed himself



John Wilson

in 1869, he held the office eight years. After the expiration of his second term of office, Mr. Hoy formed a partnership with his son, George H. Hoy, and the firm embarked in a dry goods and grocery business at Woodstock, later enlarging the field of their operations by becoming bankers as well. Two other sons were taken into the business, and when the banking interests dominated the others, the firm disposed of them, and devoted themselves to their financial institution. Mr. Hoy made Woodstock his home until his death, which occurred May 15, 1912. He continued the head of the bank for a number of years, and remained in active business until within a couple of years of his death. During his earlier life he taught school in his native state for some years, and was so engaged during the winter seasons after coming to Illinois.

Marmaduke Hoy was twice married, his first wife, Miss Alberty, dying in 1862. His second wife, who bore the maiden name of Esther Atwater, of Lockport, N. Y., survives him, residing at Woodstock, Ill. To his first marriage five children were born as follows: Sarah D., who is the wife of Dr. E. W. Wilbur of Mesa, Ariz.; Luman T., whose name heads this sketch; George H., who is of Woodstock, Ill.; Fremont, who is also of Woodstock; and Jennie, who died at the age of two years. The second marriage of Mr. Hoy resulted in the birth of two children; Kittie A., who died when seventeen years old; and John M., who lives at Woodstock. Mr. Hoy was highly respected by all who knew him and was one of the substantial and public-spirited citizens of his county. He was a staunch Republican in his political affiliations and always took an active interest in the success of his party. Voting for Fremont and Dayton, the first candidates for president and vice-president on the Republican ticket after the Republican party was formed, he took a pride in continuing his support of that party afterwards. Originally, he was a Whig and so naturally turned towards the new party upon its organization.

Luman T. Hoy spent his boyhood on a farm in McHenry County, attending the district schools, and helping with the work on the farm. When he was fifteen years old, he removed with his parents to Woodstock, the county seat, where he spent three years attending high school, taking a general course. At the age of eighteen years, he embarked in a drug business in that

city in partnership with A. R. Murphy, and this association continued twelve years, when Mr. Hoy purchased his partner's interest, and has since then conducted the business alone, although since February, 1869, he has employed a manager to look after the business. In February, 1899, Mr. Hoy was appointed secretary of the Illinois State Board of Pharmacy, which office he filled for five years, resigning to accept that of United States Appraiser of Imported Merchandise at the port of Chicago. He filled this position very acceptably until July 7, 1906, when he resigned to accept his present office, which he has filled ever since, with satisfaction to the government and distinction to himself, being re-appointed to succeed himself in August, 1911. Mr. Hoy still resides at Woodstock, but has his office in the Federal Building, Chicago. He, like his father, is a staunch Republican, and has held many offices of trust in his native county. The first one was that of treasurer of Woodstock. He then served as an alderman of the city some years, and later was elected chairman of the Republican County Central Committee, and served consecutively for eighteen years, during which period he was elected and served fourteen consecutive years as supervisor of Dorr Township, which embraced the City of Woodstock, in McHenry County. During this time he was also a member of the Republican State Central Committee, representing the Eleventh Congressional district, and the last two years was secretary of that body.

Mr. Hoy was married at Palmyra, N. Y., October 28, 1875, to Miss Anna A. Vanderboget, a native of New York, born inodus, that state, October 13, 1853, a daughter of Philip and Mary (Miller) Vanderboget. Mr. and Mrs. Hoy became the parents of two sons, namely: Clinton L., who was born October 17, 1876, a practicing physician at Three Forks, Mont., and Eugene R., who was born July 7, 1878, is an attorney at Woodstock, Ill. Mr. Hoy is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to St. Mark's Lodge No. 63, A. F. & A. M. of Woodstock, Ill., Woodstock Chapter No. 39, R. A. M., and Calvary Commandery No. 25, K. T. He also belongs to the Hamilton Club of Chicago. His wife is a member of the Woodstock Chapter of the Eastern Star, and also of the Woodstock Woman's Club.

JOHN HOWARD BURNHAM.

John Howard Burnham, of Bloomington, Ill., was born in 1834, in Essex, Mass., a little town which was taken off from Old Ipswich in 1819. His father was John Burnham, who inherited the home of John Burnham, who emigrated from Norwich, England, to Ipswich in 1634. His mother was Sarah (Choate) Perkins, who was a first cousin to Reuben Choate, the great New England lawyer and orator. His paternal grandmother was a Goodhue. His maternal grandmother was a Choate, and Mr. Burnham possesses genealogies of the families of Burnham, Perkins, Choate and Goodhue, carrying his history back to the old English homes.

John Howard Burnham emigrated to Barrington, Cook County, Ill., in 1855. In 1858 he entered the State Normal University at Bloomington, from which he graduated in 1861, being the first Cook County graduate at that institution. The young man enlisted at Normal, August 20, 1861, for service in the Civil war, in Company A, Thirty-third Illinois Infantry. Mr. Burnham became first lieutenant of this splendid student company, and by the later elevation of its commander he was promoted to be its captain, September 5, 1862, serving until obliged from ill health to leave the service in 1863. For one year he was superintendent of schools in Bloomington, when he resigned to become editor of the Bloomington Pantagraph, then in its tenth year, where he remained almost three years.

In 1867 he commenced contracting for county and township iron highway bridges and other structures, a line of business in which during over forty years he pioneered the introduction of improved bridges in one-half the counties of this state and in many of the counties of Wisconsin. He thus acquired a very extensive and intimate acquaintance with the geography of the state and with very many of its leading citizens, as well as with much of the state's local and other history.

Mr. Burnham has antiquarian and historic tastes. In the intervals between business cares

he wrote, in 1879 and 1880, a history of Bloomington and Normal, and thus placed on record a great amount of historical information relating to these two important municipalities and concerning the early history of McLean County. In 1892 he was one of the most active citizens to organize the McLean County Historical Society, which has long possessed a room in the McLean County fireproof courthouse, which room is now almost entirely filled with an historical museum of much more than local interest. This society has published three important volumes of its transactions, all of which have been benefited by Mr. Burnham's careful foresight during their publication. He has continued to be chairman of its executive committee during the twenty-two years of the society's existence.

In 1882 he became corresponding member of the Chicago Historical Society and in 1900 he was one of the organizers of the Illinois State Historical Society. He has been one of its most active directors during the whole fifteen years of the society's history, and through his extensive acquaintance in Illinois, during the early days of the society his assistance was of considerable importance. His recent paper on the "Destruction of Kaskaskia by the Mississippi River" is his most important historical contribution to the society's publications, though his enthusiastic paper at the society's first annual meeting on "Local Historical Societies, Their Field of Work and Their Relation to the State Society," may possibly have been of more real importance to the society's welfare.

On January 23, 1866, Mr. Burnham married Miss Almira S. Ives, daughter of Mr. A. B. Ives, of Bloomington, who was one of its best known lawyers. He was a son of Almon Ives, a pioneer of Kendall County, Ill. Mrs. Burnham was born in the same county and came to Bloomington with her father in 1853. They have no children. She is an artist of more than local reputation.

THOMAS G. LAWLER.

The late Colonel Thomas G. Lawler was one of the most distinguished residents of Rockford for many years, his name being recorded with two or three others in the biennial "Who's

Who?" of Rockford. Of him it may truly be said that his life was full of kindness and usefulness; his unflinching loyalty, his love of justice, his ideals of goodness, his knowledge of



Thomas G. Lawler

men and his earnestness of purpose, made him one on whom all could rely; it was recognized that he never acted from any motive but the best; he exemplified in his conduct all the attributes of the real altruist. Civil war veteran, business man, home-lover and loyal citizen, Colonel Lawler rounded out his period of life as a true man, and departing, left an enduring record of military and civil life that all might emulate. Colonel Lawler was born at Liverpool, England, April 7, 1834, and died at Rockford, Ill., February 3, 1908. When he was ten years old, his parents came to Rockford, so that he practically grew up in the city to which it was destined he should add such honor in after life. From childhood he displayed a strong interest in military affairs, so that at his country's call for service it was but natural that he should early offer his service when our Union was in danger. He enlisted and was enrolled as a private in Company E, Nineteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, September 17, 1861. He gave three years and three months of arduous and dangerous service to his country and he was honorably mustered out at the close of the conflict. Through merit in camp and field he was promoted to the rank of sergeant, and was breveted first lieutenant for honorable service. His regiment was engaged in some of the severest and most decisive battles of the war, which left their imprint of victory upon the history of the preserved nation. He was in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, and through the entire Atlanta campaign with Sherman to the sea, never shirking duty and always distinguishing himself by valiant service; he was twice slightly wounded and his clothing often pierced by the enemy's missiles. General William Starke Rosecranz placed his name on the coveted "Roll of Honor" for bravery in the field.

After being mustered out, Colonel Lawler returned to Rockford, where he devoted his talents towards the establishment of himself in business, and the betterment of his community; actuated at all times by a strong desire to secure a large moral uplift for self and comrades. Two years after his return from the army, the young hero was married December 24, 1866, to Miss Fannie A. Rodd, who survives him, residing at the family homestead, No. 218 Kishwaukee street, Rockford. His home was his

refuge and fortress from the surgings and conflicts of public life.

Colonel Lawler was a keen business man, frugal, quick to see and seize legitimate opportunities. Having accumulated some capital, he associated himself with other solid men in coal, fuel and lumber interests, which he aided in developing to a remarkable degree. The Rockford Lumber and Fuel Company was for years the largest concern of its kind in northern Illinois. To the time of his final illness, Colonel Lawler was active with his associates in its management. In 1879, his fidelity to his country and city was recognized by President R. B. Hayes in his appointment as postmaster of Rockford and for thirty years he practically held this responsible office. His long connection and prominence with postal affairs at Rockford received merited and distinguished recognition. He was honored from year to year by election to the treasurership of the National Association of Postmasters, First Class Offices, from its organization in 1898 to the time of his death. At his death the Department at Washington ordered the acting postmaster at Rockford to suspend all business of the office from one to four-thirty o'clock, P. M., the day of his funeral, so that all the attaches of the office might attend the funeral, which they did, marching in a body. No citizen of Rockford was so honored in his death and burial as Colonel Lawler. Flags floated at half-mast on all the public schools, the court house, Memorial Hall, city hall, and many other buildings; the entire city being in deep mourning for the loss of its distinguished citizen. The bells of all the churches tolled as the cortege passed through the streets; the schools were closed, and business was suspended during the hours of the funeral. The school children of Rockford, wishing to express their admiration and love for him, gave an American flag made of flowers, so large as to cover his entire grave. So generous and spontaneous was this giving, that a large sum remained which later was used to purchase a flag for each of the twenty schools of the city. This flag is used as a patriotic "contest" flag on Memorial day and goes from room to room in the building. His love of the flag was a devotion; he was instrumental in having a flag placed on every school house in the county.

Colonel Lawler was eminent in the Grand Army of the Republic, having been elected Com-

mander of Nevius Post No. 1, G. A. R., forty times, serving thirty-seven terms consecutively, a record unsurpassed in this great patriotic and fraternal order. He was chosen Department Commander in 1881, and the coveted honor of Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R. was bestowed upon him in 1894 at Pittsburgh, he serving his term with added honors. He was the first Commander-in-Chief to visit all the southern states in a deep spirit of fealty and conciliation. His rank of Colonel was gained for meritorious service in the Third Regiment, Illinois National Guard. Colonel Lawler was instrumental in the formation of Company K of this regiment, of which he was the beloved and efficient drill master, thus continuing until January 5, 1877, when he was elected first lieutenant. Later, on November 8, 1886, for efficiency and appreciation, he was elected colonel, and held the office until 1892, retaining an honorary membership in the regiment until his death. Charitable in a marked degree, he was particularly generous to old soldiers; he loved his comrades like a brother and none ever suffered when Colonel "Tom," as he was affectionately called, knew of his need. He was a member of the Centennial M. E. Church of Rockford, serving on its first board of trustees with helpful distinction, and as Sunday school superintendent with rare efficiency and fidelity. Colonel Lawler was equally prominent in Masonic circles. He was Past Master of Rockford Lodge No. 102, A. F. & A. M., having served as Master from 1878 to 1886. He was a member of Winnebago Chapter No. 24, R. A. M.; Crusader Commandery No. 17, Knights Templar; Freeport, Illinois, Consistory; S. P. R. S.; thirty-second degree Masons, and of Tebala Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Rockford. In addition he belonged to Rockford Lodge No. 64, B. P. O. E., of which he was a charter member, and was on its first board of trustees.

In politics he was a staunch Republican. Although often urged to permit his name to be used on his party's ticket, Colonel Lawler consistently refused, even though at almost any period in his history he could have been mayor of Rockford or governor of the state, had he chosen to enter public life. It was his belief, however, that he could better serve his party and the people of his beloved city as a private citizen, and no promise of political distinction could move him from this decision.

The following tribute was paid to Colonel Lawler by a comrade:

"TOM" LAWLER

"Like the black eagle, the soldier brave
Whose valor helped the land to save;
In peace, a leader tried and true,
Beloved by everyone he knew.

Quick with aid to those in need,
Without deceit or hate or greed,
A comrade and friend on God's own plan,
'Tom' Lawler was every inch a man."

This distinguished citizen of Rockford, who in life had achieved a national reputation, was tenderly laid to rest wrapped in a beautiful silk flag which was presented to him at Louisville, Ky., in 1895. At that time the flag was suspended over both Colonel Lawler and General Buckner, the latter having been a Confederate soldier during the Civil War. To illustrate the present close connection between the North and South, the flag was dropped to cover the two men, who once had been the valiant and vigorous exponents of the "Blue and the Gray." Colonel Lawler always highly prized this flag, and by personal request and the wish of the donors, it was appropriately used as his final winding sheet. Rockford felt the loss of this exemplary citizen, but its people did not mourn alone, for throughout the state and the Union profound tributes of respect and admiration were bestowed, governors and presidents vying with each other in paying high compliment to his virtues and attributes in glowing words of well-deserved praise. His intimates knew for a long time that he was suffering from enlargement of the heart; this brought on complications that ultimately caused his death in the midst of active life when his business and home associations were of the most value. He bore his illness with the fortitude of a soldier, cheering his family and associates up to the final struggle, when he surrendered to the Conqueror of all without a murmur. In death as in life, he proved himself a hero. He had the patriotism which realizes that there is no contribution to be made to a community so valuable as a man whose shield is stainless, whose helmet glows with eternal sunlight. Such

a man leaves behind him something so much richer than his fortune, that the rising generation will do well to stand by his grave, and in a time of wild devotion to unscrupulous money-getting, reflect upon his unblemished

career and self-sacrificing spirit of duty. Of him it may well be said:

"He blazoned duty's stainless shield,
And set a star in honor's sky."

AUGUSTUS FREDERICK NIGHTINGALE.

There is, probably, no better known figure in the Illinois field of education than Dr. Augustus Frederick Nightingale. For forty years a resident of Chicago, he has constantly filled high positions of trust and responsibility, and has forcibly impressed himself upon the life and institutions of the community in a manner alike creditable to himself and productive of lasting benefit to the city. He was born November 11, 1843, at Quincy, Mass., a son of Thomas J. and Alice (Brackett) Nightingale, and is a descendant of one of the oldest American families. The environment of the New England fathers was calculated to bring out and develop all that was sturdy and vigorous in both mind and body, and their descendants continue to manifest the traits of character which enabled them to survive the hardships they were compelled to endure, and which rendered prosperity possible in the face of the most forbidding conditions. Both the Nightingale and Brackett families were of early New England origin, and both were prominent during the colonial epoch of this country.

In the acquirement of his education, Doctor Nightingale attended successively the public schools of Quincy, the Newbury Academy of Vermont and the Wesleyan University of Connecticut, being graduated from the last named with valedictorian honors as a member of the class of 1866 and a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. His ripe scholarship of late years has received recognition in the honorary degree of Master of Arts, received in 1869, Doctor of Philosophy, in 1891, and Doctor of Laws in 1901. Following the completion of his college course, he accepted the professorship of Latin and Greek in the Upper Iowa University, with which he was connected for two years. In 1868 he was called to the presidency of the Northwestern Female College, at Evanston, Ill., where he continued until 1871, and during the following year he acted in the capacity of professor of Latin and Greek in Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa. From 1872 to 1874, he was superintendent of the public schools of Omaha,

Neb., whence he came to Chicago, and for sixteen years remained as principal of the Lake View high school. He was then elected assistant superintendent of the Chicago public schools, in 1890, and for two years supervised the grammar and primary schools of the North Side, following which, from 1892 until 1901, he was superintendent of all of the Chicago high schools. In 1902 he was elected superintendent of the Cook County schools, and was re-elected in 1904, serving in this capacity until December 5, 1910. He has been a trustee of the University of Illinois since 1898, and was president of the board in 1902 and 1903. He was president of the Nebraska State Teachers' Association in 1873, and of the Illinois State Teachers' Association in 1887, while in 1888 he served as president of the secondary department of the National Educational Association. He has long ranked with the conspicuous educators of the country by reasons of achievements in systematizing and coordinating the work of the secondary schools. From 1895 until 1899 he was chairman of the committee of the National Educational Association on college entrance requirements, and in 1898 was president of the North Central Association of colleges and secondary schools. He was the author of "Requirements for Admission to American Colleges," and is even more widely known because of his work as an editor of one hundred volumes published under the title of "Twentieth Century Text Books." Governor Deneen appointed him a member of the educational commission to revise and perfect the school laws of Illinois. The honors which were conferred upon him in connection with the system of public education have been well-merited and modestly borne. One of the leading Chicago newspapers said of him editorially in November, 1906, "Doctor Nightingale has made education and the organization and direction of educational activities his life work. He has been remarkably successful. In almost every field of the work from the primary to teaching the classics in a University, from grade to superintendent of high schools, from instructor

In Greek and Latin to College President, he has left the mark of an earnest student and apt instructor, and intelligent organizer and a judicious director."

On August 24, 1866, Doctor Nightingale was married to Miss Fanny Orena Chase, daughter of Rev. C. H. Chase, of New Hampshire, and they became the parents of six children, namely: Florence, born May 22, 1868, who became the wife of Dr. W. Ruffin Abbott, and died October 24, 1912, leaving one son, Augustus Frederick Nightingale Abbott, born June 25, 1906, who is living with his grandfather, Doctor Nightingale; Carl Fred, born September 26, 1869, who died September 27, 1870; Harry Thomas, born October 11, 1871, who is an instructor in Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.; Jessie Irma, born February 27, 1873, who is the wife of Harrison M. Angle, of Evanston, Ill., and had one son, John Harrison Angle, born January 30, 1900, who died November, 1906; Winifred, born October 20, 1874, who is the wife of Vaughn Lee

Alward, of Evanston, Ill., and has three children, Winifred Lee Alward, born March 4, 1906, Vincent Alward, born June 3, 1908, and Betsy Alward, born June 16, 1914; and Pearl Romeyn, born December 12, 1875, who is the wife of Winter D. Hess of Evanston, Ill., and the mother of three children, Chase Nightingale, born October 27, 1900, Richard David Hess, born June 2, 1902, and Frederick Winter Hess, born November 11, 1910. Doctor Nightingale resides at No. 916 Sheridan Road, Evanston, with a summer residence at Lake Geneva, Ill., and is well-known in social circles of the city. He has not been backward in contributing to movements calculated to promote the public welfare and has given liberally of his time and means to charity. A man of broad learning, his activities have been so directed as to best serve his city and his State, and few men have succeeded in a greater degree in gaining and maintaining the confidence and regard of their fellow citizens.

JOHN P. HOPKINS.

It is not given to every man to excel in both business and politics. Every line of endeavor demands certain specific characteristics, and few there are who either have so many differentiating ones, or are able to adapt those they possess so as to make them eminently fitting for divergent avenues of progress. Chicago is exacting; it demands much from its citizens before it crowns them with the laurel wreath of success. Its civic conditions are such that the man who rises to desirable heights in politics must have a close and practical knowledge of the needs of each section of this immense metropolis. On the other hand its business interests are so numerous and many of them conducted upon so extensive a scale, that it would appear that in order to outclass competitors, it would be necessary for a man to devote every effort to the perfecting of his commercial and industrial connections. Yet there are men of this city whose names are equally well known in political and business circles, and perhaps no one who can honestly lay claim to this distinction, is more widely recognized as entitled to the honor than John P. Hopkins, one time mayor of Chicago, and at all times a successful business man.

Mr. Hopkins was born at Buffalo, N. Y., October 20, 1858, a son of John and Mary (Flinn) Hopkins. He was educated in the public schools

and St. Joseph's Academy of Buffalo, but early in life became self-supporting, commencing to work when only thirteen years old. In 1871, he entered upon a three and one-half year apprenticeship with the David Bell Company, of Buffalo, for the purpose of learning the machinist trade, and was later weighmaster for the Evans Elevator Company, filling that position for two years. In December, 1880, he came to Chicago, and in the following March, he associated himself with the Pullman Palace Car Company, remaining with that corporation for seven years, and rising from timekeeper to paymaster. In September, 1888, Mr. Hopkins severed this connection to devote all of his time to the Arcade Trading Company, which he had established at Pullman in 1885, and of which he was secretary. The business later developed to such an extent that it was reorganized as the Second and Hopkins Company, and eight general stores were conducted by this concern. Mr. Hopkins became president of the Aurora Automatic Machinery Company, director of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company, the Chicago and Great Lakes Dredge and Dock Company, the Consumers Company and the Peabody Coal Company. He is a man of superior business qualifications and few keep better posted on current issues.

In his political connections, Mr. Hopkins has



always been a staunch Democrat and has been exceedingly active in the work of his party. He was the promoter and organizer of the annexation movement for a greater Chicago, and as chairman of the annexation committee he conducted the campaign which resulted in the annexation of Hyde Park, Lake, Cicero, Jefferson and Lake View to Chicago. In 1894, he was elected mayor of Chicago to fill the unexpired term of Carter H. Harrison, Sr., and discharged the duties of that distinguished position capably and with fidelity to the best interests of the people. He was chairman of the Cook County Democratic campaign committee during 1890, 1891 and 1892, and was vice-chairman of the National (Gold) Democratic committee in 1896, and chairman of the Democratic State committee in 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1892, 1900 and 1904, and was one of the organizers and for four years president of the Cook County Democratic Club.

Mr. Hopkins has been prominently identified with the business, financial and political interests of Chicago for more than three decades, and during this time he has reached a broad field of useful operation. In business life he is alert, sagacious and reliable, while as a citizen he is honorable, prompt and true to every engagement. Genial and whole-souled, he is a delightful host and always a welcome guest.

Mr. Hopkins is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association, Knights of Columbus, the United States Catholic Historical Society, the American Catholic Historical Society, the Chicago Historical Society, the Bibliophile Society of Boston, the American-Irish Historical Society, the Art Institute and the Field Museum of Natural History. His social associations are with the Chicago Athletic, Midway, South Shore Country, the Germania, the Pullman, Press, and Jefferson clubs; and the Illinois Manufacturers Association and the Chicago Association of Commerce of Chicago; the Manhattan and Tilden clubs of New York; the American Academy of Political and Social Science of Philadelphia and the National Geographic Society of Washington, D. C. Though quiet and unassuming in manner, he has made countless warm, personal friends, and all who know him recognize in him a man of earnest purpose and progressive principles. Always deeply interested in the welfare of Chicago, he has been one of the important factors in advancing its interests, and the city owes to him a debt it can never discharge, inasmuch as he materially increased its area and aided in bringing to it in large measure many of its important industrial concerns, while at all times he has assisted in raising the standard of its civic requirements.

JOHN WILLIAM BARWELL.

Dignity, sympathetic bearing, scholarly attainments and a business sense developed far beyond the ordinary, are a few of the characteristics which distinguish John William Barwell, one of the leading figures in the business circles of Waukegan, as well as a forceful personality in its social life. A man of ripened experience, he has brought his knowledge of men and affairs to bear upon his conduct of the several concerns with which he is connected, to such an extent that they have not only enjoyed a long era of prosperous activity, but they have their influence in determining the standards of other houses of a similar character. In his career, Mr. Barwell is an earnest refutation of the claim that too much mental development is a handicap in the business world. Had he been less learned, his life history might have been entirely differ-

ent. As it is, his scholarly pursuits lend a character to all that he undertakes, and not only have proven beneficial to others, but vastly entertaining to himself.

John William Barwell was born at Leicester, England, November 2, 1854, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Hamam) Barwell, natives of England. The father was engaged in marketing agricultural seeds, corn and oil cakes, and so continued to operate until his retirement in 1884. His death occurred July 6, 1896 in England. The mother died in 1858, also in England. The maternal grandmother of John William Barwell, Mary (Bickley) Hamam descended from the Bickley family of England, noted for their possession of the famous Bosworth field on which occurred the defeat and death of Richard III of England.

Until he was fourteen years old, John William Barwell attended a private school in his native place, but at that time went to Trent College in Derbyshire, and remained there from 1808 to 1872. Later he passed the Oxford senior local examinations as an associate in Arts. To learn the foreign trade, he engaged in handling cotton and general produce in a broker's office at Liverpool, England, and so continued until 1876. In that year he entered his father's business in Leicester, and remained for two years. He was a member of the Leicestershire Country Club. Then he left his native land for the United States, his objective point being Chicago, purposing arranging for the shipment of seeds, oil cakes and cotton cakes, from the United States to his father and the importing European houses. In order to facilitate his operations, he became a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, and in 1881 became connected with E. W. Blatchford & Co., in the manufacture of Blatchford's Calf Meal, which is recognized as being one of the best brands of its kind on the market. When his father died, Mr. Barwell returned to England to settle the affairs of the estate, and upon his return bought out the Blatchford interest and transferring the business to Waukegan, erected his present plant in 1900, and has continued in this line of business, having added the manufacture of poultry foods, and milk substitutes for pigs and lambs, to the original product. While giving much attention to the multitudinous duties of his concern, Mr. Barwell has found time to be interested in other directions, and since December, 1912, has been president of the Waukegan National Bank, being elected at the time the bank was organized.

On Oct. 27, 1887, John William Barwell was married to Harriet Frances Porter of Waukegan, a daughter of Captain Henry F. and Harriet (Whittaker) Porter. Captain Porter was born at Dummerston, Windham County, Vt., June 17, 1823. In 1833, he shipped on the schooner Bolivar, at Cleveland, Ohio, as a cabin boy. When this vessel touched at Waukegan, he left it, and made it his home, although he continued to engage in the lake and river trade until 1850, becoming, in time captain of his own vessel. During the Civil war, he served from 1862-65 as enrolling officer for the Union army. Later he became a merchant, and for years was thus engaged, although he retired in 1895. In

politics, he was a Republican. His fraternal affiliations were with the Odd Fellows. Mrs. Barwell died January 21, 1915. She was very active in church and charitable work, and was a member of the Lake County Humane Society. She was sincerely mourned by all who had the honor of knowing her. She exerted a strong influence for good in her community, and was a lady of the most beautiful traits of character. Like her husband, she was interested in country life and enjoyed their attractive rural home on the Beach road near Waukegan.

Mr. Barwell was a director and president of the Lake County Tuberculosis Institute in 1910. Although elected alderman from the Third Ward of Waukegan, in 1908, he did not qualify, but he gave four years' service as a member of the Civil Service Commission of Waukegan, to which he was appointed in 1910. A consistent member of Christ Episcopal Church, he served it as vestryman for twelve years, and in 1914 was elected Junior Warden. For years he has been a member of the Lake County Humane Society, the American Geographical Society, the Chicago Geographical Society; is a director of the Waukegan Young Men's Christian Association; is a life member of the American Association for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes; is a member of the Art Institute of Chicago, and of the Illinois Athletic Club. In politics he is a Republican.

A man of profound convictions, Mr. Barwell has put into concrete form some of his ideas relative to the controversies arising between scientists and those who believe in divine revelation. These he has embodied in a scholarly pamphlet entitled "Science and Revelation. An Outcome of the Creeds." If space permitted, it would be interesting to quote this remarkable document in full, but perhaps some idea of its scope may be obtained from the closing paragraphs which embody Mr. Barwell's simple creed:

"A belief in a Being or Perfected Humanity, the Divine Human, of whom Science is the mind, and Revelation the heart, whom we represent on earth, in whom we live, who lives in us, in life eternal."

"That the object of our existence is a perfected Humanity here and hereafter and that we must constantly strive to improve ourselves to that end."



John W. Barwell

CHARLES KEEFER.

America, where total democracy is supposed to reign and where no lines of distinction are drawn other than those of relative, proved ability, has long attracted the ambitious youths of foreign countries. In making their home here they find their dreams of earnest labor well repaid, come true and their immigration is of mutual advantage. A fair example of the case in hand is found in Charles Keefer, who nineteen years old, and, relying on his own resources, did not only secure a mere sustenance, came to New York from Germany when he was but made living worth while and, in the years of his prime, laid preparations for years of retirement. He fought a good fight, and his life story is interesting.

Charles Keefer was born December 29, 1848, at Unterturkheim, Wittenburg, Germany, a son of Christian and Regina (Hahn) Keefer, owners of stone quarries in the vicinity of their home. He was the eighth of twelve children in order of birth. While his parents, who are now deceased, did not themselves come to America, they sanctioned Charles' leaving, which took place in March, 1867. On the fifteenth of the month, he arrived in New York City, and there he remained for the space of one year, going then to Burlington, Iowa, and occupying his time as a palmer. When he was twenty-four years old he came to Chicago, and, after the great fire of 1871, entered the grocery business in partnership with Ernest Huber, locating on North avenue. Subsequently they undertook a more high-class grocery at the corner of Webster and Lincoln avenues, and received satisfactory returns therefrom for two years when the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Keefer disposed of the property. On September 22, 1875, he opened another grocery at the corner of State and Division streets, and here he was engaged for fifteen consecutive years, at the close of which time the success he had gained amply justified his retirement from active commercial life. Back in 1880 he had built a four-story apartment building at No. 1100 North State

street and another at No. 5 West Division street, which provided a steady income for him during the remainder of his life, and which are now contributing to the support of his widow. Mr. Keefer had always enjoyed traveling and was fortunate enough to be able to indulge himself in this matter and made four trips back to his old home in Germany, going in 1885, 1894, 1897, and 1902. The trip made in 1885 was in the company of George P. Schert, a dear friend for over thirty years. Companionship made the visits very enjoyable, and in 1902 Mr. Keefer took his wife and daughter to the Fatherland with him. All the success Mr. Keefer enjoyed and all the privileges he was permitted, he earned through the application of well-considered thought and grit, for, although he eventually inherited a part of his father's estate, he was essentially a self-made man. He was a member of the I. O. O. F., Apollo Encampment No. 165, for thirty-five years. He also was connected with the Schwabenverein, a charitable society, for twenty-five years, and was long identified with the German Lutheran church. Politically his affiliation was with the Republican party.

Charles Keefer was married to Miss Marie Kurtz of Shakopee, Minn., in 1874. To this union there were no children. Mr. Keefer was married a second time, May 21, 1878, to Miss Lizzie Kurtz, a sister of his former wife, who had died in 1877, who, of a family of twelve children, was third in order of birth. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Keefer: Charles William, Walter Edward and Lillian Minnie, all of whom now live in Chicago.

Mr. Keefer died October 16, 1910, and his body was interred in Graceland Cemetery. His life was a splendid example of the accomplishments of devout purpose. With scarcely any cash assets to begin his career in America he sought opportunity and met success. He was the type of man that is worthy of honor in any land.

ISAAC NEGUS.

It was at a time when development and progress were largely in the future, that Isaac Negus came to Rock Island, Ill. He had already demonstrated business ability and shown foresight in furthering enterprises in several sections

where he had a tentative home, but it was not until he came to Rock Island that he permitted his progressive ideas full development which resulted in the founding and solid upbuilding of many of the important commercial concerns of

today. Like many another thoroughly successful man, he began at the bottom of the ladder and while his brain was busy and his ambition keenly alive, he worked with his hands and, to his credit, was never ashamed of those early days of industry.

Isaac Negus was born December 31, 1799, at Fabius, Onondaga County, N. Y. There he attended the common schools and then became self supporting. When the opportunity was offered, he, in partnership with James Sangler, took a \$150,000 contract as part of the construction work of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. In 1829 he became engaged in a mercantile business, going to Chicago and then to Galena. In the latter place he became interested in a general store and in various building enterprises. Mr. Negus came to Rock Island October 8, 1844, and immediately became a factor in the city's commercial life and laid the corner stone not only of his own fortune, but through his enterprise and financial backing, assured the stability and success of a large number of the enterprises which have contributed to Rock Island's business supremacy. He was one of the founders of the banking house of Osborn, Negus & Co., organizers of the Rock Island Bank, the pioneer banking institution of the city. He was one of the organizers and part owner of the city's first street car system; was a large stockholder in the Rock Island Watch Company; was heavily interested in the Rock Island Stove Company, and promoted many other city commercial concerns.

In the early part of 1876, Mr. Negus built the new Rock Island House, on the site of the former hotel, which he had owned, also erected the Negus Block in the heart of the city's business section and invested in many acres of farm land in Henry, Mercer and Rock Island counties, with rare foresight purchasing when he could

secure it for from \$10 to \$20 an acre. Much of this property still remains in the possession of the family. When he built his spacious residence, it was the handsomest private house in the city, modern in all its appointments and equipped with every appliance for comfort and the demands of social life. In this beautiful home he enjoyed many years of happy domestic life. He was widely known and was the friend and associate of many of the prominent men of his day in this section and at one time was president of the Old Settlers Association. He was known favorably by river men as formerly he had been owner and commander of one of the river vessels. Mr. Negus died November 27, 1883.

Mr. Negus was married November 18, 1839, to Miss Jerusha Waldo, of Stafford Springs, Conn., and they had three children born to them: Charles W., William O. and Annie Steward, William Osborn being the only survivor.

William Osborn Negus was born May 11, 1849, at Rock Island. He was educated at Rock Island and there completed the high school course. Having a natural bent toward mechanics, he became an engineer and for ten years was on the river in this capacity, one of considerable responsibility and distinction in those days. He retired from river life in order to assume the responsibility of managing his father's extensive business interests and under his charge they all have prospered. About 1890 he took charge of the Rock Island House and personally conducted it for ten years. In 1913 he entirely remodeled the hotel building, making it one of the finest hostleries in the country. It contains 84 sleeping rooms, three large cafes and every other equipment and accommodation found in modern hotels in any part of the country. Mr. Negus is unmarried.

LYMAN WARE.

Chicago is justly notable for the skill, learning and high character of the men and women who make up its medical practitioners and the profession here numbers among its members those whose scientific attainments are far beyond the ordinary. Among those well known here for a half century is Dr. Lyman Ware, whose career is typical of modern advancement, his having been a broad field of medical service.

Lyman Ware was born at Granville, Putnam County, Ill., November 11, 1841. His parents

were Ralph and Lucinda A. (Clarke) Ware, who were among the pioneers of Illinois, having settled in this state in the early '30s. In his native place the youth had academic advantages and later he attended the University of Michigan. During 1863-64 he served in the Civil war, in the One Hundred and Thirty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as hospital steward. The experiences of the battle-ground and the field hospital, terrible as they were at that time, did not turn the young man from



Lyman Ware

his determination to perfect his knowledge of medicine and enter into practice; on the other hand, it probably strengthened his resolve and urged on his ambition. Accordingly he matriculated at the Northwestern University and was graduated from that institution in 1866 with the degree of M. D. Later he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1868 received the degree of M. D. from that institution.

At the time Dr. Ware was a medical student, it was not lawful for medical colleges in general to study anatomy by the dissecting of the human body; and yet, not to be well acquainted with the intricacies of the human organization was also a professional crime. After Dr. Ware had entered into active practice, he, in association with the late Dr. John Woodward (then of the marine service, U. S. A.) and the late Dr. Henry P. Merriman, were largely instrumental in securing the passage of a law giving medical colleges facilities and privileges in this connection not before accorded them, which resulted in a highly advanced knowledge and efficiency in surgical practice.

In April, 1868, Dr. Ware established himself in the practice of his profession in Chicago, and continued as a general practitioner, confining himself to internal medicine until 1874, when he went abroad, where he remained for about two years in special preparation for the treatment of diseases of the eye, to which special line of

practice he has since limited himself. He has displayed capability along educational lines and in the practice of medicine and ocular surgery has shown his thorough familiarity not only with old methods but with the new that are constantly being discovered and tested. His professional service has ever been discharged with a conscientious sense of professional obligation, always remembering that he belongs to a body set apart, one that more than any other is helpful to humanity.

In June, 1877, in the city of Chicago, Dr. Ware was married to Miss Elizabeth A. Law, and they have three children: Hildegard, Edith and Elizabeth. The family home at No. 4424 Drexel Boulevard is in a choice location and it is often the scene of pleasant social functions.

As a man of enlightened understanding and civic pride, Dr. Ware takes an interest in all worthy public movements, but is no politician. He votes with the Republican party. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical Society and the Chicago Ophthalmological and Otolological Society. He has translated, by permission, Dr. Fred von Arld's 'Clinical Disease of the Eye,' which has proved most valuable in the study and treatment of diseases of that organ. The personal impression given by Dr. Ware is quieting and satisfying, inspiring confidence and commanding respect.

JOSIAH STILES.

Sometimes the greatest prosperity of a populous city depends upon specific industries for which its location may particularly favor it, manufacturing building up one section, shipping another, the cultivation of the vine or the growing fruits or mining contributing to a third, all of these bringing wealth and independence. Who has not heard of Chicago and of her great captains of industry? With future transportation lines, with her miles of frontage on Lake Michigan and with a rich agricultural country to draw upon, keen, shrewd, far-seeing men early saw this advantageous point for large business enterprises and this became the home of the packing industry. The Chicago stockyards have been heard of all over the world and foreigners traveling in the United States, usually are not satisfied until they are visited, impressions being carried away with them of an undreamed

of business perfection and vastness. Almost all of the great founders have passed away and to each the country has accorded a large measure of grateful remembrance, for they were a sturdy class of men, who, while they sought fortune for themselves, have always been credited with personal honesty and business integrity. And such a man was the late Josiah Stiles, one of the last survivors of the old group, whose death occurred at his residence, No. 4841 Madison avenue, Chicago, on March 26, 1913.

Josiah Stiles was born at Millbury, Worcester County, Mass., January 2, 1823, a son of Vernon and Lucy (Goddard) Stiles. His parents came of Revolutionary stock and were natives of Grafton, Mass. Josiah Stiles was afforded educational advantages which included attendance at Woodstock Academy, near Thompson, Conn., after which he taught school at Wood-

stock and long afterward would sometimes relate amusing incidents that occurred while he was, according to custom, "boarding around." Another incident of his youthful days which he frequently mentioned was of making a trip to Boston and hearing Daniel Webster make a speech, the impression produced never being forgotten.

In 1850, Mr. Stiles came to the west, a family removal being probable, and went into business with his father at Racine, Wis. From there, ten years later, he went to Sabula, Iowa, where, with his brother, Perley G. Stiles, he established a packing business, and from there came to Chicago. Still in association with his brother, who remained as manager of the Sabula plant, in Chicago Mr. Stiles established the firm of Stiles, Goldie & McMahon at the stockyards. In 1882 the Sabula plant was sold and the Chicago company dissolved but shortly afterward the firm of Jones & Stiles entered the packing business at the yards and continued aggressive in the business until it sold out to the International Packing Company, 1895 being the year. Mr. Stiles then retired from the packing business but his retirement was of comparatively short duration as, with his withdrawal one of the men of soundest judgment had been removed from the industry, and the International Packing Company wisely secured his return and elected him president of the corporation. His name and influence had the desired steadying effect. He was long a factor in this business, his experience leading from

small beginnings to one that gave employment to thousands and saw his product distributed to every nation on earth. He possessed many characteristics credited particularly to New England—industry, frugality and clear sightedness. He was one of the early and long a most active member of the Chicago Board of Trade, and for a time served as its president and in recognition of his valuable interest the board presented him with an honorary guest ticket, a particular mark of appreciation.

On April 23, 1850, Mr. Stiles was married to Miss Lucy Nichols, a daughter of Capt. George P. and Mary (Alton) Nichols, of Thompson, Conn. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Stiles: George Nichols, who died in 1907, and Lucy Goddard. Miss Lucy Stiles is a lady whose charities are many and she is greatly interested in settlement work. The family are members of Christ's Reformed Episcopal Church, of which Bishop Charles Edward Cheney has charge. Although never particularly active in politics, Mr. Stiles was nominally a Republican but frequently used his own judgment in supporting candidates for office. He was a trustee of the Old People's Home, and for some time president of the board of trustees and contributed generously to the Glenwood Industrial School for Boys. At one time he was much interested in the Old Central Church. He was identified fraternally with the Masons and was one of the promoters and early members of the Chicago and Calumet clubs.

SIMEON W. KING.

Hon. Simeon W. King, United States Commissioner, attorney-at-law, and notary public, has been a public figure in Illinois for many years, and his name is honorably linked with the enduring fame of Abraham Lincoln, his friend and associate, and on the 7th of October, 1864, when he was two months over twenty-two years old, was appointed by him to the Federal Bench, a life position. He is also the only commissioner of deeds at Chicago, for all the states and territories, British Provinces, Europe, China, Japan, Nicaragua and all parts of the world, also is commissioner of the United States Court of Claims at Washington, District of Columbia. He was born in what is called King's Section, in Morgan County, Ohio, August 18, 1842, a son of Hiram Rogers and Deborah (Woodrow) King. The father was born in Lancaster

County, Pa., and the mother in Cecil County, Md. They were members of the Society of Friends and the youth was reared in a home of quiet simplicity under the watchful and solicitous care of true Christian parents. During his earlier years he attended school at Wilmington, Del., and afterward spent four years as a student in the T. Clarkson Taylor's Academy at Wilmington, Del., where he was graduated with honors. He first came to Chicago, when a young man, but soon returned to the East in order to prepare for a medical career, and with this intention entered the Baltimore Medical College. Afterward, finding his inclinations lay more in the direction of the law, Mr. King returned to Chicago, in 1858, and entered the Union College of Law, from which he was graduated April 3, 1863, and immediately en-

tered into practice. He was first connected as a law clerk with the offices of Goodrich, Farwell and Smith, at that time the leading law firm of the city, and it was here that the opportunity came to him to make the acquaintance of Abraham Lincoln, an acquaintance that ripened into warm personal mutual regard and love, and on the part of Mr. King to an admiration and devotion that is yet shown in his fidelity to Mr. Lincoln's memory. Just at that time Mr. Lincoln was deep in the campaign with Stephen A. Douglas as his opponent for the office of United States Senator, and made his Chicago headquarters at the office of the above named law firm.

It was about this time that Mr. King received his appointment as Commissioner of Deeds from all the governors of all the states and territories, and from all foreign countries; by the president of the United States was appointed a commissioner of the Alabama Claims, and also commissioner of Deeds for the District of Columbia. When but twenty-two years of age, Mr. King was appointed United States Commissioner by the Hon. Judge Thomas Drummond on the advice and by the direction of President Lincoln, on October 7, 1864; reappointed by Hon. Peter S. Grosscup, July 1, 1897; reappointed by Hon. Christian C. Kolbsaat, March 30, 1900; and by Hon. Judges Kenesaw M. Landis and George A. Carpenter; reappointed March 27, 1904, March 30, 1908, and April 2, 1912, his present term not expiring until April 2, 1916. Now for over half a century, at Chicago, Ill., Judge King has served continuously as United States Commissioner in and for the Northern District of Illinois, while he has also continually been reappointed commissioner of deeds. Originally the office of United States Commissioner in and for the Northern District of Illinois was for life, but a law passed June 30, 1890, limited the period of appointment to four years. Nevertheless, Mr. King has been continued in office for judicial recognition and appreciation has been his and the feeling is general that his place can never be, nor should be, given to another, during his lifetime. The Federal Judges Landis and Carpenter feel that Mr. King was appointed by President Lincoln for life and that they propose to keep him in for life, for he is an honest, good and capable judge.

In his political affiliation Judge King has always been a Republican and in all the national campaigns since the one that was made in the

interests of Abraham Lincoln he has materially aided the work of the Republican National Committee, and in 1896 was associated with Theodore Roosevelt in campaign work in Michigan, speaking all through that state for the election of President William McKinley, and has also spoken in other states of the United States from Minnesota to Massachusetts, and all through the South. He is an eloquent speaker and each year has more invitations to deliver addresses on Lincoln's birthday, February 12, and at other times, than he can possibly accept, and when it is made known that he will speak in memory of Lincoln, a large audience always awaits him, and there is not a building large enough to hold the crowds to hear him. He not only gives addresses on Lincoln in the city of Chicago, and in the State of Illinois, and the United States, but receives invitations to speak in foreign countries on the life of his best and dearest friend, Abraham Lincoln, whom he knew personally and well for over two years before he became president. Judge King was in the Republican convention at Chicago, when he was first nominated for the presidency, and he is also the only surviving pallbearer of that Christian and great American citizen, whom he feels is the greatest the United States has ever produced, or ever will. In speaking of President Lincoln, Judge King often regrets that he knew J. Wilkes Booth, who lived at Chicago. He states that upon one occasion Mr. Booth mentioned the killing of Mr. Lincoln, and three months later the country was shocked by the news that this hitherto obscure actor of strong Southern sympathies, had sprung into notice through the horror of his shooting of the President. The facts of this lamentable event are known to every school child in the United States if not in the world. Judge King also knew Boston Corbett, who captured Booth, and who shot him. Although half a century has passed since the funeral of President Lincoln, the events are as clear to Judge King as though they had happened yesterday. As he was one of those selected to bear the beloved remains to Springfield, Ill., he recalls more readily the grief of the people of Chicago and Springfield, and his own feelings when the martyred President was laid to rest, in the city where so many of his useful years had been spent, and when this sad rite was performed there was scarcely a soul spoken and everybody was in tears.

Judge King has been instrumental in secur-

ing many much needed reforms and improvements, and among other things wrote the resolution and had it passed, when he was a member of the board of supervisors of Cook County, and chairman of the Judiciary Committee in 1858, that established the Cook County Normal School at Sixty-eighth street, Chicago, and hence is called the "father" of that important institution. He was appointed by President McKinley Ambassador to Turkey at a salary of \$10,000 a year, but declined that great honor because Turkey and Armenia were at war at that time.

He has served acceptably in numerous local offices, and on several occasions has been tendered positions of great honor and responsibility.

Twice he was nominated for Representative to the Illinois Central Assembly, and was also nominated for county commissioner of Cook County, but declined on all occasions. During the Civil war he was appointed by Governor Richard Yates as a member of his staff, and was present at the battle of Shiloh, Miss., on April 6 and 7, 1862. In local affairs he has ever been active and interested, and in his earliest public life served Cook County in office, for seven years being a member of the board of supervisors, and county attorney from 1869 until 1872, and was also town clerk, ward supervisor and president of the Board of Auditors of South Town, of Chicago.

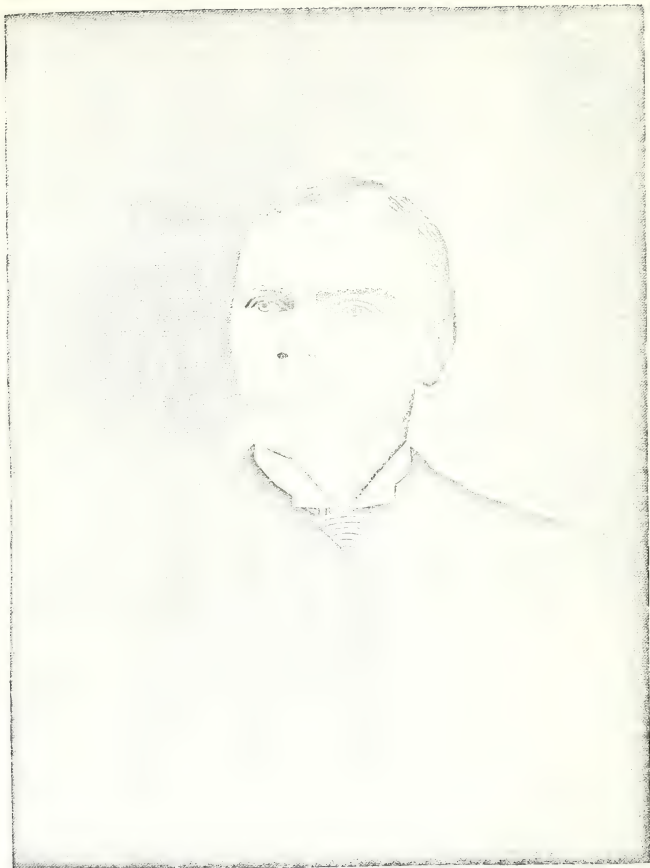
DOUGLAS SHERWOOD TAYLOR.

There were many of the veterans of the Civil war who returned from their military service men in thoughts and actions who had gone into it boys in years and enthusiasm. The stern training given each one who participated in that mighty conflict developed all that was best in him, the dross being refined and the pure gold of his character being separated from the baser metals of natural inclinations. Thousands who might otherwise have been merely mediocre were developed into men who later commanded vast business interests and left names that are synonymous with ability and strictest integrity. Such a man was the late Douglas Sherwood Taylor of Chicago, whose operations in realty lines are remembered to this day, although he passed from the scene of his activities many years ago. Mr. Taylor was born at Napoli, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., December 31, 1846, a son of Rev. Horace and Hannah Elizabeth (Coan) Taylor. The former was born at Hartford, Conn., March 24, 1811, and his wife was born at North Guilford, Conn., November 28, 1820. Horace Taylor developed into a Presbyterian clergyman and was a divine of considerable reputation when his untimely death occurred in 1852 when he was only forty-one years old, leaving his son, Douglas Sherwood Taylor, a child of five years. His widow survived him until December 1, 1879, when she passed away at Berlin, Germany. Other members of the family were: Addison Taylor, who died when only twenty-two years old from the effect of wounds received during the second battle of Fredericksburg, Va., while in the service of the Union army; and Isabella Elizabeth,

who was born October 13, 1844, at Morgan, Ohio, is the wife of Prof. H. T. Eddy, professor of mathematics at the University of Minnesota, and they make their home in Minneapolis, Minn. The Taylor family comes of Scotch origin and its members have always been Presbyterians, many of them entering the ministry. The family was founded at a very early date in New York State.

Shortly following the birth of their son, Douglas, the parents of Mr. Taylor moved to New Haven, Conn., and there the lad lived, attending school until sixteen years old. Although too young to meet the regulations, Mr. Taylor was so imbued with patriotism when war was declared, that he enlisted in 1861 as a member of Company K, One Hundred and Sixteenth New York Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Warren I. Ferris. His period of service terminated only with the war, he re-enlisting, and he attained to the rank of corporal. Mr. Taylor was unfortunate in being captured and confined in the southern prison for some months. After his honorable discharge, feeling that his old home did not offer sufficient opportunities to one of his ambitions, he came west to Chicago, joining an uncle, D. W. Coan, a carriage merchant, conducting the largest business of the kind in the west. With him Mr. Taylor was bookkeeper until 1872.

During this period he had been studying conditions and values and in that year established himself in a realty business in Chicago, on Dearborn street between Adams and Monroe, later going to Clark and Kinzie, and still later to a handsome suite in the Home Insurance



W. H. Taylor

building, where he was when death claimed him in 1896. His uncle-in-law, William G. Ewing, had invested heavily in South Chicago real estate, amounting to some 200 acres, which was bequeathed to Mrs. Taylor by her aunt, Mrs. W. G. Ewing, in 1871. Mr. Taylor added 100 acres to this tract, extending from the Calumet River to the lake, in the neighborhood of One Hundred and Eighth street. In 1873 he began improving this property, and three years later built his summer home there, where he found enjoyment a portion of each year. Mr. Taylor soon realized the necessity for better interurban transportation facilities and built the South Chicago Railroad, and as a result many of those employed in the mills in that locality flocked to the region. Mr. Taylor subdivided his property, building comfortable homes that are now owned by those whose interests are centered there.

On April 10, 1872, Mr. Taylor was married to Miss Esther Ewing Green, a daughter of William Henry and Mary A. (Bearss) Green, and niece of William G. Ewing. The latter died at Fort Wayne, Ind., in 1854, having made extensive investments in South Chicago in 1832. His widow died January 15, 1871, also in Fort Wayne, Ind. Mrs. Taylor was born at Fort Wayne, Ind., and was reared there by her aunt, the widow of Judge Ewing. Mr. Green was a wholesale merchant of Fort Wayne, Ind. Mrs. Taylor entered wholeheartedly into her husband's plans and did much to develop the region into which they introduced so much. They gave a generous support to the Evangelical church, and donated not only the ground for the erection

of the present edifice, but the bricks as well; and also gave the land and bricks for the building of the school which bears their name. Later they furnished this with an excellent library. These are but a few instances of the noble spirit Mr. and Mrs. Taylor displayed, for they always regarded their wealth as a common fund, from which to assist others less fortunate than they. Mr. Taylor was an enthusiastic Republican, but never could be induced to hold office, aside from that of a township trustee of Hyde Park, and mayor of South Chicago prior to its annexation to Chicago. Aside from belonging to Columbia Post No. 706, G. A. R., Mr. Taylor was not a member of any association, believing that he could better serve his fellow men if not hampered by fraternal ties. His friendships were warm and many, and once he admitted a man into his heart he would go to almost any lengths to serve him. His business life was a full one, but he always found time to develop a happy home life and maintain delightful social connections.

About 1893 his health broke and for the following two years he was an invalid, but his many friends hoped for his recovery, and were sadly disappointed to learn of his demise January 8, 1896, at Fort Wayne, Ind., where he was buried. With his passing Chicago lost one of its most public-spirited business men, South Chicago lost the father of its ultimate prosperity, and thousands of working men their best friend who had their welfare at heart and was always ready and happy to assist them as far as lay in his power.

WILLIAM CHARLES HARTRAY.

Efficiency is the keynote of success along every line. It is the symbol, the co-related sign and working feature of the marvelous accomplishments of every age and of all peoples. Without it civilization today would never have passed beyond the stage of the cave man. None of the learned professions would have been developed from the faint beginnings of people striving for mental advancement, nor would the air, the earth, the water, and even the heavens over all be bound together to produce power and place for each generation. Half-way methods cannot succeed in anything. To raise anything beyond the low level of mediocrity requires skilled and carefully trained knowledge and the power to use this to its highest degree.

In nothing is this truer than in the practice of the law. The attorney without efficiency is a dead letter; his progress is measured by his lack of this important quality, and his failure is a foregone conclusion from the beginning. Among those who have forged to the front among the members of the bar of Chicago, none deserves higher praise than William Charles Hartray, for he is a man who has always striven to develop his natural and acquired talents and his knowledge until he had reached the highest efficiency in each line, and this policy, inaugurated at the beginning of his professional career, still continues to animate his actions.

The birth of Mr. Hartray occurred at Evanston, Ill., March 27, 1873, he being a son of

James and Mary (Allis) Hartray. Until he was sixteen years old, he attended the public schools of Kenosha, Wis., whither the family had moved, but then left his high school course, to study under special instructions with a view to prepare himself for the legal profession. Entering Kent College of Law, he was graduated therefrom in 1897 with the degree of LL. B., and immediately afterward passed the required examinations and was admitted to the bar. From then on, he has continued an active practice at Chicago, at first specializing in probate law, but later branching out until now he carries on a general practice, and has been connected with some of the most important jurisprudence of the state. Professionally he belongs to the Chicago Bar Association and the Illinois State Bar Association and his standing in both is unquestioned.

Not only has Mr. Hartray proved his mettle as a professional man, for he has taken a deep interest in civic matters, as a strong Republican, and has represented his party in a number of important offices, including that of county commissioner, to which he was elected in 1904, and re-elected for three successive terms. During his incumbency of that office, he was chairman of nearly every important committee and was the executive of the Hospital committee, accomplishing much for the charities; was chairman of the Industrial School committee, which has charge of the welfare of the children sent to the schools by the juvenile court, and during the entire period he was on the county board he was a member of the finance committee. Upon the formation of the joint committee of the county board, the city council, and the board of education, which included among its members, Judge O. N. Carter, Judge Julian W. Mack, Miss Jane Addams, Miss Julia Lathrop, Mrs. Emmons Blaine and other very prominent peo-

ple, Mr. Hartray was chosen its chairman. This committee succeeded in securing the erection of the present juvenile court building, the finest and most complete of its kind in the country, and was also largely responsible for the broadening of the scope and activities of the juvenile court and worked out the detail of its present system. As Mr. Hartray has always been greatly interested in the charitable and humanitarian movements conducive to the welfare of the young, he became one of the organizers of the Frances Juvenile Home Association, for the treatment of children, and served as its president for a considerable period. His wide sympathies enable him to easily win the confidence of children and therefore he comes into confidential relations with them. While he is just and merciful, he is too trained a lawyer to condone offenses or deal sentimentally with situations. He has expressed his views in illustrated lectures on county affairs and few men distance him in eloquence or easy delivery.

On July 1, 1901, Mr. Hartray was married to Miss Mae Fleming, who died July 17, 1908. She was a daughter of Edward and Johanna Fleming, and was a charming lady and a beautiful character. Mr. Hartray's home is at Evanston, where his interests center, and he belongs to numerous fraternal and social organizations of that town. For many years he has been an active member of the Hamilton Club of Chicago and he also belongs to the Evanston Club, the Evanston Golf Club, and the Westmoreland Country Club. He is president of the Men's Club of St. Mary's Church of Evanston, is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Royal Arcanum, and the Modern Woodmen of America. During all his life he has endeavored to improve existing conditions, and his efforts have met with remarkable success.

DAVID MARQUIS HILLIS.

Strength of purpose, intelligently directed, results in almost every case in material advancement. The man who fluctuates from one line of endeavor to another seldom achieves lasting success. It is the man who, knowing well what he desires to accomplish, forges ahead, undeterred, by obstacles, undismayed by the chances and changes of life, until he reaches his ultimate goal. It sometimes happens that in his enthusiastic endeavors he sacrifices health and strength and is gathered to his fore-

fathers before his time, but even then, in his brief span of years, he has accomplished more than one who is content to sit still and idly watch the army of workers pass by. No man can reach heights of prosperity through his own efforts if he shirks duty, or seeks to lay upon other shoulders the responsibilities belonging to him. Great centers of industry develop big men; big in the best sense of the word, for competition acts as a stimulus to action, and brings forth the best in a man. The late David

Marquis Hillis was a man who honored Chicago by his residence in that city, and was honored by it in the success he attained in the midst of its progressive real estate men.

David Marquis Hillis was born at Greensburg, Ind., February 15, 1841, a son of David and Patrica (McConnell) Hillis, natives of Bourbon County, Ky. At an early day the parents moved to Greensburg, Ind., making the trip in the pioneer way with a covered wagon drawn by horses, and there took up government land. This the father cleared and on it built his log house in which his son David Marquis Hillis was born. From time to time, the father added to his acres, and at the time of his death was a heavy landholder. After his demise the mother moved to Chicago and died at the home of her son in that city, some years later.

David Marquis Hillis attended the public schools in his district during the winter months, and farmed in the summers, until he entered Butler University, where he took the general literary course, and from that institution he was graduated in 1864, being valedictorian of his class.

He then entered the law department of Yale College to study for a career in the law, but after one year he became a clerk for Polk and Hubbell at Des Moines, Iowa. There he continued for two years, in 1868 locating at Chicago and opening a general law office for himself in the old Honore block on the corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets. As time went on he began to specialize in real estate law, and handled the business of John D. Jennings, noted as the father of the ninety-nine year lease. Mr. Hillis maintained this connection until 1900, when he became president of the Champion Iron and Steel Company at Muskegon, Mich., but this concern soon thereafter sold to the United States Steel corporation. In 1902, Mr. Hillis retired from active practice, and became interested in the Hartford Deposit Company, of which he was made president, and so continued until his death, September 15, 1914. In religious matters he was an independent

thinker, and fifteen years ago was one of the founders of the Independent Religious Society of Chicago, and gave it his undivided support until his death. An ardent sportsman, a lover of books and appreciative of art productions, he devoted his last years to the collection of valuable treasures. He traveled extensively, and was a man of wide learning and scholarly attainments.

On December 28, 1871, Mr. Hillis married Miss Dora Elma Knights, born at Chicago, February 11, 1845, a daughter of Darius and Eliza (Sterens) Knights, natives of Williamsburg, N. Y., and the vicinity of Buffalo, N. Y., respectively. Mr. Knights was a carpenter in early life and built the family residence at the corner of Lake and Fifth avenue, but later moved it to the present site of the Advertisers' building, the family continuing to reside in it during the time it was being moved. He was a city official. While he was serving as superintendent of the sewer department of Chicago, he put in a number of the sewers still in use. His office was in the City Hall, then located on the site of the present Rookery building. He invented machinery still used in cleaning the sewers of Chicago. The first of these inventions to be used, he called the "Garibaldi." When the Maine liquor law was in force in Chicago, Mr. Knights was city marshal, and was marooned in the City Hall for three days during the riot that ensued. He was also an officer in the contemporary militia of Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Hillis became the parents of the following children: Dr. David S., who is now practicing medicine at Chicago; and George H., who is manager of the Hartford building and vice-president of the Hartford Deposit Company.

In speaking of Mr. Hillis, a contemporary said: "He enjoyed the complete and absolute confidence of all his business associates. Integrity was the watchword of his whole career, and was the fundamental attribute of his character. He was honest with himself and all men."

DUDLEY LYFORD.

In recalling the life and activities of those who once trod the old familiar ways with ourselves but have now passed off the scene of life, their characteristics are remembered, their generous impulses are recollected and the real value of their influence is determined. In such a re-

view a loving and appreciative light shines on the life and personality of the late Dudley Lyford, who for many years was an important factor in Winnebago County. He was born at Canterbury, N. H., November 6, 1835, a son of Thomas and Eliza (Greeley) Lyford, and he

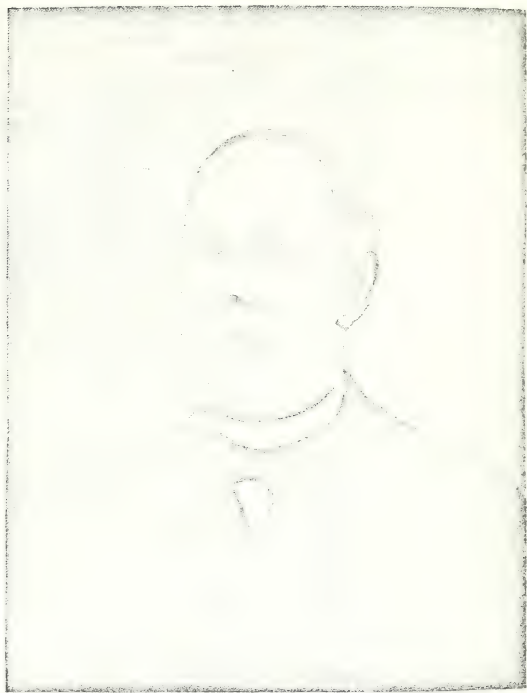
died at the City Hospital, Rockford, in his seventy-ninth year, following an operation, after quite a siege of ill health at his Roscoe home.

When a boy of seven years, the parents of Dudley Lyford, full of rugged quality of the old Granite State, decided to migrate to the new west of Illinois. Making the trip with teams overland, with the exception of the stretch between Buffalo and Indiana, they reached Roscoe Township in 1842. The farm claim once owned by Dudley Greeley was purchased and here, on the banks of the Rock River, were spent those early toilsome years of rude but hearty and pleasurable living according to many accounts of pioneer days. It is easy to imagine the clearing and breaking of field after field of what is now such highly tilled land. Into all this striving and progress, the youth known as "Dud" entered with zest, and bore his ambitions and part. Many were the frontier temptations, but many were also the stern and sometimes crushing religious teachings which caused upheavals and searchings of heart in those rigorous days. Only a few of those alive today can appreciate what a boy of the pioneer period, more than seventy years ago, would undergo in taming the then wild country and enduring the severe toil and hardships incident to those strenuous days. The privileges of schooling were meagre, and the demands of work were pressing. One can well believe the ardor and hope with which a young farmer would throw himself into whatever severe labor and social recreations were provided in that romance of pioneer times. It is not difficult to imagine him crossing the river in his boat, or driving through the spring floods, all being counted as part of the day's work.

In April, 1862, Mr. Lyford was happily married to Miss Emma H. Harley, of Rockton, where she was in much favor as a teacher. Their home life was blessed on the farm by the birth of children, twelve in all, of whom seven, four daughters and three sons, still survive. It was the good fortune and joy of the parents to have many of their immediate family always at hand to share the common home life in the village, and to see children's children, growing up to give their added affection, and youthful spirit to enliven the abundant days of their grandparents. What a record the forty-nine years of a progressive farmer's life on the old place make up, the large growing family giving the father and mother a rich sense of the abounding interests of life as their young people devel-

oped and one after the other went forth to take their own places in the useful and enjoyable affairs of wider social and business circles. It is indeed a rare experience when so many closely united family friends keep together and are able to attend and comfort each other in these changing years, which so often sunder people who live in remote parts so far away, when sickness and trouble come. How fitting it was that twelve years before Mr. Lyford's demise, he and his wife should build a hospitable home to crown so conspicuous a site overlooking the old farm dwelling across the river, the scene of life's struggles, successes, sorrows and so much abiding interest. Once they were settled in Roscoe village, there was more freedom to enter easily into the life of the community. It was Mr. Lyford's desire to be near his fraternal mates and share daily in the interchange of good fellowship. Many of the friends of the family remember with keen pleasure the Golden Wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Lyford, observed in their home a little more than two years prior to Mr. Lyford's death. Surely this noble couple could then say: "Our cup runneth over, for goodness and mercy have followed us all the days of our life."

Mr. Lyford for many years enjoyed singularly good health and showed remarkable liveliness and cordiality, and when he became ill there were none who did not miss his presence upon the streets and at many places of meeting. He was an enthusiastic member of the Masonic order, and manifested reverence in following its ritual. His was a frank, outspoken nature, strong in his convictions, and in earlier years was outspoken in voicing them, and yet honest in confessing what he believed to be his faults. During his later years, he was softer and gentler in his estimate of others, thus becoming still more lovable in character. A public-spirited citizen, warm hearted and generous to help and sustain by his contributions, the higher things of life in the community, his influence lives on. In one particular neighborhood, Mr. Lyford has always been foremost. When death visited any home and funeral arrangements were to be made, he was ever ready to attend with his carriage and give his personal services. When one of the prominent men of his community died, it was remembered that when he was stricken, Mr. Lyford had feelingly and yet simply declared: "He will be missed," and this was often said of him. One of his closest friends gave the fol-



Dudley Lyford

lowing testimony as to his cheerful outlook on life:

"It was soon after my coming to Roscoe that I fell in with Mr. Lyford one day, a glorious day, out in the open. I know not what moved him to it, except his intense enjoyment in life and love of it. He burst out with saying: 'I'd like to live right here for a thousand years.'" Continuing, the speaker said: "May God who knows the heart and reads man's thoughts, grant long life to satisfy him and show him his salvation where he is gone. Let it be remembered by us, dear friends, that while we abide here in the body, we are under a divine discipline and protection. God's blessed laws with obedience thereto are principles by which our lives thrive and come to a gracious fruition. We learn to live eternally as the gift of God, if with happy accord we follow the divine law of health, of industry, of purity, of benevolence and truth.

That our hearts may have absolute assurance and comfort of hope, we have Christian law of building a life complete and enduring: 'For other foundation can no man lay than that which is laid, which is Jesus Christ. But if any man buildeth on the foundation gold, silver, costly stones, wood, hay stubble; each man's work shall be made manifest; for the day shall declare it, because it is revealed in fire, and the fire itself shall prove each man's work of what sort it is.'

"Not myself, but the truth that in life I have spoken.

"Not myself, but the seed that in life I have sown—

"Shall pass on to ages; all about me forgotten,

"Save the truth I have spoken, the deeds I have done."

FRANK BAACKES.

If the general consumer pauses a moment to examine the smallest of the utilitarian articles which he probably handles or continually makes use of, he finds these utensils, objects, tools or instruments so completely fitted for the purposes intended, that he may well be amazed, especially if he possesses no inventive talent himself. Perhaps it may occasionally occur to him that some one, better equipped, must have had wonderful genius in order to make possible the fashioning of so complete a thing, from a bit of iron, wood or steel, when it becomes an adaptive article that is absolutely necessary in some branch of industry. The initial invention may have been crude, but for any one to so improve on this as to practically supplant the first tool, by one that can do the work more effectively and be produced at less cost, requires the possession of mechanical knowledge combined with inventive talent. The manufacture of nails is one of the great industries of the country, and from the days of the pioneers, when a wooden peg served to inadequately fasten the logs of the cabin together, to the present cylindrical piece of wire known as the wire nail, progress has been continuous. To Frank Baackes, general sales agent of the American Steel and Wire Company, belongs the credit of inventing and introducing what is now known the world over as the standard wire nail.

Frank Baackes was born in Germany, March

9, 1863, and is a son of Godfrey and Franziska Baackes. In Germany all children are given excellent educational opportunities and Mr. Baackes spent his school period under advantageous conditions. When he reached his fifteenth year he began to be self supporting, starting to work in the local wire mills, where he continued for one year and then decided to join his older brother, Michael Baackes, who was employed at the H. P. Nail Company plant, at Cleveland, Ohio. He reached the United States in 1879 and was given employment in the above works, gaining experience in every department, and in 1881 was made superintendent of the mill, an unusual promotion for one so young but indicating the confidence he had inspired by his capacity. Mr. Baackes served as superintendent of that mill until 1884, when he was called to Beaver Falls, Pa., to there erect a wire nail plant for the Hartman Steel Company. It was while there that he became impressed with the fact that in order to extend the consumption of wire nails they must be made of such pattern and quality as to supplant the cut nails. After much wearisome experiment he succeeded, in 1885, in introducing what is now known as the standard wire nail, which on account of its great holding power, rapidly grew in favor, and in July of that year, Mr. Baackes organized the Salem Wire Nail Company, of Salem, Ohio, which he developed into a prospering industry. It was

absorbed in April, 1898, with other plants at New Philadelphia and at Findlay, Ohio, by the American Steel and Wire Company of Illinois, and Mr. Baackes was made general manager. When this concern was absorbed in turn, in January, 1899, by the American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey, he was elected general superintendent, and in 1900 was elected general sales agent and a member of the board of directors, and in 1905 became vice president of the company. He maintains offices in Chicago.

Mr. Baackes was first married to Miss Kate

O'Rourke, who is survived by one son, Godfrey D. Mr. Baackes' second marriage was to Miss Maudie E. Lutz, and they have two sons: Frank and Karl. Although Mr. Baackes is a notable example of what is termed a distinctive business man, there is another side to his life and he finds recreation in golf, motoring and fishing, and enjoys as a member, the activities of the Chicago Athletic Union League, Chicago Automobile, Calumet, South Shore and Germania clubs.

CHARLES VENN.

Incomplete indeed would be a history of Illinois without distinctive mention of that large body of men who labor in the broad field of medical service. Some have chosen a particular path and some work under particular combinations of method, but all can be justly credited with scientific knowledge and a due regard for the preservation of the public health together with a faithful devotion to their own patients that has, on occasion, been heroic. To the profession of medicine, Dr. Charles Venn of Chicago, early devoted his energies and after an honorable and successful practice of more than thirty-seven years, stands as a representative of all that is best and highest in this line of human endeavor.

Charles Venn was born in Driburg, Westphalia, Germany, April 2, 1843, a son of Dr. Theodore Venn, who was considered one of the greatest physicians of Germany. For forty years he served as city physician of Driburg, where he lived, married and reared his children, three of his sons becoming physicians: Charles, Ferdinand and Gustav, the last two being now deceased. Joseph, another son, went into business but he also has passed away. Two other sons, Clement and Theodore, became priests in the Roman Catholic Church, the former of whom, now deceased, for thirty years was the beloved pastor of St. Boniface Church, Chicago. Rev. Theodore Venn, for fifty years has been pastor of a church at St. Paul, Minn. The one daughter, Seraphine, married Dr. Hausleutner, a physician in Germany, and they have two children.

Inheritance and environment no doubt had influence in causing Charles Venn to choose a medical career. Encouraged in his choice by his father he laid a sound foundation by per-

fecting his general knowledge. For nine years he was a student in the Gymnasium at Paderborne, pursuing a classical course, and upon the termination of his academic studies he decided to come to the United States and in 1862 reached Pittsburgh, Pa., after a voyage consuming two weeks on the Atlantic ocean and a long railroad journey through a country which must have seemed interesting to so intelligent a young man. Immediately he set about learning the English language, entering St. Michael's College, Pittsburgh. In 1864 he went to St. Paul, Minn., where he secured educational work as a professor of languages in the Catholic Seminary, under Archbishop Ireland, and continued there until 1867. In that year he entered St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, where he completed a three years' course in philosophy. He came to Chicago in 1870 and began his medical studies and in 1873 entered Rush Medical College, continuing a close and most satisfactory student for the next three years and was graduated with the class of 1876, immediately afterward being elected assistant demonstrator of anatomy. In conjunction with his duties at the college he entered into active private practice and followed this busy life until the latter part of 1877, when he severed his relations with Rush Medical College in order to return to Europe and study still further in the great medical centers of his native land. For one year he remained in Berlin, profiting greatly by the thorough instruction he there received, and then went to Vienna and profitably spent another year. When he returned to America he resumed practice in Chicago and has built up an enviable reputation for professional reliability. He has always been a student and has done his part in research

work that has led to great scientific discoveries in medicine and surgery. In looking back to his early professional days he is led to wonder sometimes how physicians withstood the strain often placed upon their physical endurance and mental demand, for there was a time when he was called upon to make as many as sixty-nine visits in one day.

On January 28, 1880, Dr. Venn was married to Miss Louise Dinot, a daughter of Joseph Dinot, once prominent in the manufacturing business in Chicago. Four children were born to this marriage: Theodore II., who is in the electrical business; Charles and Henry L., both of whom are in the drug business, all of Chicago; and Louise, who married Paul Juhnke, and they have one son, Paul. The comfortable

family residence stands at No. 877 Milwaukee avenue, where he also maintains his office. Dr. Venn and family belong to the Roman Catholic church. Beyond performing the duties which Dr. Venn feels are the responsibilities of good citizenship, he takes no very active part in political matters, his identification being with the Democratic party. After so long and faithful performance of professional duties, during which he has ever upheld the standard of professional ethics, Dr. Venn may feel somewhat gratified to know that he is held in high esteem by other members of the fraternity and that they number him with the ablest physicians in a city in which medical ability has reached a high point.

WILLIAM ARTHUR MURDOCK.

Indelibly inscribed on the pages of railroad history, is the name and memory of William Arthur Murdock. His modest deportment, his kindness of heart and true beneficence marked him a gentleman, while his strong intellect and long experience, directed in the channels of railroad business, gained him preeminence as one of the most efficient men in his line of work in the country. Some years have passed since the death of Mr. Murdock, yet his influence has not ceased to be a potent factor among those with whom he was associated. As a defender of the American flag in the great struggle for supremacy between the North and the South, and later as an efficient engineer in the service of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, Mr. Murdock was ever true and loyal. He was a native of the Buckeye State, born on a farm in Perry County, Ohio, January 26, 1839, and was a son of John and Henrietta (Darling) Murdock, who were among the early pioneers of Illinois, in 1846 having come from Ohio and settled in La Salle County. In his boyhood William A. Murdock's attention was given to agricultural pursuits, he assisting his father in developing the home farm. His education was secured in the public schools of La Salle County, and, although the opportunity to obtain an academic education never came to him, he learned many valuable lessons through experience, observation and judicious reading, and was a well informed man of sound and discriminating judgment.

In early manhood Mr. Murdock responded to the call for volunteers for the Civil war and

enlisted for a service of three months with the Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry. After the expiration of his term of enlistment he reenlisted in the Eighty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war, with a highly creditable military record, and was honorably discharged at the close of hostilities.

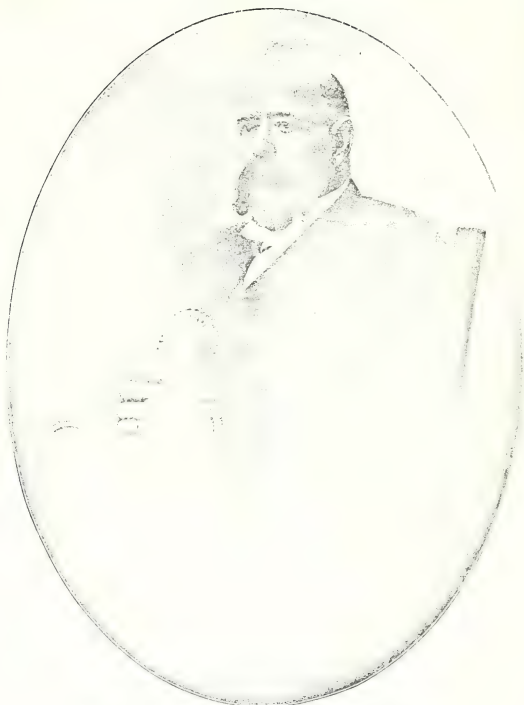
In 1858 Mr. Murdock had commenced railroad work with the Illinois Central Railroad and continued with that corporation until he went to the front in defense of his country in 1861. After the war closed he again engaged with the Illinois Central, but in the same year, 1865, changed to the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, with which he continued without intermission until his retirement because of an injury occasioned by a fall in 1908. He had been with the company for forty-three years and for a half century was connected with railway interests save for the intermission caused by his service in the Civil war. Mr. Murdock was thoroughly optimistic, ever looking on the bright side of life, and was a friend to all and cherished enmity to none. He was fond of young people and delighted in their enthusiasms, while with old people too he enjoyed himself and was a hospitable host in his own home. This was a place he loved and his family was inexpressibly dear to him and no other spot was equally attractive. His life was consecrated to the altar of home and this consecration he never forgot. He was a loving husband and kind neighbor, at all times holding friendship inviolable, and his friends loved and ad-

mired him, for his life had reached the highest standard of manhood. His political allegiance was ever given to the Republican party from the time when he cast his presidential ballot for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. He was a valued member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, his membership being in Division No. 96 for a time, and later in Division No. 404. He was also a member of the Menoken Club and belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church, these relations indicating the nature of his private activities. As a citizen he was honorable and true to every promise, and his death, which occurred January 26, 1909, removed from Chicago one of her most worthy citizens.

Mr. Murdock was married at Clinton, Ia., June 27, 1887, to Miss Letitia B. Gunn, daughter of James N. and Elizabeth (Lea) Gunn. Mrs. Murdock received her educational training in the public schools of Clinton, graduating from the high school of that city with the class of 1879. Since removing to Chicago, after her marriage, she has been a valued member of the social circles of this city and is held in high esteem in a number of railroad fraternities. Becoming interested in her husband's work and in the conditions existing among trainmen, she began studying the question and in 1887 became the founder of the beneficent order known as the Grand International Auxiliary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, a social and benevolent as well as insurance society. She is deeply interested in the welfare of the Grand International Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which is a product of her own hands and brain. In 1887, at a time when women were loathe to leave their homes to engage in social or other work, Mrs. Murdock organized the Auxiliary for the benefit of the wives and widows of engineers who alone compose its membership. The object of the order is to render assistance in times of trouble, create sociability between the families of its members and by aiming at high ideals to elevate the social standing of its people. In 1890 she and her associate grand officers planned and introduced a form of voluntary relief which was adopted by the members and has come to be one of the best forms of protection for women that is in existence. She has been elected to succeed herself for twenty-six consecutive years as

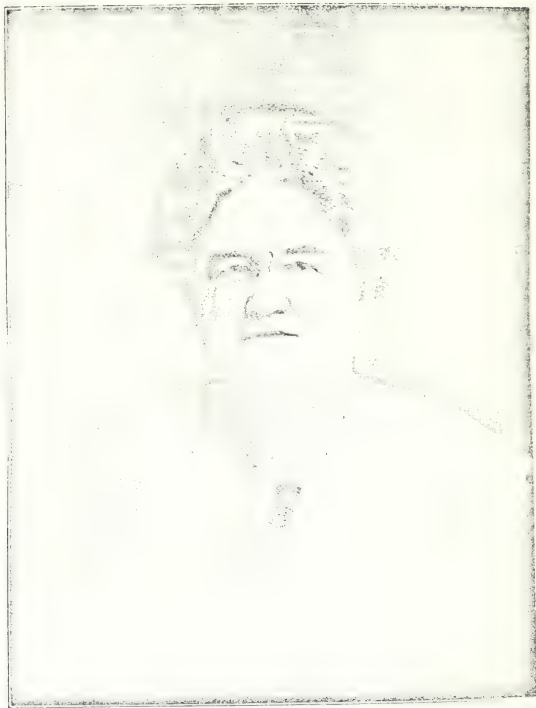
Grand President of this Order, which draws its membership from every State in the Union, from Canada and Mexico. That the crowning glory of her life's work will be achieved she believes will be when the plan of pensioning the dependent orphans and half-orphans of the members of this order is complete and in operation. This plan was presented by her to the convention of the order in Detroit, Mich., in 1910 for consideration, accepted and adopted by the delegates at Harrisburg, Pa., in 1912 and will go into effect in 1915 after the convention in Cleveland, Ohio, when rules governing the pension fund will be adopted. The organization is unique inasmuch as it is absolutely governed by women, Mrs. Murdock being the highest tribunal. She possesses superior business qualifications and is par excellence as presiding officer in the organizations which she has founded and promoted. She is also one of the organizers and is first vice-president of the Home for the Aged and Disabled Railroad Men of America, which is located at Highland Park, Ill.

Mrs. Murdock was born at Elgin, Ill., February 14, 1860. Her parents were both natives of London, England, where they married, and in 1854 they emigrated and located in the city of New York and in 1856 moved to Elgin, Ill. In 1860, when Mrs. Murdock was an infant, they moved to Clinton, Iowa, and there the father entered the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, with which he continued for twenty-seven years. He then moved to Crawford County, Iowa, where he purchased land and made that place his home until his death, which occurred in 1903, at the age of seventy-eight years. His wife survived him seven years, dying in 1910, also being aged seventy-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Murdock had an adopted son, Morton A. (Lea) Murdock, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth Lea. He is a locomotive engineer on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and is one of the company's most respected and trusted employes. Mrs. Murdock is a valued member of the West Side Co-educational Club; a member of the Eastern Star and the Auxiliary to the Columbian Commandery, A. F. & A. M., and also is a member of the Women of the Grand Army. She belongs to the Episcopal church.



Wm. A. Murdock—

HISTORICAL



Mrs. W. A. Murdock —
Grand President G. F. A.

GEORGE W. WITT.

The modern agriculturalist is a man who comprehends the purpose of existing agitation for the betterment of the condition of the farmer, and is anxious to promote proper legislation looking towards an amelioration of present abuses. Many of the most progressive men of our county are those who own and operate farming lands, and some of them have been called upon to bring their practical ideas into the conduct of public affairs. This has resulted in the securing for numerous offices, clean, businesslike administrations and the banishment of any dishonesty that might have existed in the past. One of the men whom his fellow citizens delight to claim as a farmer, but who has proven himself a man of large affairs as well, is the Hon. W. Witt of Carrollton, Ill. Mr. Witt was born three miles north of his present home, near Kane, Greene County, Ill., April 21, 1841, a son of Franklin and Malinda (Perry) Witt, natives of Tennessee and Pope County, Ill. Franklin Witt was brought to Pope County, Ill., by his parents when he was a child, he being a son of John and Eleanor Witt. Later in life, he was married in this same county, but in 1825, moved to what is now Greene County. Still later, he went to Sangamon County, but returned to Greene County in 1827, and bought and operated the Ratten mill. Later, he built a sawmill to the grist-mill plant, and operated both in conjunction. The power was furnished by Macoupin creek, and farmers came to the mill for miles about. Franklin Witt died here in 1851, aged forty-six years. While the capital of Illinois was still at Vandalia, Franklin Witt served as a member of the State Assembly, and after it was moved to Springfield he was then elected to the Senate, and re-elected twice, being in that office at the time of his death, having been the successful candidate of the Democratic party upon all these occasions. His business operations netted him a handsome amount and when he died he owned from 1,000 to 1,200 acres of land. His widow died in 1872, having borne him ten children, of whom George W. Witt is the only survivor.

George W. Witt moved to his present property soon after the death of his father, bringing his mother with him. He bought out the other heirs to his father's estate, and now owns 1,600 acres of as good land as can be found in Greene County, which he devotes to stock rais-

ing and general farming. He erected a comfortable, modern house and has one of the most desirable country homes in this part of the State. Like his father, an enthusiastic Democrat, Mr. Witt has been a power in his party, and has been elected to some of the most important offices in this locality. For one term, he was one of the most efficient and fearless sheriffs the county has ever known, and served in the lower house in the Forty-second, the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth general assemblies, but was defeated for office when he ran a fourth time on account of his activity in securing local option laws. While in the legislature, he served on some very important committees, among others the Committee on Agriculture, the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on County and Township Organization, the Committee on Horticulture and the Committee on Roads and Bridges. He has served as a delegate to numerous conventions, as he is a representative man of his district. Always interested in matters pertaining to the advancement of agriculture, he has been president of the County Fair Board for years. His efforts in behalf of local option, although winning him the enmity of many, stand as a lasting monument to his ideas of right living, and uprightness of purpose.

On March 15, 1866, Mr. Witt was married to Eliza J. Moore, who died in 1873, leaving a daughter, Tolnette, wife of William M. Cary, a farmer. In June, 1874, Mr. Witt was married to Margaret Gardner who died in 1879, leaving one son, Fred T., a farmer. On September 29, 1880, Mr. Witt was married (third) to Louise A. Williams, daughter of William P. and Rachel Jane (English) Williams of Jersey County, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Witt became the parents of six children now living: Kyle, who is a mechanic and farmer; Alta M., who is the wife of Dr. S. F. March of Carrollton; and Rachel J., Adaline E., William Paxton and Edna L., who are at home.

The Kane Methodist Church holds the membership of the family. Mr. Witt is a member of Hugh De Paine Commandery, K. T., and being Past Master of the Masonic lodge, and was a representative to the Grand Lodge. He has also participated in several national conclaves of the Knights Templar. It would be difficult to find a man more thoroughly imbued with a love of country and appreciation of the import-

ance of his calling. His own success proves his contention that there is more money to be made in cultivating the soil than along any other legitimate avenue, and he is proud of his results. His farm is one of the show places of his county, and serves as a model for others less ambitious. Having brought his operations down to a science he is recognized authority

upon agricultural questions, and his advice is sought by many who are trying to intelligently work their land, and are willing to view their own activities not only from a personal standpoint, but also from a broader outlook with reference to the effect they may have upon the community at large.

JASPER TUCKER DARLING.

Jasper Tucker Darling, of Chicago, president of the Porter Land Company, and a veteran of the Civil war, was born at Charlton, Worcester County, Mass., April 22, 1848, a son of Elisha and Tamison (Ward) Darling, the former of Saxon blood, his family history being that three brothers of his name came to the American colonies in the early part of the seventeenth century. Tamison Ward was of Huguenot extraction, her first recorded ancestor, William Ward, coming here about 1620. Many of the Darling family fought in the Colonial, Revolutionary and subsequent wars, while on the maternal side, many proved their patriotism by military exploits. Artemus Ward, a great-great-uncle, commanded the American forces at Cambridge, Mass., before the arrival of General Washington in July, 1775, was speaker of the Massachusetts assembly in 1785, and from 1791 to 1795 was a member of Congress.

Elisha Darling was an Abolitionist; his home was one of the stations of the Underground Railroad, and his patriotic and liberty-loving spirit impressed itself strongly upon his son, Jasper Tucker. With two of his brothers and two brothers-in-law, the lad, then only thirteen years old, longed to enter the service of his country, in 1861, but his age forbade. He made several attempts, but was refused, until February 21, 1865, when he was accepted and was assigned to Company G, Sixty-first Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and as his regiment was on the firing line when he reported for duty, his service was a severe one. They were kept close to the enemy in the trenches at Petersburg, and took part in the desperate charge on April 2, which resulted in the capture of Fort Mahone. Following this they pursued the enemy until the surrender at Appomattox, April 9. Mr. Darling then marched overland with his regiment from Richmond to Washington and took part in the Grand Review of May 23. His company with

five others remained on Arlington Heights until July 22, 1865, when they returned to Readville, Mass., and were mustered out August 1. During his career as a soldier Mr. Darling had saved a little money and proceeded to invest it in a good education. At first he attended a grammar school, and then spent two years at Nichols Academy at Dudley, Mass. Although now prepared for college, he decided to learn a trade, and became a carpenter, developing later into a contractor, and as such erected over fifty buildings for public purposes, mostly in New England, although the Henry Grady Memorial Hospital at Atlanta, Ga., is one of them. In 1892 he became a resident of Chicago, and since 1905 has been identified with the Porter Land Company of which he is now president, with offices in the Unity building, although the headquarters of the company are at Chesterton, Ind.

In 1900 Mr. Darling became a member of Columbia Post, No. 705, G. A. R., and in 1903 was unanimously elected commander of the post. At a banquet given by the post February 25, 1902, he responded to the toast "The Flag," and his address upon that occasion brought him into prominence as a public speaker. In an address at Urbana, Ill., May 30, 1908, he spoke earnestly and forcefully against the spirit of false teachings that tend to corrupt men and lead them away from the truth. On January 1, 1910, Mr. Darling addressed a camp fire held in Memorial Hall, Chicago, which was regarded as a masterly arraignment of certain abuses. At Freeport, May 30, 1910, he again gave voice to his sentiments in powerful diction and with enthusiastic marshaling of his facts, pleading for the preservation of a true patriotism in all its purity. At the tomb of Lincoln, on Memorial Day, 1912, Mr. Darling paid a beautiful tribute of praise to the great Emancipator, which in part is as follows:

"There is no place more sacred, where lovers

of liberty turn their faces or wend their way, than is this shrine around which we have assembled. He who slumbers here bore the Cross of Civilization to its loftiest height and there consecrated it with his own life's blood. The lessons taught by Abraham Lincoln and the sublime example of those who sustained him throughout the years, will endure as long as the spirit of free government endures. Abraham Lincoln regarded man as the noblest gift of an immortal creation, and his life teaches us that justice, integrity and mercy should mark his every deed. It was his resolve to live only in the Sunlit-zone of absolute truth; he abhorred the darkness and he refused to walk in the twilight of questionable things. His wisdom, his far-seeing vision and his great integrity enabled him to advance even to the vanguard among the world's foremost leaders, doing his duty as God had given him to see it. He took a land whose skies were dark with human bondage; he left a nation blessed with liberty and peace. With all his masterly strength he grasped the flag as it was falling prone, and powerless upon the ground. He gazed upon it; he saw its stars growing dim, its stripes tattered, its blue field torn. He saw vengeful hands rending it in twain. He unfurled it; he held it fast; he lifted it toward the sky. Only darkness met his gaze. He stretched his strong arms higher, holding it far above. It pierced the clouds. He saw them part. He beheld a burst of sunshine; then a traitor's blow, and his brave eyes closed forever. But on high and written all over its immortal folds, Justice dipping her pen in his outpouring blood, wrote in letters that will never fade, Liberty, Lincoln. The very life of this republic rests upon the virtues of Abraham Lincoln's deeds. His works are as the foundation rock upon which this structure of American liberty stands. If patriotism sleeps, or stands idly by, while that rock is being assailed, then another age will cry out in anguish even as did the prophet to apostate Israel, 'Look unto the rock whence ye are hewn.' To you, men and women of America, to you I appeal: Go forth and teach true American patriotism, the patriotism of Washington and the fathers, the patriotism of Lincoln, of Grant, of Thomas, of Logan, and of the legions who fought that liberty might live and that Old Glory might remain in the sky. As we go to our respective homes let us resolve anew that those who suffered and those who made the

sacrifice shall not have suffered and sacrificed in vain. And of those who perished, and of those who have gone hence, let us out of full hearts continue to sing our anthems to their undying praise:

Go to their graves, O, Columbia fair—
Go to their graves and scatter there
Sweet flow'rets of a thousand hues—
Flow'rets that bloom in the matin dews;
Scatter them—scatter them deep—
Scatter them o'er where heroes sleep.

Go forth where the far-flung prairies lie—
Where 'neath the blue of a bending sky,
Bright roses beam, and beckon and say—
Take of our bounties this beautiful day;
Scatter them—scatter them deep;
Scatter them o'er where heroes sleep.

Go to the hills where the laurel grows—
Where soft winds sigh—where the tempest
blows,
Gather the choicest gifts of God
That spring from the rich and rugged sod;
Scatter them—scatter them deep—
Scatter them o'er where heroes sleep.

Go to the tomb where the chieftain lies,
Where carved in rock of heroic days
A story is told—of victories won—
Honors achieved—of duties well done.

Then softly approach that spot pressed down
Where the stone lies low, the name "Un-
known"—
"Unknown"—unknown in the sight of God?
He knoweth who sleeps beneath the sod.

'Twas a mother's boy—a brave loving lad,
Who knew no glory save his nation's good;
Earth's bosom holds him in sacred embrace,
Nor time, nor storms shall his glory efface,
Entwine 'round the tomb and the lowly grave
Blossoms of beauty for the true and brave;
Scatter them—scatter them deep—
Scatter them o'er where heroes sleep.

"In closing let us look forward with that hope which, as it has been said, 'springs eternal in the human breast.' A third of a century hence, when the last lingering survivor shall have crossed to the other side, if gratitude speaks, she will say: all honor to our Nation's soldier dead. A half century hence,

when the wealth and influence of this republic shall have climbed higher and still higher, if truth speaks, she will say:

This never could have been
Had not Abraham Lincoln stood
Firm as a rock while the battles raged—
While the blood of patriots
Poured out like falling rain.

"A century hence, when the deathless deeds of our Nation's defenders shall be fully recognized—when the glory of this government shall have reached its highest tide—then, if integrity speaks, she will say:

This heritage was secured
Through atoning blood
Where freedom's pennon flew—
Where bayonets flashed—
Where batteries roared—
Where the earth's torn bosom,
Crimsoned in martyr's blood,
Closed over the silent forms
Of Liberty's dead.

"A thousand years hence, when a higher civilization shall have come—when God's hand shall be even more manifest, guiding this his chosen people—may we not believe that a Nation-wide patriotism will then speak and say:

Had it not been
For the heroism of those who wore the blue
In the great struggle between right and wrong—
Had they not rallied and stood
Like walls of living fire
Around the Stars and Stripes—
Then, in those mighty days,
Sovereign law would have been blotted out,
And constitutional liberty would have perished
And faded away like a dream of things that were—
Like a dream lost in the vortex of time forever.

"As long as nations live and republics endure, true patriotism will pay homage at this tomb.

Abraham Lincoln! Immortal name,
That fairest stands among the sons of fame.

"The storms of centuries may sweep and surge around this memorial—this altar of pa-

triotic love; the ravages of time may successfully assail these towering facades; but the virtue of his deeds will endure as long as beacon fires burn, making bright the portals of this republic redeemed in a martyr's blood and dedicated to better days. These figures, typifying service and sacrifice; these statues representing heroism and patriotism, all these may perish and fall, but so long as pulses throb to unselfish deeds, so long as the incense of truth burns on loyal hearthstones, the record of those who rallied at Abraham Lincoln's call—who defied the furies of rebellion, who saluted death in the name of liberty and humanity, their record will endure, ever growing brighter and brighter, even as a lifted constellation in the heaven of man's noblest memory, making clear the path up which all peoples of the earth shall come in God's appointed time."

Mr. Darling is a life member of the Worcester County (Mass.) Commandery of Knights Templar, and also of the Massachusetts Consistory of Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, as well as of all the intermediate Masonic bodies. He is also a member of "The Lincoln Fellowship" of New York, and an honorary member of the "University Alliance International Congress of Arts and Science," with offices at New York. In consideration of his public services, and his efforts in teaching the true patriotism, Coe College of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on June 11, 1913, conferred upon Mr. Darling the degree of Doctor of Laws.

In 1870, Mr. Darling married Miss Sarah Winchester of Worcester, Mass. She was a most estimable and devoted wife and mother, rearing a splendid family of one son and five daughters, five of whom are now living, the youngest daughter, Grace, having died in 1912 at the age of twenty-seven years. Two of the daughters and the son are married. There are four grandchildren. Mrs. Darling died in 1906. In 1910, Mr. Darling married (second) Mrs. Sarah Katherine Harwood of Decatur, Ill., the widow of Kilburn Harwood. Mrs. Darling is a woman of marked intellectual power, and of rare executive ability. While living at Decatur, her former home, Mrs. Darling was identified with much philanthropic and charitable work. For several years she was president of the Macon County Hospital board. In the organization known as the Woman's Relief Corps, she has occupied many positions, for several years being state organizer. During six of the ten years' existence of the Woman's

Republican State Committee of Illinois, she held the office of president. She was one of the prime movers in organizing the Macon County Illinois Soldier Monument Association. To carry out that most praiseworthy work, she secured a charter and was made treasurer and

solicitor. Success crowned her untiring efforts, and an imposing monument occupies a conspicuous place in Central Park, Decatur. Mrs. Darling is in full sympathy and accord with the literary and patriotic work of her husband.

ALEXANDER FRANZ JOSEPH TETZE.

The artistic temperament begets splendid work which is destined to live when it is directed by trained faculties and cultured taste. Those who possess talents along artistic lines have, especially during late years, found expression for them in designing and furnishing decorations for residences and business houses which not only afford pleasure to the eye but serve as lasting educational factors in the development of the public. Those who are rearing stately structures for various purposes recognize the importance of these decorative artists and engage those whom they feel certain will give to their buildings the necessary beautifying touches. Such men are not easy to find, for the demands of the day require that a decorator must not only be an artist but that he must also be a master of his business in a practical way. He must allow for the ravages of time and a city's clouded atmosphere, take into consideration the effect of artificial lighting, and the contrasts between the decorations and the brilliantly dressed throngs which are likely to crowd the rooms he is handling. Such a man was the late Alexander Franz Joseph Tetze of Chicago, who was admittedly one of the leading decorators of this section.

Alexander Franz Joseph Tetze was born at Vienna, Austria, May 15, 1863, a son of Alexander and Frances (Malone) Tetze, natives of Germany. The father belonged to the old Von Tetze family, originally very strong in European affairs, but the "von" was dropped when the name was transferred to American shores. The name Alexander has been in the family for over 300 years, always being given to the eldest son. The educational training of Mr. Tetze was obtained at private art schools of his native land, his parents wisely developing their son's undoubted talents, for he was undoubtedly born an artist. In 1880 he came to the United States, and located on Humboldt boulevard, Chicago. He associated himself with the Brunswick-Balke Company as designer, continuing with that concern until he went with Keenan Bros. Manufacturing Company, becoming one-third owner

of it, and being the company's designer. In 1902 Mr. Tetze organized the firm of Tetze & Mullen, manufacturers of fixtures, and in 1904 he went into a partnership with A. D. Plamondon under the name of Plamondon & Tetze, interior decorators, and continued this association until his death, October 1, 1914. This firm was recognized as being one of the best in the country, and among other contracts executed by it were the following: The decorations for the Blackstone hotel, the Louis XVI room in the Annex, the Blue room in the Stratford hotel, much of the work for Marshall Field & Co., Stillson's new restaurant on Madison street, and the Weegman restaurants, as well as some of the most beautiful and costly apartment houses in the city. Mr. Tetze possessed remarkable artistic ability and untiring zeal and enthusiasm. He was ever striving to create something better than he had hitherto produced, and when engaged in his work he lost all consideration for anything else, many times sacrificing financial gain in order to bring about the effects he desired. His work received the highest praise from those who are competent to pass upon such artistic results, and he admittedly raised the standard and influenced others to emulate his example. It will be difficult to fill his place in the artistic world, and in his death Chicago has lost one whose life was spent in an endeavor to make more beautiful the world and educate the masses to an appreciation of the artistic possibilities surrounding them. At the time of his death he had just completed decorating to his satisfaction his beautiful south side residence.

On August 28, 1900, Mr. Tetze married Miss Lillian Axe of Montana, a daughter of Nathaniel and Sophia (White) Axe, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Axe went to California, from his native state, in 1849, but later located at Dillon, near Butte, Mont., where he became prominently identified with large mining interests. Mr. and Mrs. Tetze became the parents of one son, namely, Alexander Francis, who promises to develop much of his father's artistic ability.

Mr. Tetz was a man of pleasing personality, and unlike many of his profession, was immaculate in dress. A thorough gentleman in the highest sense of the word, he lived up to his convictions and never permitted anything of a

gross nature to approach him. He was a member of the South Shore, Chicago Athletic and Germania clubs, and in them was greatly appreciated.

FREDERICK AUGUST LEUSMAN.

Medical science has so progressed that advances are made in it almost hourly. Specializing observation on disease has worked marvelous changes in methods of treatment; tireless theoretic experiments have proven the truth of contentions, and only after results have been demonstrated beyond reasonable doubt, are discoveries given to the public. In the work of the past quarter of a century are to be noticed such practical advances as the development of bacteriology, the partially successful efforts to wipe out tuberculosis, bubonic plague, cholera, diphtheria, typhoid, spinal meningitis, and similar maladies. This marvelous progress has not come naturally, but is the outcome of the tireless, aggressive and self-sacrificing work of the men who have devoted themselves to the profession of medicine. One of the men whose name will ever be associated with this most honored of all callings is Dr. Frederick August Leusman, whose untimely demise cut short a useful career, and deprived Chicago of one of its eminent men. Dr. Leusman was born at Breslau, Silesia, Germany, March 12, 1853, a son of Baroness von Steinwehr Leusman and nephew of Baron Adolph Wilhelm von Steinwehr, a general who commanded a division of the Union Army during the Civil war, also published a series of geographies, map and gazetteer of the United States, his death occurring at Buffalo, New York, February 25, 1877. Dr. Leusman was graduated from the university of his native city in 1876 with the degree of B. A. He being the eldest son, it was the intention of his parents to educate him for Forestry so as to fit him for the management of their estate, as is the European custom; but he had a great desire to study medicine, and after serving in the German army he, upon the death of his mother, came to the United States in 1877, when a young man of twenty-four years, settling at Chicago which continued his home until his death August 3, 1913. After locating at Chicago he bought a drug store and took a course in pharmacy in the Chicago School of Pharmacy, and later entered the College of Physicians and

Surgeons, completing his course in that institution in 1889. Following this he became connected with the faculty of his alma mater, specializing in genito-urinary diseases, retaining that chair until within two years of his death. His practice was very large, for he was admittedly one of the authorities not only on his one specialty, but upon almost all matters pertaining to his profession, while his research work will continue to be of lasting benefit to generations to come. Becoming a Fellow of the Academy of Medicine, he contributed many very valuable articles for technical magazines. For several years he was attending surgeon at the German American Hospital and professor of genito-urinary surgery at the Jenner Medical College. Dr. Leusman founded the Chicago Hospital College of Medicine and was its dean and professor of surgery. As but natural, he belonged to the Chicago Medical Association, the Illinois Medical Association, the American Medical and Scientific Association and the Urological Society. He was a Kriger-Verien, having gained this title through service in the German army. For years he was deeply interested in the work of the American Geographical Society, and was a man whose activities were spread over many subjects, and whose capabilities appeared to be equal to almost any demand made upon them.

On April 25, 1882, Dr. Leusman was married to Miss Emily Wild of London, England, a daughter of Benjamin and Emma (Powell) Wild, natives of Germany and Wales. Mr. Wild was a jeweler in business at London for fifty-five years. Mrs. Wild dying, the husband came to Chicago to join his daughter in 1897, and lived at Chicago until his death in 1904. One of the lovable characteristics of Dr. Leusman was his quiet, undemonstrative philanthropy. Not only did he cheerfully respond to countless calls made upon him from those whose circumstances were such that any adequate reimbursement was impossible, but when he found want in a home he returned, loaded with baskets of food and clothing. In his life and



J. A. Leusman

work Dr. Leusman proved the truth of the saying "the medical profession is a divine one, for it not only cures, but saves," and he took pride in the fact that so much of his effort could be

directed towards wiping out of those scourges which in the past had wiped out whole communities, and laid waste the work of years.

RICHARD S. THOMPSON.

As an eminent attorney, distinguished statesman, honored veteran of the Civil war, and a man of unswerving honesty of purpose and unblemished moral character, the late Richard S. Thompson ranked among the leading men of Chicago. He was born at Cape May Court House, Cape May County, N. J., December 27, 1817, a son of Richard and Elizabeth (Holmes) Thompson.

Richard Thompson, father of Colonel Thompson, was born at Fishing Creek, Cape May County, N. J., December 3, 1795, and died September 27, 1857, at the homestead, Cape May Court House, N. J. His wife, whom he married February 15, 1823, was born at Cape May Court House, N. J., February 8, 1800, and died there January 13, 1844. He was a member of the General Assembly of New Jersey, and also of the Council of New Jersey, while his business connections were with shipping interests, as he was a large ship owner.

Richard S. Thompson, when only thirteen years old, entered the Norristown Academy, Pa., and from that time until he volunteered in the service of his country during the Civil war, he pursued the life of a student, being graduated from the law department of Harvard College in 1861, and admitted to the Philadelphia bar in the spring of 1862. For about one year, he was a member of Captain Biddle's Artillery Company of Philadelphia, but in August, 1862, in twelve days, he enlisted a full company from Cumberland County, N. J., and with it joined the Twelfth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, at Woodbury, as Company K, of which he was made captain. In September, 1862, while this regiment was stationed at Ellicott's Mills, Md., Captain Thompson was appointed assistant provost marshal, under General Wood, and on February 16, 1863, after the regiment had joined the Army of the Potomac on the Rappahannock above Falmouth, Captain Thompson was appointed judge advocate of a division court martial. He was promoted to the rank of major of the regiment, on February 25, 1864, and to that of lieutenant-colonel, on July 2, 1864. Colonel Thompson participated in the following engagements: Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Falling

Water, Auburn Mills, Bristow Station, Blackburn's Ford, Robinson's Tavern, Mine Run, Deep Bottom, North Bank of James River and Reams Station. In the last named battle, on August 25, 1864, he was twice wounded, once in the hand, and later in the side, from which he did not recover until in May, 1865.

On the morning of July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg, he was placed in command of the charge on the Bliss barn made by Companies A, C, D, F and K of the Twelfth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry. They captured the barn, took a number of Confederate prisoners, and held the position until several batteries of the Confederate artillery were concentrated on the barn, but in the end, the Union forces took their prisoners and returned to their main line. On June 11, 1864, he was placed in command of a provisional battalion at Alexandria, Va., with which he reported to General Butler at Bermuda Hundreds. On June 26, 1864, he rejoined his own regiment. On August 20, 1864, Colonel Thompson was made officer of the day by General Hancock, on the north bank of the James River, where he was left in command of the corps, pickets and skirmishers during the withdrawal of the troops to the south side of the river. For his services on this occasion, he received an autograph letter from General Hancock, complimenting him for the manner in which he preformed the duty assigned him. During December, 1864, while still on crutches, Colonel Thompson was appointed president of a general court martial at Philadelphia for the trial of officers, on which service he continued until he tendered his resignation on the ground, that being unfit for active duty, he felt that those who were in the field performing his duties were entitled to promotion. On February 17, 1865, he was honorably discharged by reason of wounds received in battle. He commanded his regiment for a long time with the rank of captain, and also with the ranks of major and lieutenant-colonel.

On June 7, 1865, he married Miss Catherine C. Scovel, a daughter of the Rev. Alden and Elizabeth Barber (Hutchinson) Scovel. Rev. Alden Scovel was born at Peru, Berkshire County, Mass., April 4, 1801, and died July 16,

1889, at Chicago. His marriage was solemnized September 27, 1827, his wife having been born at Princeton, N. J., June 6, 1808, and died at Chicago, November 5, 1892.

In October, after their marriage, Colonel and Mrs. Thompson located at Chicago and there he entered upon the practice of his profession, thus continuing until he retired in 1912. In 1869, he was appointed corporation counsel of the village of Hyde Park, then a suburb of Chicago, and now a part of the city, holding that office until 1875, when he was appointed counsel of the South Park Commissioners, and thus continued until 1880. In 1872, as Republican candidate, he was elected a member of the Illinois Senate for four years, and as senator

of the Second District of Illinois he became well known throughout the state as an able parliamentarian, and on several occasions the press throughout the commonwealth declared him as able a one as had ever occupied a seat in the Illinois Legislature.

Colonel Thompson was a member of the Illinois Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, the Western Society of the Army of the Potomac, the Union League Club, the Kenwood Club, the Chicago Bar Association, and ranked among the leading members of the Chicago bar. St. Paul's Episcopal Church held his membership. He died at his home No. 5406 East End Avenue, Chicago, Wednesday, June 3, 1914.

SAMUEL A. TOLMAN.

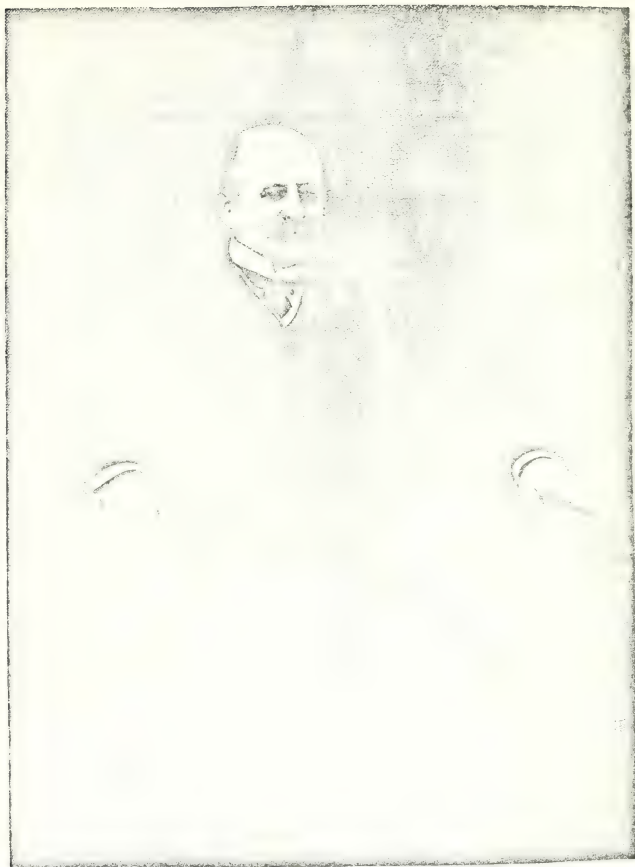
Samuel A. Tolman, who is the executive head of one of the largest and most successful corporations doing business in the wholesale grocery trade of Chicago, being president of John A. Tolman and Company, wholesale grocers, Chicago, is one of the alert and enterprising men, who, during the last half century, have so utilized the opportunities offered here for business preferment that the fame of Chicago has been extended to the uttermost parts of the civilized world. Nothing so builds up a country or section as its commerce and the directing forces are those men whose marvelous foresight see the opportunities which their courage enables them to seize. As the metropolis of the great Middle West, this city stands preeminent in many lines, a main one being the wholesale mercantile business.

Samuel A. Tolman was born at Camden, Me., February 5, 1835, and is a son of Daniel and Mary (Achern) Tolman. In the public schools of his native village and at Thomaston, Me., Mr. Tolman had educational advantages, and when he left home to enter a business field, in 1852, he chose a position in a wholesale grocery house in Boston. From there, in 1857, he came to Chicago and here established himself in the grocery business, in which he continued until 1865, in which year, under the firm style of Tolman and Pinkham, he embarked in the wholesale drug business. In 1866 the firm name became Tolman, Crosby and Company, and later, Tolman and King, the latter style continuing until February, 1882, when Mr. Tolman sold his interests to John A. King. Two years later, in 1884, Mr. Tolman again became interested in

his former line and in 1885 became vice-president of the John A. Tolman Company, wholesale grocers, which name was retained until Samuel A. Tolman became president of the company, in 1906, when the name became John A. Tolman and Company.

At Boston, Mass., on August 16, 1860, Mr. Tolman was married to Miss Bessie A. Roberts, a member of an exclusive family of that city, and they have one daughter, Grace A., who became the wife of John A. Davidson. Among the many beautiful homes and spacious residences on Prairie Avenue, Chicago, is that of Mr. and Mrs. Tolman.

For fifty-seven years Mr. Tolman has been actively identified with the business interests of Chicago, and in addition to the large enterprise of which he is the head and front, he is a director of the Davidson Brothers Marble Company and is also on the directing board of the Great Northern Hotel Company. A Republican in politics, he has supported its policies from principle and not for personal advancement, for he has never been willing to enter the political arena. To advance the general welfare of his city he has ever felt to be a responsibility incumbent on good citizenship and he has been foremost in encouraging movements promising to be beneficial to all rather than a favored few. Like many men of large affairs he is quiet and unostentatious in manner but genial and companionable with those admitted to the inner circle of acquaintance and friendship. In times of business stress he is often consulted for he is known to be a man of unusual sagacity and clearness of commercial foresight.



O. F. Kimball

EDWARD ANCEL KIMBALL.

It may be said that biography is history of the purest type, and to possess a history is what distinguishes man from the lower creatures about him. From age to age they possess the same appearance, unchanging in their instincts and habits, except in so far as they have been modified by contact with man, and therefore the history of one generation of irrational animals is the history of every other. But in the human race there is progressive change which it is the part of history to both record and accelerate and the duty of the living to perpetuate in biographical form for the coming generations. In this connection it is a pleasant task to sketch the career of the late Edward Ancel Kimball, who, although he has now passed beyond, has left his impress upon the community in which he so long lived and labored, and his memory deeply graven on the hearts of those who knew him. Mr. Kimball was a native of the Empire State, born in the city of Buffalo, New York, August 27th, 1845, and was a son of Lovel and Elvira (St. John) Kimball. He was a direct descendant of Gov. William Bradford, of Massachusetts, and Elder William Brewster, both of whom arrived in America on the *Mayflower* in 1620. His lineage is also traced back directly to Richard Kimball, who arrived in America in 1684, and to Matthias St. John, who landed in this country in 1631, and the ancestral record, as given below, is to be found in the Newberry Library, Chicago.

From Governor Bradford, the line is traced down through his son, Major William Bradford, to Hannah Bradford, who became the wife of Joshua Ripley. Their son, Joshua Ripley, Jr., was the father of William Ripley, who married Lydia Brewster. From her the ancestry is traced back to William Brewster and comes down in successive generations through Lovel, Wrestling, Jonathan and James Brewster to Lydia Brewster, who, as stated, was the wife of William Ripley, and they became the parents of Salinda Ripley.

In the St. John ancestry, the founder was Matthias St. John, who landed in America in 1631. The direct ancestors of Mr. Kimball in the second, third and fourth generations were also named Matthias; then came Luke, Ezra, Holley and Solomon St. John. The last named wedded Mary Magdalena von Beckman (in German "von Beitman") and among their children was Elvira St. John, who became the mother of

Edward A. Kimball. The Kimball ancestry had its beginning in America with Richard Kimball, who landed from the ship *Elizabeth* in 1684. The line comes down through Benjamin, Richard, Job, Eliphalet and Eliphalet Kimball II, who on April 4, 1790, married Salinda Ripley. Their son, Lovel Kimball, wedded Elvira St. John and they became the parents of Edward Ancel Kimball, whose name heads this review. Among the above mentioned ancestors were a number of people of unusual gifts, notably Lydia Brewster, whose intellectuality and social qualities made her name prominent even at a time when women were more or less restricted in the expression of their talents. Therefore to those who believe in heredity, it does not seem strange that brilliancy, which was a noticeable quality in Mr. Kimball's mentality, should have been the fruitage of a line of gifted progenitors.

Edward Ancel Kimball received his early educational training in the public schools of his native city and later attended the Massachusetts Metaphysical College, from which he received the degree of C. S. D. Entering into active connection with the lumber trade, he was thus first associated with business interests and later turned his attention to the manufacture of paving cement and roofing materials. For twenty years he was connected with this business, which was first conducted under the name of Barrett & Arnold, later becoming Barrett, Arnold & Kimball, and finally Barrett & Kimball. From 1890 up to the time of his passing, August 13, 1900, he devoted himself exclusively to the study and practice of Christian Science, during which time he was first reader of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Chicago, and also teacher and lecturer on the subject. In the latter connection he was one of the ablest and best known men in the country and thus gained a wide acquaintance, winning friends among many of the prominent men of America.

On May 8, 1873, Mr. Kimball married Miss Kate Davidson, a daughter of Daniel and Sarah E. (Congdon) Davidson, and to this union were born two children: Wallace Davidson, who married Miss Julia Van Rensselaer Lane, and has one child—Madeline; and Edna, who was married May 24, 1913, to Henry Heileman Wait, and has one child—Edward Kimball. Mr. Kimball occupied a prominent position in the regard of those who knew him by reason of the en-

terprise, progressiveness and reliability which he had displayed in his business affairs, and because of his unequivocal loyalty to any movement or project which he believed to be right. They felt that his investigations of Christian Science were most thorough, and by his logical and persuasive utterances won to the cause a large following. A constant student of the great

questions of the day, he found pleasure also in literature, art and travel, as well as in congenial companionship, although the place dearest to his heart was his home. When he passed beyond he left here a wide circle of friends, who had been drawn to him by his many excellences of mind and heart, and in whose memory he will always live.

HARRY SKEELES.

Business reliability has marked the entire business career of Harry Skeeles, who is president of Skeeles Brothers Company, undertakers, conducting livery and boarding stables at Nos. 5127-29 South State street, Chicago. Mr. Skeeles is widely known in business circles in Chicago, of which city he has been a resident for thirty-nine years, and has the distinction of being the oldest living undertaker here in point of continuous years in the business.

Harry Skeeles was born at St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, England, March 15, 1853, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (See) Skeeles. The parents were English born. In 1869, when Harry was sixteen years of age, the family immigrated to the United States and in that year located at Monee, Ill. In 1870 they removed to a farm near Monee, in Will County, Ill., and still later they went to Indiana and the father engaged in farming for some years near Goodland. When prepared to retire from active life he purchased a comfortable residence at Remington, Ind., which continued his home during the rest of life to within a few weeks, his death occurring while on a visit to his son in Chicago. He was a man of sturdy character, honest and dependable, a fine example of English industrial stability. William Skeeles was thrice married, first to a Miss Hopkins, second to Miss Elizabeth See, and third to Maria Freeman. By his first marriage he became the father of two children, Thomas and William; by his second marriage, of two more children, Thomas B. and Harry, the third marriage being without issue. All three marriages were solemnized in England, and the two first wives died there, but the third wife survived him in America for many years.

Harry Skeeles was two years old when his mother died. He remained at home with his father and attended the public school and was so forward in his studies that he was graduated from the Woodhurst High school before accom-

panying the family to the United States. Afterward he assisted his father on the farm and probably would have made a very creditable agriculturist had he not decided to seek a future in the city of Chicago, to which he came in the spring of 1875. Soon after reaching this city he went into partnership with his brother, Thomas B. Skeeles, in a livery business, with quarters at Fifth street and Wabash avenue, where they conducted a livery and sales stable for two years, later adding undertaking and continued until 1892, when their establishment was destroyed by fire. In the same year they resumed business, purchasing the present site on South State street, upon which they erected a fine three-story brick building with stone front, 53x161 feet, and the business has since been conducted at this place. Thomas B. Skeeles died in August, 1907, and Harry Skeeles purchased his brother's interests from the heirs, continuing to carry on the business under the old name until February, 1913, when it was incorporated and became Skeeles Brothers Company, of which Harry Skeeles is president, and his son, George W. Skeeles is secretary. They do a general undertaking, livery and boarding stable business and are classed with the most reliable firms in their line in the city.

Mr. Skeeles was married at Goodland, Ind., in 1879, to Miss Harriet Sharp, and to this union four children were born: Ethel, who is now deceased; George W., who is associated with his father; Myrtle C., who is the wife of Joseph Nuelle, of Watertown, N. Y.; and Thomas, who is deceased. The mother of these children died in 1886. In 1892 Mr. Skeeles married Miss Fannie L. Meads, and two daughters have been born to this union, Irene V. and Alice. For more than a quarter of a century Mr. Skeeles has been a member of the Masonic fraternity and he belongs also to the Sons of St. George.

CASSIUS CLAY ROGERS.

The ideal physician is one who brings into the sick room a cheerful presence, uplifting the patient from the slough of despair, so that in this manner he cures quite as much as he does by administering medicines. The modern physician understands and recognizes the value of a strong personality, as well as the achievements in all the branches of the profession that are commanding the admiration of modern civilization. Many of these discoveries have grown out of the fact that the man of science believes in giving much of himself as well as of the contents of his medical case. All the leading instructors teach that unless the physician is in harmony with the patient he cannot hope for best results. These ideas as well as countless others are the outcome of years, even centuries of study, and are freely accepted by the men who advocate progress in this most important of all the learned professions. One of the physicians of Chicago, whose name is associated with much that is important in his profession, is Dr. Cassius Clay Rogers. He was born at Minonk, Ill., July 17, 1860, a son of Alma and Johannah (Kerrick) Rogers. After attending the schools of his native place, he had entered Valparaiso (Indiana) University, from which he was graduated with the degree of B. S. in 1890, and in 1891 the further degree of A. B. was given him, while in 1907, he received the honorary degree of A. M. from this same institution. Having completed his classical course, he taught school two years, the first year as assistant principal of the high school at Liberty, Mo., and the second year as principal of Greely school of Streator, Ill. He then decided upon entering the medical profession and matriculated at Rush Medical College of Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1896, with the degree of M. D. Soon thereafter, he established himself in a general practice, but gradually came to devote himself to the special branch in which he was interested, and for the past ten years has confined himself to surgical and diagnostic work, in which he has become an expert. From 1898 to 1906, Dr. Rogers was assistant surgeon at the Chicago Clinical school. He is now surgeon to the Frances Willard, Evangelical Deaconess and West Suburban hospitals. From 1906 to 1914 he was professor and head of the department of surgery in the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery. From 1901 to 1908 he was

professor and head of the department of physical diagnosis in the Chicago College of Dental Surgery. In the summer of 1907 Dr. Rogers went abroad, and again in 1909, 1910 and 1913, pursuing further studies at Vienna, London and Paris, where he visited many of the principal medical schools and hospitals. Formerly a member of the hospital corps of the Second Regiment of Illinois National Guards, he was appointed a first lieutenant of the United States Army Medical Reserve Corps, in February, 1911. In addition to his services in other directions, Dr. Rogers has contributed some valuable papers to medical science, being the author of a number of monographs and valuable articles on surgery. In 1909, Dr. Rogers represented the Chicago Medical Society as a delegate to the Sixteenth International Medical Congress at Budapest, Hungary; and attended the Seventeenth International Medical Congress held at London, England, in 1913. Dr. Rogers' special study has been along the lines of the surgery of the brain and spinal cord, to which subjects he has devoted much time in clinics both in this country and abroad. He was a member of the council of the Chicago Medical Society for four years, also belongs to the American Medical Association, the Illinois State, Chicago Surgical, the Tri-State, Fox River and North Central Illinois Medical societies, and the Mississippi Valley Medical Society. In politics he is a Republican. His religious home is in the Methodist church, of which he is a consistent member. Fraternally he belongs to the Masonic order, having passed through the Chapter and Council, and is a Thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner, while he is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. Dr. Rogers belongs to the Alpha Kappa Kappa, a college fraternity, is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, is a member of the Playgoers Club of Chicago, the Association of Commerce, in which he is serving on the Committee on Drainage and Sanitary Efficiency, the Art Institute, the Y. M. C. A., Hamilton Club, the Chicago Automobile Club, Alliance Francaise, and the South Shore Country Club.

On April 17, 1901, Dr. Rogers was married at Chicago to Miss Rena B. Richards, and they reside at No. 3240 Washington boulevard. A man of the highest ideals, Dr. Rogers has always lived up to them, and set a standard of excellence difficult of attainment.

JOHN R. PORTER.

No man can die without leaving a mark upon his time and community, whether good or evil. Some there are who go through life gaining prestige with every change, rounding out their period of usefulness with dignity and capability. While their position in the history of the country may not have been an imposing one, yet their memory is enduring because of the acknowledged good that they accomplished. The record of such a life cannot be effaced, for its influences are tremendous. The city of Rockford has a number of these impressive records of man's accomplishments, from which has grown the city's present proportions, for no community can be greater than its citizens. A man who played well his part in the drama of life, never shirking a duty assigned him, or trying to avoid a responsibility, was the late John R. Porter. Mr. Porter was born at Fulton, Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1833, and died at Rockford, Ill., October 28, 1895, after many years of successful endeavor here as a druggist.

Early in life Mr. Porter removed to Zanesville, Ohio, where he entered into the drug business with W. A. Graham. The latter was connected later on in life with extensive banking interests at Zanesville, Ohio. In 1859 Mr. Porter came west to Rockford, Ill., where he established the large drug store now conducted by his son, Hosmer C., who succeeded him at his death. Coming to the city at the time he did Mr. Porter was able to take advantage of the opportunities offered by any growing place, and developed them sanely, always maintaining a golden mean in his operations. Possessing as he did the essential qualities that go so far towards the makeup of a successful business man, he achieved prosperity and died a wealthy man. It was obvious that such a man would take an active part in municipal affairs, although he did not desire public preferment,

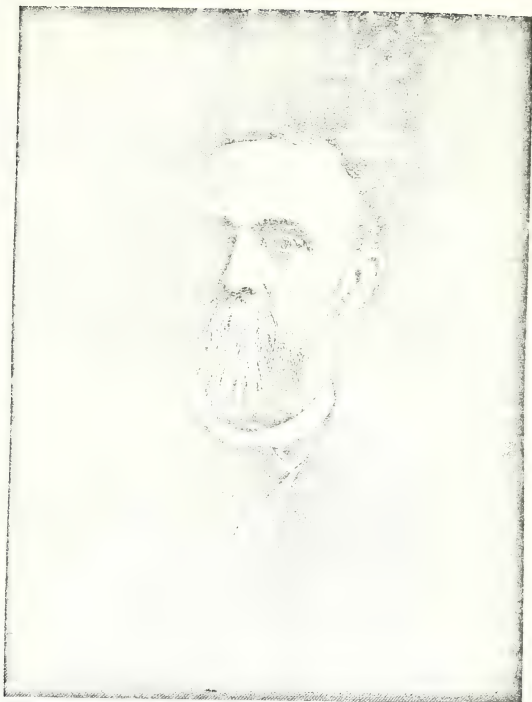
for he was a family man in its truest sense. All his life he was adequate to any contingency, and was held in the highest esteem by all who knew him.

In October, 1861, Mr. Porter married Lucretia V. Hosmer, daughter of Stephen R. and Lucy A. (Spicer) Hosmer, natives of New York and Ohio, respectively. Mrs. Porter was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, but was married at Zanesville. She and Mr. Porter became the parents of the following children: Charles H., of Chicago; Hosmer C., of Rockford; Lucy May, deceased; William, of Walla Walla, Wash., and Frances, wife of Lewis M. Sands, of Arizona, issue, Lewis M. and John P. Charles H. married a Miss Earle, of Rhode Island, and they have three children. Hosmer C. married Margaret Butterworth, and they have three sons and two daughters. Mr. Porter was a Knight Templar, having passed through the Blue Lodge, Royal Arch and Chapter. The Congregational church held his membership and he did not fail to carry out its teachings in his everyday life. He was a successful business man, a brave fighter for civic improvements, a citizen whose life was shaped by the sentiment of local pride and actuated by motives of pure patriotism. Mr. Porter took a deep interest in every movement for the betterment of his community. His charm of manner was acknowledged, his integrity inflexible, his capacity for winning friends and keeping them boundless. The passing away of such men as Mr. Porter is a heavy blow to those whose privilege it is to be in intimate association with them, but his family have had the consolation that he did not live in vain, and that without his useful, helpful life the world would be just that much the worse, while those whom he so ably assisted in every way would have been doubly deprived of much that made existence worth while.

MICHAEL HOFFMAN.

Self-made men are to be found in every country but nowhere have they developed as in the United States for the opportunities here afforded are so much better that one who possesses energy, ambition and thrift can rise far above his beginnings and take a place among the successful of earth. In the career of the late Michael Hoffman this was clearly demonstrated and his record proves that a man need

not depart from the strict principles laid down in the Golden Rule to achieve the rewards of this world. A man of towering ambition, he never allowed his desire for success to cloud his appreciation of the rights of others and as a result he made and retained the warm personal friendship of many and the enmity of but few. Mr. Hoffman was born at Thalexweiler, West Prussia, Germany, about twenty miles



Isaac Posten

from the frontier, December 12, 1812, and had the misfortune to lose his father when still a child. What educational advantages he had were secured in his native land which he left in May, 1833, and on July 21 of that same year he landed in New York City, having made the trip in a sailing vessel which necessitated several months on the voyage. For some four years he remained at New York City working in various woolen mills, and then in 1837 he started for Chicago which had just been incorporated as a city. Where he could, he traveled on the Erie Canal, but made the greater portion of the long trip on foot, and was the only one of the party of twelve who set out for Chicago who persevered long enough to reach his destination. Perhaps this trip is typical of his course in life. He succeeded because he did not give up, but went steadily ahead toward a desired goal no matter what the obstacles. His journey was broken by a short stay at Detroit, Mich., and another at LaSalle, Ill., but in November, 1837, he reached Chicago and immediately secured employment on the Illinois and Michigan canal which was then in process of construction. With the cold weather, however, work was discontinued upon the canal, but Mr. Hoffman found other work, peddling water which he hauled from the corner of Lake and State streets. On May 1, 1840, he entered the employ of William B. Ogden and was received at the latter's house as a boarder. Although he left Mr. Ogden's employ in November, 1844, the friendship thus formed was not discontinued until death separated the two, and Mr. Hoffman always looked up to and admired the older man. As soon as he had sufficient money, Mr. Hoffman began investing in realty, and in 1844 embarked in a general teaming business, and in 1850 established a gardening business. The latter venture proved very profitable and he continued in it until 1870. As time went on he continued his investments in real estate and his judgment was justified as his property increased so in value as to make him a man of considerable means. Among other purchases he had bought a large tract of land between State and Dearborn streets near what is now Goethe street, and had also invested in property on Chicago avenue, and in some wooded land on the outskirts of the city. He sold his Chicago avenue property just prior to the fire of 1871. During that terrible conflagration, seven of his houses were burned and he suffered heavy losses, but he held his other pieces of

property which continued to increase in value so that in time he was recouped for his other losses.

In November, 1844, Mr. Hoffman was married to Miss Marie Echternacht, born in 1821, a descendant of the best type of the German aristocracy. In 1840 she was brought to Chicago by her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman had eight children of whom two survive; John P., who is a retired commission merchant of Chicago; and Margaretha, the widow of the late Dr. Frederick Rohr of Chicago. Mr. Hoffman was a resident of Chicago for more than half a century, figuring prominently in the business interests of the city. Public-spirited and charitable he always studied and fostered movements which aim to improve the public weal. He ranked with the best citizens of his adopted city and when he was removed from it by death, September 5, 1891, Chicago lost one of its best and most useful men. Mr. Hoffman was one of the original members of the Old Settlers Club which was organized at Chicago in 1847. He was one of the early members of the German Catholic Church of Chicago, being first connected with St. Mary's parish, and later for many years was a member of St. Joseph's parish, and always lived in close sympathy with the noble teachings of his faith. He contributed generously to the support of his church, assisting in erecting the original building in the first parish, and was active in all the benevolent and charitable work of the church. Remembering his own early struggles, he was ever willing to lend a helping hand to others, and many have just cause to be grateful to him. In every sense he was a lovable, kind-hearted Christian gentleman, and should each person to whom his charities were extended place but one rose upon his grave he would sleep amid a pyramid of flowers.

Mrs. Margaretha Rohr, daughter of Michael Hoffman, and widow of Dr. Frederick Rohr, was born at Chicago November 9, 1859, and was educated in the public schools of this city. On May 25, 1886, she married Dr. Frederick Rohr who was born at Kenosha, Wis., August 25, 1858, a son of Nicholas and Marie Rohr. Dr. Rohr was educated in the public schools of Kenosha, the training school of Watertown and Bennett Medical College of Chicago from which he was graduated in 1882 with the degree of M. D. Subsequently he was graduated from Rush Medical College, and then spent two years abroad studying at Vienna and Heidelberg under some of the most distinguished physicians

and surgeons of those cities. Upon his return to Chicago he began an active practice which terminated with his death, January 27, 1911. Dr. Rohr belonged to the Wisconsin Society and the Germania Club. Dr. and Mrs. Rohr became the parents of five children: Frederick W., who was graduated from the Chicago Latin School in 1907, the University of Chicago in 1912, and the Rush Medical College in 1914, with a degree of M. D.; Adele, who in May, 1912, became the wife of William R. Elden, western agent for the Lidgeewood Manufacturing Co. of Chicago; Herbert J., who is a student in the Lane Technical School of Chicago; and George and Otto who are deceased.

In the death of Dr. Rohr, Chicago was bereft

of a valuable citizen, a skilled and conscientious physician and surgeon and one who was a friend to every worthy enterprise. While some years have elapsed since the demise of Dr. Rohr, his influence has not ceased to be a potent factor among those with whom he associated. His labors for many years were a tangible element in the medical profession of Chicago, and have left their impression upon the history of his country. Mrs. Rohr still maintains her home at Chicago, and is well-known in the social circles here. She takes an active part in charitable work and is an exemplary woman of refined tastes, and her friends are as numerous as her acquaintances and entertain for her the warmest regard.

BENJAMIN F. RUBEL.

In order to make successful such large business enterprises as rule the commercial world, there must be men of great ability, keen commercial sense and unlimited industry, first to be found, later to foster and subsequently to bring to completed importance these same concerns. Among such men stood the late Benjamin F. Rubel, who was identified for years with some of the leading business concerns of Chicago, was likewise connected with social and religious bodies and was deeply interested in various charities. Benjamin F. Rubel was born September 17, 1866, at Chicago, and died at his home, No. 4327 Grand Boulevard, in the same city April 18, 1913. He was a son of Isaac and Frances (Strauss) Rubel, who came to Chicago in 1859. The surviving brothers and sisters are: Maurice, Isadore, Harry, Mrs. Emma (Rubel) Block, and Mrs. Clara (Rubel) Kaufmann.

During the boyhood of Benjamin F. Rubel the family lived on the West Side, Chicago, and he was mainly educated at the Marquette public school. He entered into business soon after leaving school, with the firm of Isaac Rubel & Son, his father being the senior member of this firm, and remained until 1897, in these years learning all about the manufacture of

steam fittings. His tastes, however, lay in another direction and after leaving his father's works he entered into partnership with Giacomo Allegretti, organizing the Rubel and Allegretti Company, wholesale and retail dealers and manufacturers of candy. When this firm was finally dissolved, Mr. Rubel took over the retail business interests and continued in this line until his death, becoming widely known as a manufacturer and dealer in fine confectionery. He had additional business responsibilities and interests and was sole owner of the Fleischman Floral Company, which he had entirely controlled for twelve years.

Mr. Rubel was a member of the Chicago Sinai Congregation. He was probably one of the most conscientiously charitable men in the city, giving generously wherever need was brought to his notice and was one of the philanthropists who assumed heavy responsibilities in regard to the Chicago Hebrew Institute, the De Borah Boys' Club and the Miriam Girls' Club. He enjoyed social relaxation and was a valued member of the Illinois Athletic and the Standard clubs. After an illness of but one week, Mr. Rubel passed away dying from an attack of pneumonia. He was laid to rest in Rose Hill Cemetery. Mr. Rubel was unmarried.

ALEXANDER HUGH FERGUSON.

The men who have devoted their lives to the onerous but most worthy profession of medicine and surgery should receive the homage of all. The great body of physicians and surgeons of Chicago is largely represented by men who are

noted for their skill, kindness and great generosity. Among the distinguished physicians and surgeons whose career graced the history of the medical profession of this city was the late Dr. Alexander Hugh Ferguson. He was

ETSYNICAL



Alex. Hugh Ferguson

a native of Ontario, Canada, born February 27, 1853, and was a son of Alexander and Anne (McFadyen) Ferguson, both natives of Argyllshire, Scotland. Dr. Ferguson received his literary education in the Rockwood Academy and the Manitoba College of his native country. He began teaching school at an early age, following this vocation some years, and later was instructor in the Manitoba College. He subsequently entered the medical department of Trinity University of Toronto, Canada, from which institution he was graduated in 1881, with the degree of M. B. and later in the same year received the degrees of M. D. and C. M. from the same institution and also earned by competitive examination a Fellowship degree. During this year he visited a number of the noted American hospitals and in 1889 he visited those of London, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Berlin, taking a course at Koch's laboratory in the latter place. In 1881, Dr. Ferguson began the practice of his chosen profession at Buffalo, N. Y., but after a short stay at that place he returned to Winnipeg, Manitoba, where he resumed the practice of medicine and continued in practice at that city until July, 1894. He took an active part and was instrumental in founding the Manitoba Medical College, in which, for three years, he was professor of physiology and histology, and professor of surgery from 1886 to 1894. He was a member of the general staff of the Winnipeg General Hospital, surgeon-in-chief of the St. Boniface Hospital and chief operator at the Brandon and Morden hospitals of Manitoba. He was the first president of the Manitoba branch of the British Medical Association, and was a member of the Provincial Board of Health. In December, 1893, he was elected professor of surgery in the Chicago Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. He also served as surgeon to the Chicago Post-Graduate Hospital and to the Cook County Hospital for the Insane. In 1900 he became professor of clinical surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the medical department of the University of Illinois. He was surgeon-in-chief to the Chicago Hospital for ten years and was consulting surgeon to the Cook County Hospital and to the Mary Thompson Hospital. He was appointed First Lieutenant of the United States Medical Reserve Corps in 1911, and filled the position with distinction and honor. During his many years in practice he devised many important operations which are acknowledged everywhere by surgeons and which gave him an interna-

tional reputation in medical circles. In 1906 he was decorated by the late King Carlos of Portugal, Commander of the Order of Christ for his excellency in surgery. He received a high and greatly deserved honor in 1910 by being elected to the presidency of the Chicago Medical Society, an office in the medical world second only in importance to the presidency of the American Medical Association. He was a member of the British Medical Association, the International Surgical Association, the American Medical Association, the American Surgical Association, the Illinois State Medical Society, the Chicago Gynecological Society, the Chicago Surgical Society, fellow of the Chicago Academy of Medicine and the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, also ex-president of the Tri-State Medical Association and the Western Surgical and Gynecological Association, fellow of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, and member of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, honorary member Michigan State Medical Association, Wayne County Medical Society and Michigan Tract Medical Association. Outside of the purely professional field he was a member of the leading literary and social clubs in Chicago, including the University Club, the Press Club, the South Shore Country Club, etc. Dr. Ferguson was a member of the Presbyterian church, and a thirty-second degree Mason, and had the respect of all who knew him. He stood high in his profession as a physician and surgeon and had many friends.

Dr. Ferguson was married in 1882 to Miss Sarah Jane Thomas of Nassagaweya, Canada, and to this union two sons were born, Ivan Havelock and Alexander Donald. Dr. Ferguson was devoted to his profession in which he achieved many honors by his industry, his unlimited energy, his conscientious work, his perseverance and his unwavering courage. He was public spirited and charitable and always found time in his busy professional career for studying and fostering movements which aimed to improve the public weal. His death which occurred October 20, 1911, from septicæmia, due to blood poisoning contracted while performing an operation at St. Luke's Hospital during the summer of 1911, removed from Chicago one of its most eminent and skilled surgeons. His benevolence was unostentatious and genuine and there is nothing in the story of his life to show that he ever for a moment sought to compass a given end for the purpose of exalting himself.

He championed measures and aided the suffering and accepted as his reward that thrill of delight which always accompanies victories achieved. It is but just to say of him as a professional man that he ranked with the ablest; as a citizen he was honorable, prompt and true to every engagement; as a man he enjoyed the esteem of all creeds and political proclivities; as a husband and father he was a model worthy of all imitation. He was unassuming in his manner, sincere in his friendship, steadfast and unswerving in his loyalty to the right. Throughout his career of useful professional life his duties were performed with the greatest care and scientific accuracy. He spoke kindly of his friends and neighbors and professional colleagues and was always quick to see and appreciate the good in others. He was never too busy to be courteous and cordial and yet he never allowed anything to interfere with the careful and honorable conduct of his profession. His life, in short, in its various phases was well balanced and made him highly esteemed in all those circles where true worth is received as the passport into good society.

His two sons, Ivan Havelock and Alexander Donald, are worthy descendants of a distinguished father. The former and eldest son, Ivan Havelock, was born in Winnipeg, Manitoba, July 14, 1884, moving to Chicago with his parents when ten years of age. His early literary training was obtained in the public schools and

later in the University high school of Chicago, from which he was graduated. Subsequently he attended the University of Illinois, and later entered the medical department of the University of Chicago, in which he was a student until 1909, when he was compelled to abandon his studies on account of ill health. Since the death of his father in 1911, he has devoted his time to the management of his father's estate. He is a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity and of the Colonial Club of Chicago. Following in the professional footsteps of his father, is Alexander Donald Ferguson, the younger son, who is also a native of Winnipeg, Canada, and born April 10, 1886. He received his education in the Michigan Military Academy, at Orchard Lake, Mich. In 1907-08 he was manager of the Chicago Hospital under his father and in September of the latter year he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, University of Illinois, and was graduated from this institution in 1912 with the degree of M. D. In December of the same year he began the practice of his profession with offices at No. 32 North State street, where he has since continued with success. Dr. Ferguson was married in Chicago, September 25, 1912, the lady of his choice being Miss Dorothy Williams of Chicago. He is a member of Phi Rho Sigma and Delta Alpha Epsilon fraternities and of the Colonial Club of Chicago.

NILES THEODORE QUALES.

The broad field of medical service, profound research, useful teachings, skillful surgery, maintenance of public health, as well as the manifold duties pertaining to a general practice, all combine to make of the physician and surgeon a man of broad ideas and consummate ability. In order to take up his profession at all, the medical man must first be well grounded in the ordinary courses, and then follow years of individual effort both as to practice and theory before he can at length take his place in the long line of men who press onward towards the goal of distinction. All do not reach it, for many fall out, but those who become known in general practice or along special lines have to keep abreast with others of the same mind and bent, not resting until the desired end is gained. The history of the Chicago medical profession shows many instances of merit rewarded, and ability recognized, and in few cases more so

than in that of Niles Theodore Quales, one of the eminent physicians of this city.

Niles Theodore Quales was born at Hardanger, Norway, January 17, 1831, and died at Chicago, Ill., May 23, 1914. He was a son of Targiles J. and Gurine (Thoflet) Quales, most excellent people to whom he owed his early educational training in private schools. Later he attended the Agricultural Institute of Hardanger, from which he was graduated in 1851. Still later he entered the Royal Veterinary College at Copenhagen and was graduated therefrom in 1856, following which he held a government position until 1859. In that year he resigned his position to emigrate to the United States, and upon landing in this country came direct to Chicago. Upon his arrival here he obtained employment at a railroad office until his enlistment in August, 1861, for service in defense of his adopted country, as a member

of Company B, First Illinois Artillery, thus continuing until 1863, when he was placed on detached duty at General Sherman's Headquarters, being put in charge of the veterinary hospital at Nashville. He was also an assistant at the post hospital, and so continued until his term of service expired. During this period of usefulness he began studying medicine and later matriculated in Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he was graduated with his degree in 1866. Soon thereafter he became house physician and surgeon of the Cook County Hospital, thus continuing until 1867, when he established himself in a general practice, in which he reaped many returns. For some years he was connected with the North Side Free Dispensary and was made city physician in 1868. Later he was physician to the Scandinavian Immigrant Aid Society, and from 1870 to 1877, he was surgeon to the United States Marine Hospital. Dr. Qualess was the prime mover in establishing the Norwegian Tabitha Hospital and was head physician of the same and a member of its board of trustees. He belonged to the Chicago Medical society, the Illinois State Medical society, the Scandinavian Medical society, which he has served as president, and the American Medical Association. A religious man, he was one of the founders of the Wicker Park Evangelical Lutheran Church, and

the Lutheran Deaconess's Hospital, of which he had been attending physician since 1904. In addition he was one of the founders and later the president of the Norwegian Old People's Home Society, and a member of the board of directors of the Chicago Evangelical Lutheran Seminary at Maywood, Ill. On April 1, 1910, Dr. Qualess received the Order of "St. Olaf" from Haakon VII, King of Norway.

Dr. Qualess resided at No. 1951 Fowler street, where he maintained his office, and although he had long passed the span allotted mankind, he continued in active practice, a number of his old patients clinging to him and relying upon his skill.

In 1870 Dr. Qualess was united in marriage with Miss Carrie Lowson, and they became the parents of three children: Iver L., Martha, and Nellie Ruth.

Ever since he received his degree Dr. Qualess devoted himself, his time, energy and life to the preservation of public health and the alleviation of human ills. His had been no easy task, nor had it always been remunerated as was befitting his high standing and undoubted great work, and yet he cheerfully accepted the disadvantages, made the countless sacrifices asked of him, and felt compensated by his realization that his life had not been lived in vain.

FRANCIS LANGE.

The Rev. Francis Lange, pastor of St. Josaphat Polish Roman Catholic Church of Chicago, is one of the scholarly, able and conscientious priests of this city, whose influence over his people has been gained through earnest work and a thorough comprehension of their needs. Strangers in an unknown city, these foreign-born people need the comforting advice and kindly care of their priests much more than those who understand every phase of cosmopolitan life. Thus it is that those of the clergy who are assigned to parishes such as the one mentioned above have difficult tasks before them, but none fail, for they are men of unusual ability and dignified capability who know how to reach their people and hold their confidence. Father Lange was born in German Poland, West Prussia, December 13, 1857. His preliminary education was received in the village schools of Donatowo, while he attended the gymnasium for his classical courses, in the city of Neustadt. On November 1, 1884, he landed in New York

City, and soon thereafter began the study of philosophy at St. Francis seminary, Milwaukee, Wis. In 1885, he entered St. Mary's seminary at Baltimore for his theological studies, and in 1888 was ordained to the priesthood at Chicago, by the late Archbishop Feehan in the Cathedral of the Holy Name. On September 28 of the same year he became assistant priest of the church of St. Mary of Perpetual Help of Chicago, remaining there for ten useful months.

On September 14, 1889, he was appointed pastor of St. Josaphat's parish, now an irremovable rectorship. Father Lange built the present church edifice, a fireproof structure costing \$140,000. The parish now comprises over 1,000 families, or a total of 5,000 souls. The excellent school, conducted in conjunction with the church, is under the supervision of fourteen sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth, and there are 940 pupils enrolled. The societies connected with the church number seventeen and the Sodality of St. Joseph has ninety members,

all of whom have the name of Joseph. The men's Temperance Sodality has 400 members, while the Ladies' Sodality has 835 members. The Young Ladies' Sodality has 450 members. The parish was organized in May, 1884, and on May 14, 1909, they celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary, when the Right Rev. Paul P. Rhode pontificated. In 1913 Father Lange erected a new St. Josaphat hall school building at a cost of \$72,000, which in addition to the old school will accommodate 380 extra pupils, and the hall will seat 800 people.

The present St. Josaphat church edifice is the first absolutely fireproof structure built in Illinois for religious purposes. Father Lange

is assisted by two priests in his work, but he is the center about whom all revolves. A man fitted by long training, experience and natural inclination for his work, he has achieved wonders in his parish, and not only has brought about many material improvements, but has awakened and kept alive a steady flame of enthusiastic interest, and pride on the part of his people. He has taught them to take their religion into their everyday life and make others better because of it. The influence of such a man and those he teaches is unlimited and must always work out for the betterment of humanity.

LEMAN D. DOTY.

In every great industrial organization there are men holding responsible positions who are constantly placed before the public and given the bulk of the credit for whatever success is attained. Behind these men, however, are the men who actually do the work. We hear but little of these men, but in reality they deserve a large share of this credit. Leman D. Doty was one of these men who, for years, held an important position with the Illinois Steel Company of Chicago, and who assisted in founding and building up the city of Gary, Indiana, and the huge industry carried on there.

Leman D. Doty was born in Dansville, N. Y., October 3, 1846. He was a son of George and Emma (Bottom) Doty, natives of the state of New York, where the father was a merchant during his early life. Later, the family moved to Amboy, Ill., where Leman D. Doty spent his boyhood, from the time he was ten years old until he entered business life. He received his education in the public schools of Amboy, and, deciding to become a telegraph operator, learned telegraphy and was made operator for the Illinois Central Railroad at Scales Mound, Ill., where he remained for six years. During this period, by hard study and the improvement of his time, he learned bookkeeping, which enabled him to accept a position as accountant for the Champion Furnace Company at Champion, Mich. His association with this firm was terminated by the destruction of the plant by fire in 1874, following which he went to Ishpeming, Mich., to accept a position as accountant in Austin's Market House, a large wholesale and retail establishment. He remained with this firm for three years, when he was offered a position as

bookkeeper for Westlake & Bronson, dry-goods merchants, in Marquette, Mich. In 1880 Mr. Doty returned to Ishpeming where he entered the offices of the Cleveland Iron & Mining Company as general accountant, remaining there until 1886, when he came to Chicago and entered what was destined to be his life work, the steel industry, and became an official of the Illinois Steel Company by being appointed distributing agent. Within two years he was promoted to purchasing agent, which position he held until his retirement in 1910. His death took place May 24, 1914.

On September 9, 1873, Mr. Doty married Miss Harriet L. Harvey of Mt. Clemens, Mich., daughter of Neeh and Lydia (Cole) Harvey, natives of the state of New York. Mr. Doty is survived by his wife and four children: Leman E., who is assistant superintendent of the coke plant of the Illinois Steel Company, at Gary, Ind.; Eva L., who is the wife of Rev. S. S. Thompson, now in the Philippine Islands; Harriet M., who is the wife of F. B. Wirt, an architect of Chicago; and George H., who is in the real estate business in Chicago.

During his long association with the Illinois Steel Company, Mr. Doty became closely identified with its policies, knew personally all of those officials whose names will be linked in history with the steel industry, and was most highly appreciated and esteemed by them. As an indication of the high regard in which he was held by his fellow directors and associates in the Illinois Steel Company, they presented to the family, after his death, a beautiful memorial volume bound in leather. As a further token of respect, the offices, of which he formerly had



Lynch

charge, were closed on the day of his funeral and every official of the company attended the services.

Mr. Doty was a Methodist in religious faith and a Republican in politics. He was a man of the highest standards and ideals and endeavored

to assist others to attain them. In the death of Mr. Doty, the Illinois Steel Company lost one of its most valued executives, Chicago one of its most exemplary citizens, and in his family it caused a vacancy which can never be filled.

ALOIS HUNKELER.

In touching upon matters of importance relative to the business growth and development of Chicago which has risen to second place among the mighty cities of the country, it is but fitting to dwell upon the services rendered by those captains of industry who have made possible present existing conditions. Without their vim and enterprise Chicago could never have reached its present prominence, for no city or country can be greater than the rank and file of its citizens. These men have rendered inestimable assistance to their communities, dealing direct with stout realities instead of offering vague theories, and consequently have achieved remarkable progress in their business enterprises. These representative men have come from all over the world to participate in the formation of a mighty empire of industrialism, and one who has borne well his part in the city's achievements is Alois Hunkeler, proprietor and owner of the Hotel Rigi at the corner of Adams and Clinton streets, Chicago. Mr. Hunkeler was born in Switzerland, Schoetz, Kt. Luzern, December 25, 1858, a son of Johann and Katharina (Kneubueher) Hunkeler, both natives of Switzerland, born in 1816 and 1820, respectively. These parents married in Switzerland, and spent the remainder of their useful lives within its confines. Always farmers, they became extensive landowners and people of substance in their own country.

Alois Hunkeler grew up to earnest, industrious manhood in his native land, receiving a sensible educational training there, but when he attained his majority, he began an apprenticeship to the butchering trade, which, when completed afforded him the means of acquiring a good living. In compliance with the laws of his country, he served his period in the Swiss army and was a loyal soldier. In 1882 he decided to seek his fortune beyond the seas, and came direct to Chicago. Soon after his arrival in this city, he obtained employment with Rudolph Weber, as a butcher, remaining in this connection for four months, when he went to St. Louis, Mo., where he continued to follow his trade, with

John Foerstel, but within a short time returned to Chicago. In time he secured employment in a dairy and later in a brick yard, and during the winter of 1883-4, worked in the packing-house of Libby, McNeil & Libby. In the spring of 1884, he formed a partnership with Fritz Stettler for the purpose of conducting a milk business in Chicago, and so continued for eighteen months, when the partnership was dissolved, each member of the firm continuing in business independently.

In 1885 Mr. Hunkeler returned to Switzerland and after a visit of several months he returned to Chicago, the same boat bearing Miss Eliza Kneubueher, an old sweetheart of his. She was born September 21, 1860, a daughter of Johann and Elizabeth (Stoker) Kneubueher. These young people were married soon after their arrival in Chicago, on May 27, 1885. Soon thereafter Mr. Hunkeler purchased a lot on Melrose avenue, Chicago, and erected a small house, and this continued to be the family residence for four years. Later he rebuilt the original house making it a two-story frame structure, and in it he carried on a milk business, handling the product of thirty cows, and selling milk and dairy goods. In 1889 Mr. Hunkeler sold his milk business, rented his property and with his wife and a son who had been born to them, made another trip to Switzerland. They enjoyed a four months' reunion with their relatives and then came back to Chicago, where in November, 1889, Mr. Hunkeler embarked in a first-class buffet business on Canal street, near Van Buren, where he remained for nine months, and then secured the corner location at Canal and Van Buren streets. There he continued for many years, and did a large business. From 1894 to 1898 he was also interested in handling horses upon an extensive scale, buying in the country and shipping to Switzerland and Belgium, making one or two trips in connection with this line of business each year. In 1898 he sold his Melrose avenue property, and in 1899 sold his buffet business, soon thereafter buying a fine residence property on Paulina

street. He then practically retired for several years, but as he was a man of active habits and fertile brain, he began looking about for another profitable investment, finding it in the spring of 1903, when he secured a ground lease of ninety-nine years on the property at the corner of Adams and Clinton streets, on which he erected a handsome three-story and basement brick hotel, modern in every respect, containing thirty-six bedrooms, a fine buffet and restaurant and barber shop. Here he established himself in business as a hotel man, naming his property the Hotel Rigi. This hostelry has become very well and favorably known to the traveling public and Mr. Hunkeler has enjoyed a large and profitable patronage since the inception of his house. He now has an option on the ground, and has arranged for the purchase of it.

Mr. and Mrs. Hunkeler have become the parents of seven children, of whom only three are living: Hans, Emil and Paul. Mr. Hunkeler belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and is a leading member of the Schweizer Mannerchor of Chicago, and a number of other Swiss societies in the city. The success which has attended Mr. Hunkeler has not been achieved along any royal road to fortune, but is the outcome of persistent, intelligent and thrifty endeavor along lines with which he was acquainted. He has dealt fairly and honorably with everyone, and his business associates regard him with personal friendship. His countrymen in Chicago look to him for leadership, and his influence among them is powerful and is directed towards elevating them and making of them good citizens for their adopted country.

MARY AUGUSTA (GAGE) PETERSON.

Within the past quarter of a century the gentler sex has made rapid strides forward. Although always recognized as the influence behind the workers of the world, it has not been until recent years that a woman was permitted to give full scope to her ability and demonstrate her power to cope with almost every phase of life. The work has just been commenced, although there are a few who have forged ahead of their companions and already made their names stand for much that is elevating and learned in the world's work. One of these scholarly and capable women is Mrs. Mary Augusta (Gage) Peterson, whose efforts in behalf of the conservation of forestry, and the proper development of educational facilities and charitable movements, have made her a national character. Mrs. Peterson, widow of the late Peter S. Peterson, was born at Boston, Mass., October 2, 1844, and is a worthy product of that most learned city. Both families are old in this country, John Gage and Richard Kimball having arrived in the Colonies in 1630, coming from England. John Gage was a member of the staff of Governor Winthrop, the first governor of the colony of Massachusetts. She laid a good foundation for her educational training in the excellent public schools of Boston, later attending Abbott Academy of Andover, Mass., for two years, and Mt. Holyoke College, from which she was graduated as well as from the State Normal School of New York.

On October 27, 1865, Mrs. Peterson was married to Peter S. Peterson, the pioneer nursery-

man of Chicago. He had founded the nursery that bears his name on Lincoln and Peterson avenues, Chicago, the largest nursery devoted to ornamental purposes in this country. When they were married the husband was still in a struggling state, and Mrs. Peterson took hold with a ready vim which characterizes her actions. As long as her husband's business and family required attention, Mrs. Peterson devoted herself to them, but hers was too well developed an intellect to lie fallow, and she soon began interesting herself along educational, religious and charitable lines. Naturally fond of nature, and having had her perceptions sharpened by her association with her husband's work, she became interested in the study of forestry, and traveled extensively to pursue her research work. In time she collected one of the finest and most complete libraries in the world on forestry and the conservation of the natural resources of the country along this line, and has received signal recognition not only from her own people, but those of foreign lands. Mrs. Peterson was chairman of the forestry department of the general federation of Women's Clubs for many years, and since 1907 she has been frequently called upon to present her views upon the lecture platform, not only relative to forestry, but other subjects to which she has given time and attention. She it was who was selected to make the address on "forest conservation" at the opening of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle, Washington, in 1909. In addition Mrs. Peterson has been for years identified with the

development of the manual training school movement, especially that devoted to the domestic sciences, and is well posted with regard to what has been accomplished both here and in Europe. She was deeply interested in the domestic science department of the Armour Institute, from its inception until it was discontinued, and she was one of the body of women who took under advisement the desirability of its separate maintenance. Since it has been conducted by a board of women selected from various clubs, she has been an officer, and as the School of Domestic Arts and Sciences, it is known all over the country as one of the best institutions of its kind. Since 1905 Mrs. Peterson has been either a director or trustee of Mt. Holyoke College and gave to it Peterson Lodge to be used as a home for its retired teachers, some years ago. Mrs. Peterson was one of the organizers and incorporators of the Chicago College Club in 1907, continuing her active membership ever since, while at the same time she has served it as an officer. For several years she has been president of the Mt. Holyoke Alumnae Association.

About forty years ago Mrs. Peterson founded the Bowmanville Sunday school, from which the present Congregational Church has grown, and she is now one of its most liberal supporters and active members. Not only has she taught Bible study classes on Sunday, but several evenings during the week, and she is frequently called upon to address audiences upon religious and missionary subjects. Devotedly attached to her late husband, Mrs. Peterson has since her marriage displayed a deep interest in Swedish

art, culture and advancement. In her home she has some notable collections which display the arts and crafts of Sweden, while she has often-times lectured upon these interesting subjects, thus enlightening and broadening public opinion. Recognition of her services to the Swedish people in America was given by King Gustav, who conferred the Order of Vasa upon her son, William A. Peterson. This honor was the outcome of a recommendation by the Swedish minister at Washington, setting forth the state of affairs to his ruler. In addition to her other labors, Mrs. Peterson has found time for literary work, and is the author of the "Nature Lover's Creed," which is in use in the public schools throughout the United States, as well as of other equally creditable writing.

In order to inform herself firsthand upon the questions which were interesting her, Mrs. Peterson has traveled extensively, having visited the Holy Land and Egypt twice, and Europe many times. Her home is in Chicago, and her residence at Lincoln and Peterson avenues is one of the most beautiful and comfortable in the city. As her inclinations have led her, she has remodeled it, and it is filled with trophies of her travels. Her choice library of rare books finds a fitting setting, as do her collections of objects of art, baskets, lighting devices of all periods, of Indian relics, and from the windows can be seen the exquisite grounds, artistically laid out with a view to affording pleasure to the eye. The whole home is an epitome of the life and mentality of the owner, and from it she radiates a powerful influence for good and a moral and intellectual uplift.

JOHN HALL SHERRATT.

The study of the life and accomplishments of a successful man, is full of educational value, especially when such a person has achieved tangible and practical results, and has raised the standard and set an example which goes to form a real bulwark of Americanism. A comprehensive knowledge of such a man brings appreciation of him and his motives, and when he is one who has already answered the eternal roll call, gives his memory that credit due it seldom awarded to the living. The late Captain John Hall Sherratt, a leading factor in the commercial and social life of Rockford for many years, and a man who was honored by election to the highest office within the gift of the city, was one who never shirked a duty,

but marched ahead to meet and conquer any enemy, either personal or one which threatened nation or community. His battles were many, for he never ceased to be a soldier in the army of Common Welfare, but in the end victory perched upon his standard and went with him into the Great Beyond. Captain Sherratt was a native product of Winnebago County, was born within its confines in 1845, and passed from this mortal life in Philadelphia, Pa., March 15, 1906. He was a son of Thomas and Lydia (Holmes) Sherratt, natives of England, early settlers of Winnebago County. They had two daughters and three sons, Captain Sherratt being the second in order of birth. The elder brother, Thomas, was a very brilliant

scholar. He enlisted in the Seventy-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as did Captain Sherratt. The elder brother had already entered college and John had passed examination for entrance at the time of enlistment. The former was injured in the battle of Stone River and sent home on account of disability. He finished his college course, purposing to devote his talents to the practice of his chosen profession, the law, when death claimed him, at the age of twenty-two years. As he had never fully recovered from his injuries, he was as truly a victim of the great Civil war as though he had been killed on the battle field.

Captain Sherratt's early education was in the Rockford schools. When only seventeen years old, he enlisted in Company K, Seventy-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into the service on August 7, 1862. Although he enlisted as a private his conspicuous bravery resulted in successive promotions until at the age of nineteen years, he was a captain, being placed at the head of a company in the Forty-second United States Colored Troops, in 1864. On January 31, 1866, he was mustered out of the service, having been a brave and valliant soldier.

Returning to Rockford where all his interests centered, he embarked in the insurance business and found its requirements admirably fitted to his capabilities, so that he entered a broad field of useful endeavor, becoming secretary of the Forest City Insurance Company, January 1, 1880, and later was made its executive head. During a trip to California in 1889, admirers of his ability and business acumen had him placed upon the ticket of his party for mayor, entirely without his consent or knowledge. He was elected by an overwhelming majority and the first intimation he had was the news that he was mayor-elect of Rockford. Although he had not sought the honor, Captain Sherratt made the city one of the best mayors it ever had, and the people rose in a body and demanded that he consent to run for a second term, but he felt that he could not conscientiously give the city what he felt it required, and at the same time continue to discharge the heavy duties he had already assumed, and so declined further honor. In addition to his operations along insurance lines, Captain Sherratt served as president of the Third National Bank of Rockford from 1897 until his untimely demise; was a director of Rockford College from 1900 to 1902, when he was made president

of the board of trustees. For years, he was one of the most efficient members of the library board, and played a conspicuous part in the furtherance of every public measure looking towards the betterment of conditions in his beloved city. From the organization of Nevius Post and Legion, he was an enthusiastic member and was the first president of the Rockford Country Club, of which he was also the organizer. During the Spanish-American war, Captain Sherratt was president of the Winnebago County Army and Navy League. At the time of his death, he was senior vice-commander of Chicago Post of the Loyal Legion, in which he took a deep interest. In spite of his material successes, it is claimed that he was essentially a soldier, and only a business man because of necessity.

On July 9, 1873, Captain Sherratt was united in marriage with Harriett E. Wight, daughter of the Hon. James M. Wight, one of the well known attorneys of Rockford. Captain and Mrs. Sherratt were happily mated, having many common interests, and were devotedly attached to each other. His death severed not only the ties of matrimony, but a friendship that was sacred in its character, so close and intimate had it been. Both loved books and travel, and as they rounded out their useful happy lives together, they became more and more congenial, and looked forward to passing the evening of their existence, hand in hand. Captain Sherratt was a life-long student, possessing most wonderful powers of concentration. In his home he felt that business should never be mentioned. That was the place for his family and friends and he always delighted in being a host, and was a gracious one. Captain Sherratt's health failed him, and he sought relief at the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital at Philadelphia, but in vain. In spite of skilled surgical aid, he sank to rest, regretting to the last the impossibility of passing his last moments at Rockford. His remains were returned to this city of his love, and lay in state at Memorial Hall. All vied with each other to render him honor. Mayor Jackson appointed a committee to prepare and engross suitable resolutions expressing the sympathy and regret of the city government. The council attended the funeral services in a body. The flag for which he had risked his boyish life and had ever afterward supported with his manhood's purpose, floated at half-mast over the city, while all that was mortal of this truly great man lay in Memorial



John C. Herrick

Hall where he had so often been on former occasions. There was not a dry eye in the vast concourse that gathered to look their last upon his beloved face, when his many virtues were touchingly spoken of in the able funeral address. Practically the entire city followed the

funeral cortege to the cemetery where now lies the body of Captain Sherratt, but his soul had already returned to the Maker who had sent it here to dwell for a too brief period in an earthly tenement, as unscathed as on its natal morn.

ALBERT JOHN OCHSNER.

Among those men whose names have figured prominently in connection with the medical profession of Chicago during the last quarter of a century and whose labors have proved most valuable and effective both in private practice and in college and hospital work is Dr. Albert J. Ochsner, whose career is typical of modern progress and advancement. Dr. Ochsner was born in Baraboo, Wis., April 3, 1858, a son of Henry and Judith (Hottinger) Ochsner, early pioneers of that state, and earnest intelligent people who were ever ready to do their part in the world's work for civilization and progress. The educational advantages of Mr. Ochsner were those afforded by the public schools of his native town and the University of Wisconsin, he being graduated from the latter institution in 1884 with the degree of B. S. He also received the degree of LL.D. from that institution in 1909. Having decided upon the practice of surgery as a life work, he accordingly matriculated at the Rush Medical College, and was graduated from that institution in 1886 with the degree of M. D. After graduating from Rush Medical College, he became interne in the Presbyterian Hospital. He then studied two semesters in the University of Vienna and one in the University of Berlin. Upon returning from abroad, he became the chief assistant to Professor Charles T. Parkes, at the head of the surgical department of Rush Medical College. This position he held until the death of his chief three years later, when he continued in this same position under Prof. Nicholas Senn for four years, the latter having been appointed to the chair made vacant by the death of Dr. Parkes.

No better indications of a man's real worth and character, and of his skill and proficiency can be established than the opinion entertained for him on the part of his professional colleagues and the eminent positions he fills in the colleges and hospitals of the city. Dr. Ochsner is chief surgeon to the Augustana and St. Mary's Hospitals, Professor of Clinical Surgery in the

Medical Department of the University of Illinois, the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago. He is a Fellow of the American Surgical Society, a member of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Society, the American Medical Association, American Clinical Society, Chicago Medical Society, Chicago Pathological Society and the Chicago Surgical Society, of which he is ex-president. Dr. Ochsner is a man of broad information along many lines, and besides his valuable service in the colleges and hospitals of Chicago, he is the author of many works, of which the most important are "Handbook of Appendicitis," "Textbook of Clinical Surgery," a book on "Hospital Construction" and a book on "Exophthalmic Goitre," and also numerous monographs on surgical subjects. He holds to high ideals in his professional service and his work is characterized by a devotion to duty. His professional service has ever been discharged with a keen sense of conscientious obligation and his skill is evidenced through results which have followed his labors.

Dr. Ochsner was married in Chicago April 3, 1888, to Miss Marion Mitchell, of that city, a lady of culture and refinement, and to this union two children were born, namely: Albert Henry and Bertha. The family home at No. 2106 Sedgwick street is a hospitable one where good cheer always abounds and where the doctor and his family delight in entertaining their many friends. While Dr. Ochsner has been prominently identified with the medical profession of Chicago for nearly three decades, he has likewise taken an active interest in the city's welfare, and never hesitates to advocate or oppose any measure or project which, in his judgment, merits endorsement or opposition. Though quiet and unostentatious in manner, he is recognized as a man of earnest purpose and progressive principles, and no citizen of this city has in larger measure the esteem of his fellows, nor exerts a stronger influence for the promotion of good citizenship. He is a member of the University, Germania and Maennerchor

clubs and is interested in all that pertains to modern advancement and improvements along material, intellectual and moral lines. He has

always studied and fostered movements which aim to improve the public weal and his charities are numerous.

JOHN S. METCALF.

The exacting conditions of twentieth century progression have resulted in specialization in every line of industrial and constructive activity. Men of conspicuous ability have proved beyond question, by experiment and consecutive action, that the best and most productive results are secured by a single-hearted devotion to some particular line. The reason for this is palpably evident. With so many competitions it is an impossibility for any one man to become an expert in all lines, and therefore those who aim for the stars take the logical method for reaching heights unattainable to those who are content with the lower rounds of the ladder. The late John S. Metcalf, founder and president of the John S. Metcalf Company, engineers and builders of grain elevators, was one of the first of his profession to recognize the truth of the statement that he who dissipates his energies in all directions reaches no definite goal, and for the past quarter of a century confined his operations exclusively to the building of grain elevators.

The birth of Mr. Metcalf occurred in Sherbrooke, Province of Quebec, Canada, March 7, 1847, and he died March 4, 1912, at his residence, No. 1023 Maple avenue, Evanston, Ill. He was educated in the district schools of Cookshire and the academy of the same place, and in 1870, desiring a broader field of endeavor, came to the United States, and locating at Indianapolis, Ind., commenced upon the work which was ultimately to yield him such large results and a distinction that was practically international. He organized the company that bore his name some forty years, and founding it upon broad principles, built it up to immense proportions upon the same lines, adhering closely to his original ideas throughout the remainder of his life, holding always that nothing but the best is worth while. Among important building contracts carried out by his company may be mentioned: the Burlington elevator at St. Louis, the C. B. & Q. elevator at East St. Louis, the Missouri Pacific at Kansas City, the Southern Pacific at Galveston, the Grand Trunk elevators at Portland, Me., Midland, Ont., and Montreal, Canada,

the Manchester Ship Canal elevator at Manchester, England, and the Canadian Pacific elevators at Victoria Harbor, Ont., Canada. Many of these buildings are immense and their construction involved the expenditure of millions of dollars. They are all recognized as being the most perfect of their kind, and exponents of the best methods of efficiency in rapid handling and proper storage of grain. Social by nature, Mr. Metcalf belonged to the Union League Club, the Chicago Engineers Club, the Montreal Engineers Club, the Western Society of Engineers, the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers and the American Railway and Maintenance of Ways Association. His professional knowledge and ability fitted him to be a valued member of the clubs of his compeers, and he was honored by them both as an engineer of exceptional ability and a man of high character and delightful personality.

In 1873 Mr. Metcalf was united in marriage with Alice S. Richey, who survives him. Mr. and Mrs. Metcalf had four daughters, three of whom survive him, namely: Mrs. Charles C. Bonar of El Paso, Ill.; Mrs. P. E. Thomas of Somerville, Mass.; and Miss Kate L. Metcalf of Evanston, Ill. The funeral services held over this truly remarkable man, at his late residence, were presided over by the Rev. Dr. Clarke of the Second Presbyterian Church of Evanston. The remains were tenderly laid to rest at Rose Hill, but the spirit of the man lives on, and dominates the lives of not only his own family, but those with whom he was associated in business or attracted to him socially. A good judge of human nature, Mr. Metcalf seldom made a mistake in his choice of friends, and it is a noted fact that those whom he depended upon in his business operations, were men of high character, thoroughly responsible, and able to carry out whatever duties were assigned them. Charitable, kind-hearted, genial, Mr. Metcalf will long be remembered as one of the leading spirits of Evanston, and a prominent figure in the business world. Countless numbers mourn the premature termination of this useful, honorable life just when it was at its richest fruition.



Miss Oeller

WILLIAM HENRY DEXTER.

Self help has accomplished about all the great things in the world and the door of opportunity has generally been opened by the men who have found success awaiting them within. In every city every year there are thousands of young men who cherish ambitions in one direction or another, but how few ever reach the top of the ladder. It requires a brave heart to fight one's way through discouragements, temptations and momentary failures, but that many have succeeded is proved by the long list of names honored in the business world through life and recalled with respect and admiration after their work in life is over. These remarks are particularly applicable to the late William Henry Dexter, who for many years was prominently identified with the manufacturing interests of Chicago, and the loss of such a man to city, business circles and family, is irreparable. In every relation of life he recognized his duties and performed them faithfully, industriously and conscientiously. He was a man who lent his influence to every good and worthy cause as a citizen and every enterprise with which he was connected benefited through such association. In his own line of work he built up a vast business through his power of organization and his ready recognition of the practical needs of the world. In the conduct of this business he became a recognized factor in the manufacturing world and through the methods he employed secured well merited esteem. He had a wide acquaintance with men of capital and influence and with a broad outlook and from his wealth of experience, often counselled with them. When Chicago lay in ashes he was a boy but later years reveal him as one of the potent factors in the upbuilding of the present mighty city.

William Henry Dexter was born at Pleasant Prairie, Kenosha County, Wis., April 16, 1860. He was a son of Walter L. and Catherine (Johnson) Dexter, the former of whom was born in Kenosha County, a son of John Dexter, who was one of the history-making men of Wisconsin, to which state he moved from New York, in pioneer days. The Dexters acquired large bodies

of land and the father of the late William Henry Dexter still lives on the farm on which he was born. Catherine (Johnson) Dexter was born in Ireland. William Henry Dexter was the eldest born of his parents' family of six children and was given no educational advantages beyond the opportunities in the country schools. Had it been otherwise he might have been highly successful in professional life, as in youth he cherished an ambition to become a physician. As a first step in that direction he became a clerk in a drug store in Kenosha, but subsequently returned to the home farm and took over its management and remained there until he was thirty years old, when he came to Chicago. Accepting the first promising position that offered, he entered the employ of a stone quarry company, but later became an accountant and afterward general manager for the Wisconsin Dairy Company of Chicago and continued until 1894, when, with a Mr. Devlin as a partner, he went into the business of selling butter. This opened up what he realized might be made a very profitable business and within a few years he embarked in the manufacture of this necessary commodity, establishing his factory at No. 1219 Wabash avenue, Chicago. He made a specialty of the manufacture of sweet, wholesome, pure butter, doing a wholesale business entirely, and through his energy and enterprise so expanded the business that his house became supply for distribution all over the United States. He had so busy a business life that it left but little time for outside interests, but he was widely known in commercial circles and, had he so desired, might have been known in public affairs. The country needs men of his calibre, men honest, efficient, far sighted, keen and resourceful.

Mr. Dexter was married September 26, 1894, to Miss Marianna Whyte, who was born in Ottawa, Canada, a daughter of Robert and Ruth (Henry) Whyte. Three sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Dexter: Howard W., Walter E. and Robert W., all of whom, with their mother survive him. Mr. Dexter's death occurred June 1, 1914.

GEORGE LEININGER.

George Leininger, M. D., superintendent of the Chicago State Hospital for the Insane, at Dunning, Ill., ably fills a gravely important position. The achievements of medical science

through the study and efforts of modern physicians are astounding the world and perhaps along no line have scientific experiments been followed by greater results than in the

better understanding of mental defectives, the amelioration of their condition, and, in many cases their ultimate cure and restoration to the activities of normal life. Many physicians and surgeons have well trained minds and technical manual skill, necessary adjuncts to success in the profession, but by no means all possess the steady nerve, the unerring judgment, the special power of diagnosis which is in continual demand in exercising care and medical supervision over the demented. Dr. Leininger has proved to be possessed of these qualifications.

George Leininger was born at Archbold, Fulton County, Ohio, May 2, 1856, and is a son of John and Mary (Bender) Leininger. After attending the public schools in his native place and reaching the point when a choice of life work became advisable, he decided upon the study of medicine and after proper preparation entered Wooster University, at Cleveland, Ohio, and was graduated from that institution in 1881 with the degree of M. D. He entered into practice at Red Wing, Minn., in 1886 removing from there to Chicago, where he engaged in medical practice, and for several years was on the faculty of the Northwestern Dental College as professor of anaesthetics, and from 1893 to 1895 he was police surgeon. For some years Dr. Leininger was also president, treasurer and a director of the International Chemical Company. As an educator Dr. Leininger was capable and his lectures were well attended by the stu-

dents, in his private practice he gained the confidence of the high and lowly and since assuming the duties of his present responsible office, has still further added to his professional reputation.

Dr. Leininger was married at Bremen, Ind., in 1881, to Miss Mathilda Schuster, and they have three children: Leonard J. G., Otto William and Emil A. H. A Democrat in his political affiliation, Dr. Leininger has been a faithful party adherent and is a prominent factor in the Cook County democracy. For several years he was a member of the Democratic County Central Committee and also of the Democratic County Central Committee, being additionally very closely allied in political feeling with the German-American element in Cook County. In 1897 he was elected collector of West Town, Chicago, and in 1898, was elected supervisor, and in 1900 and 1902 was an alderman from the Sixteenth Ward, and was chief surgeon of the coroner of Cook County in 1900-1901 and 1902. On April 4, 1913, he was elected superintendent of the Chicago State Hospital for the Insane, at Dunning, Ill. During his twenty-eight years of residence in Chicago Dr. Leininger has proved his worth as a business man and citizen and at the same time has not overlooked the opportunities for arousing public sentiment in favor of higher ideals, wider outlook and better ways of advancing human happiness.

RALPH W. KING.

There are several reasons why the proprietor and owner of the old and well established hay, grain and feed house of the R. W. King Company, Ralph W. King, has succeeded in life—energy, system and practical knowledge. The range of his activities is now large, but from the beginning of his career Mr. King has sought to work steadily and well for ultimate results, and has never been content to labor merely for the present. His offices and elevator at Root and La Salle streets, Chicago, are a landmark for many of his older customers, just as he and his house stand for sound, honest business dealing and good service. Mr. King was born at Three Rivers, Mich., October 6, 1871, a son of Jasper and Helen L. (Greene) King, both natives of Ohio, where the father was born in Maumee County, November 11, 1833, and his wife in the same county, November 13, 1837. The paternal great-grandfather of Mr. King was

a native of Germany, who founded the family in America. He was one of the body of Hessians employed by the English in their fight against the Colonists, and while in one of the engagements of the Revolution, was taken prisoner. The principles for which the Colonists were fighting then became clearly understood by the gallant soldier and he cast his lot with the Colonists, and the last two years of the conflict fought on their side. After the war he settled in Pennsylvania, later going to Maumee County, Ohio, entering a large tract of land from the government, which remained in the hands of his descendants for many years.

William King, a son of the founder of the family in this country, and grandfather of Ralph W. King, was born in Maumee County, Ohio, where he spent his life. During the War of 1812, he served bravely as a soldier, as did his father. Jasper King, a son of William

King and father of Ralph W. King, married in his native county in 1849. Soon after the close of the Civil war, in 1865, he moved to Three Rivers, Mich., where he established himself in a mercantile business and conducted a farm in conjunction with his store, the former being adjacent to the village. He continued in business until 1887, when selling, he moved to Chicago, where he resided until his death, which occurred November 20, 1903. His widow subsequently moved to Pasadena, Calif., where she now lives. This was a warlike race, for Jasper King, following the example of his father and grandfather, fought for the defense of his country, as a soldier during the Civil war, organizing the first company in his part of Ohio, Company L, Thirty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of which he was made captain. Later he was promoted to the rank of colonel of the regiment, and was discharged as such. Colonel King and his wife had the following family: Mary, Julia, Rose, Lillian, Harriet, John W., Charles G., Laura and Ralph W.

Ralph W. King received his preliminary literary training in the public schools of Michigan, and the Cook County High school, being graduated from the latter in 1889. After finishing his school course, he became a salesman for Marshall Field & Company, remaining in the employ of that company until the fall of 1892, when he established his present business at the location he still occupies. Since then he has developed his business from the initial small concern it was to the flourishing company of today. This house is one of the largest of its kind in Chicago, and its financial strength is

equal to the volume of its business. In 1896, Mr. King built an elevator on his site with a capacity of 35,000 bushels, one of the largest in this part of the State.

On June 30, 1897, Mr. King was united in marriage with Miss Nelora S. Borden of Chicago, born in this city, September 1, 1877, a daughter of Seymour S. and Nelora (Andrews) Borden. Mr. and Mrs. King have become the parents of four children: Jasper S., Ralph W., Jr., Winifred and Helen. Mr. King belongs to the Masonic fraternity, in which he is past master of Windsor Park Lodge No. 830, A. F. & A. M., Chicago Chapter No. 127, R. A. M., Apollo Commandery No. 1, K. T., Oriental Consistory and Medinah Temple. He is also a member of the Elks. Socially, Mr. King belongs to the City, Illinois Athletic, Rotary and Chicago Motor clubs. In connection with his business interests, Mr. King belongs to the Chicago Board of Trade, the Feed Dealers' Association, and the Association of Commerce.

A man of unusual business capacity, his years of orderly and abundant work have resulted in acquired wealth and the sane enjoyment of it, and he has at the same time maintained his interest in securing and preserving the welfare of his community. He has given a strict attention to his business, conducting it with a thoughtful and intelligent management which could not help but bring about satisfactory results. Mr. King keeps himself thoroughly posted on public events and matters of general interest and is highly esteemed as a forceful, substantial man and excellent citizen.

DAVID W. AVERILL.

Among the members of the medical fraternity who, through their attainments and activities have occupied important places in the community and their profession, none stood higher than the late Dr. David W. Averill, of Chicago, whose death occurred August 2, 1892. A skillful practitioner in both medicine and dentistry, he was also for some years engaged in the manufacture of proprietary medicines, and in every walk of life was a citizen whose career was a credit to himself and his community. Doctor Averill was born in Canada, of Scotch parentage, and inherited the sturdy virtues of his ancestors. Self-educated, he began life with no other resources than the talents with which nature had endowed him. He determined to direct his

energies into those channels wherein keen intellectuality as well as close application are demanded, and, having prepared himself for college, entered the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated. The breadth of his course was indicated in the fact that the degrees of Doctor of Medicine and Doctor of Dental Surgery were both conferred upon him. He was a classmate of the famous American dental surgeon, Doctor Evans, who became a leading practitioner at Paris, France, where his success was such that at his death he left an enormous fortune.

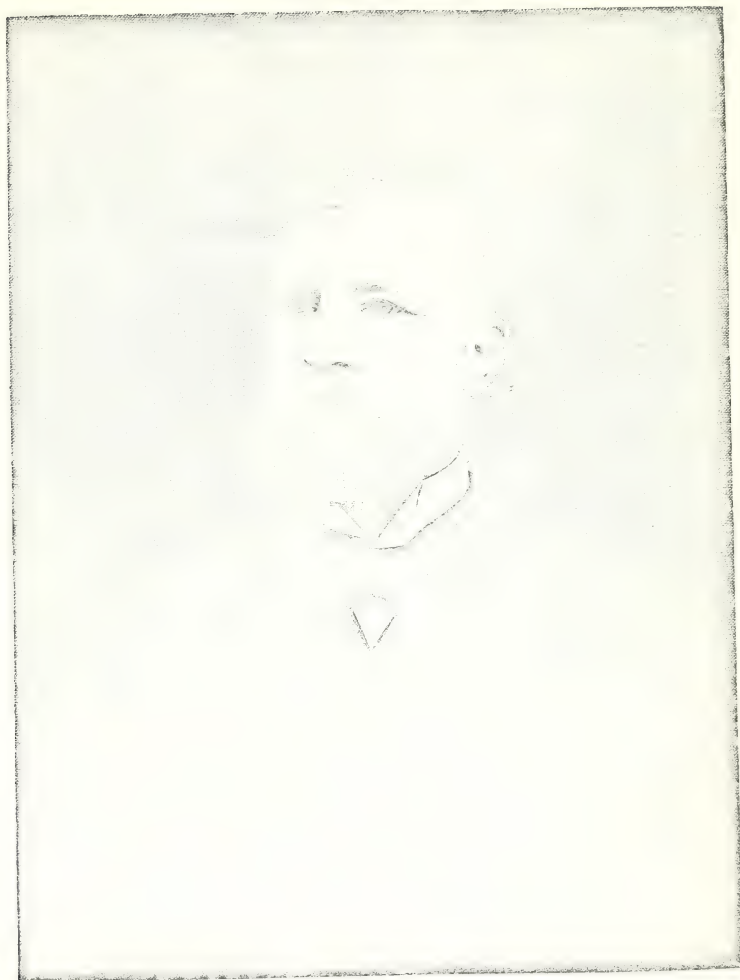
Following his graduation, Doctor Averill came to the Middle West, settling first at Mineral Point, Wis., where he opened an office. He

made friends readily because of a genial nature and unfeigned cordiality, and this, together with his skill in his professions, soon enabled him to acquire a fine practice. Believing that a larger city would afford him a still greater opportunity, he removed to Ottumwa, Iowa, where he came to be regarded as one of the leaders in both the field of dentistry and that of medicine. Still he sought a wider scope for his labors, and subsequently came to Chicago, where for a number of years he was engaged in the manufacture of a proprietary medicine, anti-moribific, a remedy which he made from his own formula. As a result of careful and intelligent business management, success came to him and at his death he left a substantial competence. He passed away August 2, 1892, at the age of fifty-two years, and was laid to rest in Oakwoods cemetery.

Doctor Averill represented a high type of citizenship, was a kind-hearted, lovable man, and enjoyed the confidence of all who knew him. Many traits of his character suggested a superior individuality and an influence that was elevating to all who came within its radius. He held membership in the Episcopal church, and found in its teachings the motive of his conduct. While a resident of Ottumwa, Ia., Doctor Averill was united in marriage with Mrs. Thomas Doney, whose maiden name was Addie M. Morse. She is a native of Streetsboro, O., and is a daughter of Andrew J. Morse, a native of New York, who came to Chicago about 1860. Mr. Morse married Mary Packer, a daughter of Jesse and Amy (Gould) Packer, the latter being a daughter of Thomas and Amy (Weatherhead) Gould. Thomas Gould was a son of Lieutenant Stephen and Esther (Wildor) Gould, and was a native of Sutton, Mass. He joined the Minute Men at Warwick, Mass., at the time of the war for American Independence, and continued in the Revolutionary struggle through an extended period, winning a lieutenant's commission. His wife was a daughter of Captain Aaron Wilder, who was also an active soldier in the Continental Army. Andrew J. Morse, father of Mrs. Averill, was educated for the ministry, being ordained in the Methodist church, and for some years afterward engaged in preaching. At the time of the gold excitement in California, he made his way to that state, where he remained for several years, and upon his return to the Middle West settled at Chicago, where he was engaged in a coopership business. Mrs. Averill

was educated at Willoughby, O., and at Palmer's Academy on State street, which she attended after the family's removal to Chicago. In early womanhood, she became the wife of Thomas Doney, a native of Paris, France, and a son of Thomas Doney, Sr., the celebrated steel engraver, who, on coming to America, resided for a time in New York, but later removed to the West and passed away at Elgin, Ill. Thomas Doney, Jr., became identified with the wholesale grocery trade of Chicago, being a member of the firm of Sayers, Gilmore and Doney, whose place of business was at No. 85 South Water street. He died at Chicago. His only child, Henry Eugene Doney, entered the employ of Marshall Field and Company, in the wholesale house, where the young man was assigned to duty in the cashier's office. He advanced rapidly, and before long was offered the position of auditor with Fowler Brothers, meat packers. He was subsequently placed in charge of the finances of that firm at Albany, N. Y.; was with Morris Bros., of Chicago; later was employed at the refining plant of Davis & Jacobson, at Denver, Colo., and their successors, a large German syndicate, until failing health necessitated a change, and he took charge of the management of an extensive farming property belonging to his mother near Mokena, Ill. He was married at Denver, Colo., to Mrs. Ava Griswold. By a former marriage, with Miss Helen Gross, he became the father of one son, Henry Eugene, Jr., born January 19, 1896.

After the death of Doctor Averill, Mrs. Averill became the wife of William H. Eastland, whom she survives. She makes her home at Chicago, and is well-known and prominent in social circles of the South Side. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. In the management and care of considerable property, she has shown rare business ability. She takes a most helpful part in charitable work, and has been president of the Womens' Relief Corps, the Auxiliary of Columbia Post No. 175, of the Grand Army of the Republic, doing much active service in the work of that organization; and is a valued member of the Arche and Unity clubs, being chairman of the philanthropic work for two years in the Arche Club and she has held other positions on the committees of this club. In religious matters she holds membership in McCabe Memorial Methodist Church at Fifty-fourth street and Washington avenue.



J. M. Merrill

HEYWOOD COFFIELD.

Educational work is very exacting in the demand it makes on its devotees. Ostensibly the duty of the pedagogue is to install a practical, working knowledge for each of his pupils; but equally important is his correlative, though less direct function, of instilling character and worthy precepts through his unavoidable, personal influence. The first duty calls for a man of knowledge and of specialized training; the second for a capable and conscientious person whose life and mode of living provide a fit criterion for the younger generation. When a man combines the possession of these attributes with the exclusion of strongly detrimental characteristics, the early, formative years of future citizens may be safely intrusted to his care. Such a man is Heywood Coffield, born near Arenzville, Cass County, Ill., January 10, 1862, a son of Rev. Alfred and Hester B. (Wagle) Coffield, natives of North Carolina and Illinois respectively.

During the first twelve years of his life, Heywood Coffield's home was in the vicinity of Arenzville; but in his thirteenth year his parents removed to Humboldt, Neb., and there the family spent the next decade. He received his education in the public schools of Illinois and Nebraska and in Chadock College, from which he was graduated with the degree of Ph. B. Later he took a short course in a business college, which has since proved of considerable value to him in various ways. Teaching became his chosen vocation and since his first position he has taught over thirty years. He was first engaged in the ungraded schools, but subsequently became either principal or superintendent of larger, more important institutions. He had charge at Verdon, Neb., two years; at Arenzville, Ill., for five years; at Meredosia, Ill.,

for six years; at Chandlerville, Ill., for four years; at Girard, Ill., for three years; at Upper Alton, Ill., for one year; at Edwardsville, Ill., for four years; and at White Hall, Ill., where he has been for the past two years and has inaugurated a splendid system of school supervision and management. Much of Mr. Coffield's work has been in institutes and normal schools, and he is at present recognized as a progressive leader in that department of the educational field.

In 1884, Mr. Coffield was married to Miss Phoebe E. Brandow, of Humboldt, Neb., and to him and his wife has been born one son, Alvin Ray, who was graduated from the White Hall High school and is now teaching. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, while socially Mr. Coffield is affiliated with the Masonic order and the Odd Fellows fraternity, as well as numerous teachers' organizations. He has written many articles for the press, especially for school periodicals, and has an interesting and delightful record as a lecturer. At one time he undertook the editing of a newspaper, but the work proved distasteful to him and, after a little more than a year, he left the staff and devoted his entire interest to school work. Mr. Coffield has had very agreeable success in his chosen line of work. From the start he was exceptionally fitted for the duties and responsibilities involved, and he has invariably given his best efforts toward the betterment and growth of the institution in his charge. He has had a personal interest where some other might have felt only a business obligation, and he has left behind him, in the hearts of his former students and in the records and traditions of the schools a warm tenderness and respect.

WASHINGTON PORTER.

Chicago is the home of many of the kind of men who when a struggle between the two sections of the country was precipitated, left the individual interests for the larger and more humane ones of the nation, and responding to the call of President Lincoln, flocked about the flag, and followed it to the front, shielding it with their bodies, and protecting it with their arms. Not only did a number of these men who are now honored veterans of the Civil war, prove themselves brave soldiers during their

military service, but coming back home they developed into citizens of worth and business assets in their communities. Some attained to wealth and high standing, perhaps all the more because of their stern training as soldiers, and from the depths of their wholesome hearts they still feel and respond to whatever appeals to their patriotic spirit. Among those who have become thus distinguished whom Chicago is very proud to acknowledge and accept, Washington Porter occupies a foremost place, not

only as a public-spirited citizen, pioneer fruit merchant and successful business man, but also as a veteran of the Civil war. He is a product of Illinois, for he was born in Boone County, October 26, 1843, a son of Thomas W. and Charlotte (Lane) Porter. These parents were out of the ordinary, and their influence no doubt materially assisted in the shaping of their son's character. Born in County Norfolk, England, they received collegiate educations, both being graduated from leading institutions of learning in their native land. Marrying in 1820 they sought broader opportunities beyond the sea, and coming to the United States in 1830 they spent a short time on Long Island, N. Y., from whence they soon moved to Buffalo, where Mr. Porter found the opening for which he was seeking, and established himself in a mercantile business in that city, conducting a general store there until 1837. In 1838, influenced by accounts of the newly opened-up territory of Illinois, he came to Boone County, and securing a large tract of government land, devoted himself thereafter to farming and stock raising, dying upon his property in 1882, aged seventy-nine years. He had the misfortune to lose his wife in 1873, she passing away aged seventy-three years. A man of exceptional business ability, he succeeded remarkably well in his undertakings and died a man of large means. At the same time he gained for himself a well-merited reputation for sagacity and sound judgment, and his advice was sought by those who desired assistance. After the formation of the Republican party he gave it a devoted service, although he could not be prevailed upon to accept of public office. Thomas W. Porter and his wife became the parents of nine children: Thomas W., Henry, Charlotte, Anna, Robert, James, Elizabeth, Washington and Frederick C., all of whom are deceased except Washington Porter, whose name needs this review.

Washington Porter first attended the public schools of his native county and then entered the Belvidere High school. Although but a boy in years Mr. Porter was old enough to respond to the call of patriotism and August 15, 1862, enlisted in Company B, Ninety-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the Civil war, being in action at Champion's Hill, Siege of Vicksburg and the Red River Expedition, and was wounded in the engagement at Guntown, Miss., June 10, 1864. He was

mustered out of the army in June, 1865, on account of the wound received in battle.

Although always a man of action it was not until he came to Chicago that Mr. Porter began to prove his mettle. Establishing himself in a fruit business, from the start he began to set a pace his competitors have found hard to equal. It was he who shipped the first carload of fruit to Chicago from California, and was so impressed with the possibilities of that state for fruit growing, that he furnished the money for planting the first orchard and vineyard in Fresno County, California, in 1869. He also brought to Chicago in that same year the first full carload of bananas from Panama and the first carload of limes from Mexico and South America that ever came into the city. Mr. Porter was instrumental in establishing and maintaining a large fruit trade between the Pacific States and those of Central America and through Chicago with Europe. He continued to operate along these extensive lines until 1861, when he disposed of his business, and since then has devoted himself to handling his private investments, which consist to a large degree of Chicago realty located in the central part of the city.

As a director of the World's Columbian Exposition Mr. Porter rendered that body and Chicago invaluable service, and was a member of the committee appointed to wait upon Congress to secure legislation favorable to this city. A member of the Ways and Means Committee of the exposition, he did much to make the exposition the magnificent success it was. As a member of this committee he was chairman of the sub-committee who sold the Columbian half-dollars for ten thousand dollars for the World's Fair to Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, manufacturers of the Remington typewriter. Progressive in his ideas Mr. Porter has been one of the leading factors in promoting the Lake Front permanent improvements, and is a firm advocate of the "City Beautiful" plans. It is safe to say that no movements which had for their object the betterment of his city, country or State, have been promulgated during the past forty years without his hearty co-operation.

On June 11, 1891, Mr. Porter was married to Miss Paulina Lee of Chicago, and they have had three children: Paulina C., Washington Jr., and Frederick C. Mr. Porter belongs to the Masonic fraternity, as well as to the South Shore Coun-



Joe C. Braden,

try, Chicago Athletic and Calumet Golf clubs and the George H. Thomas Post No. 5, G. A. R., being as popular in them as he is in the outside

world, for he possesses that pleasing personality and commanding mentality that win and retain friends.

JOSEPH COLL BRADEN.

When the entire story of the building of the great Drainage Canal goes into history, the name of Joseph Coll Braden will be identified with it because of his indefatigable labors, continued through ten years as a member of the board of trustees of the Sanitary District of Chicago and as chairman of the Engineering Committee. His entire service on this board covered ten years, during which period his foresight, his judgment, his prudence and regard for necessary economy in the use of public funds, made him an invaluable public official. When he retired from the board of trustees in order to give attention to his personal business affairs, his withdrawal was felt as a great loss to this board of public utilities. While his name must ever be closely associated with this great and successful enterprise, it is prominently identified with other lines, particularly insurance. Joseph C. Braden was born at Joliet, Ill., January 29, 1858, a son of Joseph Long and Jane (Coll) Braden, and a grandson of Walter Braden. It is not necessary for men who have personally achieved much to recall the deeds of ancestors to add to their laurels but, if such were the case, Mr. Braden had reason to be proud of the name he bore. His father, Joseph Long Braden, was a prominent and influential man in Illinois, was presidential elector when Abraham Lincoln was made president, and a leader in Republican politics. For thirteen years he was the able editor and also the proprietor of the Joliet Republican; also served that city as postmaster, and at the time of his death, February 10, 1889, had been chosen by President Johnson for the high office of Minister to Spain.

Attending the public schools of Joliet and taking a business course at Notre Dame University, South Bend, Ind., Joseph C. Braden thus laid a solid foundation and imbibed practical ideas that he soon developed into entire self-supporting independence. He started out from college with no false ideas, from the very first maintaining a high regard for the dignity of labor, and this had been one of the principles of his life. In him Labor had always found a friend and the working man a defender. In youth Mr. Braden was employed as a clerk in a

mercantile establishment and also was a laborer in the Joliet Rolling Mills and still later served for about two years as one of the guards at the Illinois State Prison at Joliet. For a short period Mr. Braden then read law in the office of Judge Ellwood, of Joliet. In 1879 he embarked in the insurance field, forming the insurance agency of Park & Braden, and built up the largest business in that line at Joliet. Over-taken by severe illness, however, he sold his interest and in February, 1881, came to Chicago, which city was his home and the scene of his labors until death. His former beautiful home stands on Prairie avenue. Having become thoroughly interested in the insurance business, Mr. Braden for a time was connected with the firm of Moore & James, in this line, in 1890 becoming associated with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., and later with the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, which connection he retained to the time of his death. He was probably one of the best known men in the insurance world in the northern part of the United States. Politics, especially in the Thirty-second Ward, Chicago, interested him as a high minded, public spirited citizen. As a strong Republican, in which political faith he was cradled, his value was frequently emphasized. In 1894 he was made Central Committeeman (County) of the Thirty-second Ward and later became secretary of the Cook County Campaign Committee, and in 1895, secretary of the Republican City Campaign Committee, during the candidacy of Hon. George B. Swift for Mayor of Chicago. In 1895 Mr. Braden was elected by a majority of about 49,000 as a member of the board of trustees of the Sanitary District of Chicago. For a decade following Mr. Braden gave the best that was in him to the manifold responsibilities which this position entailed, his personal business interests in the meanwhile being put aside. In 1896 he was appointed chairman of the Engineering Committee, the most important committee of the drainage board, his energy and persistence largely furthered many of the most important measures, co-operating heartily with other members of the board in every way.

Mr. Braden was married December 16, 1884, to Miss Isabel Stringfield, a daughter of Dr. F. M. and Agnes (Munson) Stringfield. This family is in direct line of descent from Oliver Cromwell. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Braden, Owen Munson, was a veteran of the Civil war and for thirteen weeks was a prisoner in Libby Prison. It was during this time that he became known as the "Yankee psalm singer" to thousands of his unhappy fellow prisoners whom he comforted and cheered by his inspiring singing. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Braden: Agnes Grace, who is Mrs. Paul Chapman, of Chicago; Jean Louise, who is deceased; Frances Marian, who is Mrs. Edgar A. Boon of Chicago, and Josephine Cornelia, well

known in society circles in Chicago. A treasured possession of the family is the silver plated shovel with which Mr. Braden dug the last shovel full of earth that opened the great Drainage Canal, that triumph of construction, the benefits of which are uncalculable. For many years prominent in Masonry, Mr. Braden was a member of Apollo Lodge, No. 642 A. F. & A. M., Fairview Chapter, Mt. Joy Commandery No. 53, K. T., and Oriental Consistory and Medinah Temple. He had the personal tastes of the wholesome American man and belonged to the Chicago Athletic Club, to the Hamilton and Sheridan clubs and was a charter member of the South Shore Country Club.

Mr. Braden died April 15, 1914.

CHARLES FREDERIK ERIKSON.

The life of a good man teaches a lesson not easily forgotten, and the record he made while living continues to wield a powerful influence long after all that is mortal of him has been returned to the dust from whence it sprung. The good that men accomplish certainly does live after them, giving to their deeds an immortality that is infinite, and beyond the power of perfect comprehension in a human state. The late Charles Frederik Erikson was one of those men who spent himself in the service of others and whose ambitions were centered about achieving those reforms which would lead to a moral uplift and advancement along all lines, especially for his own people. He was the owner and publisher of the Swedish Tribune-News of Chicago, and one of the leaders among the Swedish-Americans of this city. Mr. Erikson was born at Halleberg, Sweden, May 6, 1866, where he was reared, and given a public school education, being graduated from the high school course. In 1887, the ambitious young man left Sweden for the United States, confident that in the latter country he would find the freedom not given in his own land. After two years spent in Marinette, Wis., he reached Chicago, which was to be the scene of his life work, unhappily terminated when he was in his prime of useful manhood. Upon coming to this city, he became connected with the Chicago Herald, and in 1893 went to Omaha, Neb., where for four years he conducted an advertising agency. In 1897, he visited the exposition at Stockholm as a representative of the Trans-Mississippi Commission.

During this time he had become an important

factor in politics, and at one time was candidate for the office of city comptroller of Omaha. In 1899 he returned to Chicago, where he continued his advertising activities, and in 1905 bought the Tribune, an old run-down Swedish paper, and later purchased the News, a similar journal. Combining them, he immediately infused new life into these two almost defunct papers, publishing them under the name of the Tribune-News. From then on he devoted himself to the development of his organ, and succeeded so well that at the time of his unhappy demise the paper had a paid circulation of over 65,000, which is remarkable when it is remembered that this journal is conducted almost exclusively in the interests of the Swedish people. Mr. Erikson was also a stockholder in the Union Bank of Chicago.

On February 27, 1895, Mr. Erikson was married to Miss Selma Dahlstrom, born at Omaha, Neb., a daughter of Andrew G. and Mary (Soderberg) Dahlstrom, both natives of Sweden. Mr. Dahlstrom came to the United States in 1866, and his wife in 1864, and they were married at Omaha, Neb., in 1868. His death occurred at Omaha, in November, 1897, when he was sixty-one years old. Mrs. Dahlstrom survives and makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Erikson. The latter was educated in the common and high schools of Omaha. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Erikson: Leonard, Marie, Stanley, and Caryl, born October 21, 1913, seven months after her father's death.

Mr. Erikson held membership in the Illinois Athletic, the Press, The Advertising Men's and the Swedish clubs, all of Chicago. He was a



H. Erikson

member of the King Oscar Lodge of Masons, St. Cecilia Chapter, St. Bernard Commandery, also a Shriner. He was an attendant of the Unitarian church together with his family. Mr. Erikson was a great lover of children and was very philanthropic in an unostentatious way, never looking for praise, but doing what he did out of his own kindness of heart, in many instances his family never knowing of his good deeds until told of them after his death by those who had benefited by them. Mr. Erikson was a member of the Chicago School Board and at his death the board ordered the flags be at half-staff on every public school building in the city for ten days as a mark of respect to his memory, and a special committee was appointed to

attend to the proper details relative to the funeral and drafting of resolutions. This committee was composed of John J. Sonstebj, Charles Sethness and William Rothmann. Mr. Erikson passed away March 15, 1913, and the funeral was held at his late residence, 5439 Magnolia avenue, on March 19, and interment was made at Rosehill. He was buried with Masonic honors and the prelate of King Oscar Lodge officiated. The floral offerings of the Chapter, Commandery and Shrine were most beautiful. The members of the Board of Education were in attendance, as well as a large concourse of relatives and friends who knew and loved this truly good man, whose passing leaves a void not easily filled.

JOHN ELLIS GILMAN.

During the past forty-two years Dr. John Ellis Gilman has been engaged in the practice of medicine at Chicago, Ill., and by his devotion to the duties of his profession, his close study and his pronounced skill, has won a liberal and representative practice. His talents and executive ability have gained him recognition, especially among his fellow physicians in the school of Homeopathy, of which he is an honored advocate. He has maintained throughout his entire career a high standard of professional ethics and honorable principles.

Of a family conspicuous for strong intellect, indomitable courage and honesty of purpose, Dr. Gilman was brought up amid the surroundings of a cultured home. He was born at Harmon, a suburb of Marietta, Ohio, July 24, 1841, a son of Dr. John Calvin and Elizabeth C. (Fay) Gilman. Owing to the fact that his father was a skilled physician, Dr. Gilman, the son, perhaps, naturally turned towards the practice of medicine. He attended the public schools of Marietta, and studied his early professional lessons under the guidance of his father, and when, at the age of seventeen years, his father died, he continued his medical studies under an elder brother, also a distinguished member of the profession at Marietta. Later he pursued his studies under Dr. George Hartwell, of Toledo, Ohio, and continued under his preceptorship until matriculating in the Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago, where he took the entire course, being graduated therefrom in 1871 with the degree of M. D. Soon thereafter he began the practice of medicine at Chicago and has continued in active practice

here ever since. He was the first physician to offer his services for relief of sufferers in the great fire of 1871, and was appointed by the Relief and Aid Society secretary of its commission on sick and hospitals. He held the chair of physiology, sanitary science and hygiene, and afterwards the chair of materia medica in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago from 1884 to 1904, when he was retired with the title of professor emeritus. In 1906 he introduced the X-ray in therapeutic practice, and afterwards used it in treating cancers, performing the first surgical operation in which the X-ray was ever used. For years his interest in Hahnemann Medical College has been profound, and he not only has given it his valuable services as physician, surgeon and instructor, but has wielded his facile pen in its support and that of the school of medicine which it represents. In addition to his expert medical articles, Dr. Gilman contributed regularly for many years to both the Evening Post and the Evening Journal, of Chicago, and was assistant editor of the Chicago Art Journal and editor-in-chief of The Clinique. While he writes as a man of science whose studies have led him far afield in the world of profound thought, he is sufficiently a master of the art of letters to present his subjects in an easy, entertaining style that has won for him widespread popularity as an author. It is not given to many men to excel in so many divergent lines, but Dr. Gilman has found time to indulge his love for the fine arts, and was mainly instrumental in building up and maintaining the old Crosby Opera House Art Gallery. For years he has

been an honored member of the Chicago Press, the Chicago Athletic and the Palette and Chisel clubs. He holds to the highest of ideals in his professional service and his work is characterized by a conscientious devotion to duty and a display of knowledge that is remarkable. His work has brought him before the people of Chicago in a way that will not easily be forgotten,

and he has never been found lacking in any of the essentials of the truly great man.

In 1860 Dr. Gilman was united in marriage with Miss Mary D. Johnson, a daughter of William Johnson, of Westborough, Mass. Dr. and Mrs. Gilman have had one son, William T., who is also numbered among the eminent physicians of Chicago.

HENRY BAIRD FAVILL.

Where aspiration is gratified and every ambition gained, it is not unnatural for effort to terminate and energy to lose itself in indolence. The possibilities of successful attainment, however, continually act as an incentive to the exercise of persevering effort and it is found in nearly every case that those individuals who have reached the highest places in public esteem and a position of recognized influence in the professional or business world are those who have applied themselves to continuous study and close application. The able, the prosperous and the most prominent men are not as a rule those who start out with the ambition to achieve something phenomenally great, but those who, at the outset of their careers, place a just valuation upon honor, integrity and high ideals of citizenship. Those qualities formed the capital of Dr. Henry Baird Favill, of Chicago, when he entered upon his professional duties, and with this as a foundation he has built up an enviable reputation in the ranks of his chosen calling. Step by step he has kept pace with the advancements which have marked the spirit of progress in the medical profession, and, while classed among Chicago's later physicians, he is also numbered among the most able and efficient, owing to the fact that his thorough training, his inherent inclination and his constant study of methods and discoveries of this and other countries have placed him preeminent among the men who have devoted their whole energies to the alleviation of the sufferings of mankind.

Dr. Favill was born August 14, 1860, at Madison, Wis., and is a son of Dr. John and Louise (Baird) Favill. He was given a liberal and thorough education, and doubtless inherited his inclinations for the profession from his father. On completing his elementary course, he entered the University of Wisconsin, where he completed the classical course and was graduated from that institution with the class of 1880, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Owing to the fact that his father was a prominent and

skilled physician, Dr. Favill was brought up under the environments of the profession and the training and discipline were valuable to him during the formative period of his life. In early boyhood he decided to follow in the footsteps of his father and eagerly embraced every opportunity which would qualify him for professional service. Soon after completing his literary education, he matriculated in Rush Medical College, Chicago, in which he took a thorough course, and was graduated from this institution in 1883, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. His standing in his class may be inferred from the fact that when a vacancy occurred on the staff of internes of the Cook County Hospital during his senior year, he was appointed to fill the position. Returning to Madison, Wis., he then engaged in the practice of his profession with his father, and when the latter passed away, some eight months later, Dr. Henry B. Favill continued in practice alone. He was for three years connected with the law school of the University of Wisconsin, as lecturer on medical jurisprudence. In 1893 he accepted invitations from the Chicago Polyclinic and Rush Medical College to come to this city and fill the respective chairs of medicine and of adjunct professorship of medicine in those institutions. At the same time he entered upon private practice in the city and has since continued therein with marked success. In 1898 Dr. Favill was chosen to fill the Ingalls professorship of preventive medicines and therapeutics in Rush Medical College, and in 1900 was appointed professor of therapeutics and as attending physician at St. Luke's, Passavant Memorial and Augustana hospitals. His work in this connection is important, while his private practice and consultations are extensive.

Dr. Favill is a member of the American Academy of Medicine, the American Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical Society, the Physicians' Club of Chicago, the Chicago Path-

ological Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society and numerous other organizations. He has been president of the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute for six years. He was president of the Chicago Medical Society in 1907 and 1908; was chairman of the council on health and public instruction of the American Medical Association; president of the National Society for Mental Hygiene, and has held various other important offices. Both as a public speaker and a writer, Dr. Favill is clear and forceful, and while not a prolific author, some of his publications are recognized as among the most valuable contributions to the literature of the profession. Among the best known of these are: "Treatment of Chronic Nephritis" (1897); "Treatment of Arterio-Sclerosis" (1898); "Modern Methods of Medical Instruction" (1898); "Toxic Correlation" (1898); and "Rational Diagnosis" (1899). Dr. Favill has rendered a great service to the profession and to the public in his constant labors for the elevation of the professional and ethical standard of his calling. By reason of his position as medical educator and as an officer or member of some of the most influential medical organizations, he has had unusual opportunities for exerting his influence for the elevating of his calling, and his accomplishments in this direction constitute, perhaps, his greatest contribution to the medical history of his time.

Dr. Favill served for some years as president of the City Club of Chicago, an organization numbering 2,000 members, having as its main purpose the investigation and improvement of municipal conditions and public affairs in Chicago. During his administration, the club completed a splendid new home on Plymouth court and is now in a highly prosperous condition. He has also served as a member of the civic

industrial committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce, a committee which has always been active and effective in its specified work. For three years he was president of the Municipal Voters' League, an influential organization working for an honest and efficient city council, and was one of the first directors of the Bureau of Public Efficiency, organized for the purpose of improving the efficiency of local governmental agencies. In the charitable field he has always been active. He is now a director of the United Charities and is associated with the management of various other charitable and philanthropic organizations of the city.

Dr. Favill was married in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1885, to Miss Susan Cleveland Pratt and to this union one child was born: John, a graduate of Yale University and of Harvard Medical School. Mrs. Favill is well known in social circles of the North side. She takes an active and interested part in the charitable and social work, and is a woman of much refinement and grace of manner. Her friends are to be found all over the city, having been drawn to her by an appreciation of her many admirable qualities of mind and heart. Dr. Favill is well known in club circles, being a valued member of the University, the City, the Commercial and the Saddle and Siroloin clubs. Besides his professional work, he is interested, to quite an extent, in stock farming and stock raising, and owns a fine tract of land near Madison, Wis., where he is developing a herd of pure-bred Holstein cattle. A man of scholarly tastes, of genial temperament and kindly disposition, Dr. Favill holds an enviable position in the esteem of those with whom he comes into contact by reason of his irreproachable life, as well as by his professional attainments and success.

RUSSELL BROUGHTON.

The art of healing is as old as man, but it has been given to moderns to penetrate into the mysteries of Divinity, and comprehend that much that once was accounted criminal and depraved is but the outcome of ill health, and should be carefully treated as such. Especially is this true with regard to drug and liquor addictions. Once, not so long ago, the victims of either habit were ostracized, set apart as something to be shunned, but now, owing to the beneficent teachings of some of the medical fraternity who were Christ-like in their forgiving

methods, these ailing ones are tenderly treated and brought back into the paths of right living and healthy habits. Among those for many years associated with this magnificent work of reclamation, carried on in a practical manner, none stood higher than the late Dr. Russell Broughton, who from 1901 until his lamented death in 1912, was at the head of the sanitarium bearing his name at Rockford.

Dr. Broughton was born May 16, 1842, at Racine, Wis., and died at his sanitarium in Rockford, Ill., April 4, 1912. He was a son of

John and Amanda (Griffin) Broughton, natives of Hoosic, Rensselaer County, N. Y., where the father was born May 6, 1816, and the mother March 8, 1820. The former passed away at his home in Albany, Wis., April 28, 1896, but his widow survives, having attained to the remarkable age of ninety-three years. She makes her home at Brodhead, Wis. She and her husband were pioneers of Green County, Wis.

Like so many men who afterwards attained to distinction, Dr. Broughton was a farmer's boy, and spent his youth working on his father's homestead. He attended the public schools, and took a course in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College before commencing his study of medicine in Evansville, Wis., with Drs. J. M. Evans and C. M. Smith. Entering Rush Medical College, Chicago, he took the course there, and was graduated therefrom with his degree in 1869, and for many years was actively engaged in a general practice at Brodhead, Wis. In the meanwhile his attention was directed towards that branch of his profession in which he later became so eminent a specialist, and in 1890 he went to Dwight, Ill., to become associated with the Leslie E. Keeley Institute at that place. For the next decade he was one of the leading members of the faculty, devoting much time and study to nervous diseases, especially those caused by the excessive use of stimulants and drugs, gaining an experience that could hardly be equalled. In 1901 he came to Rockford, and for a short period was identified with the Ransom Sanitarium, but soon established the one that bears his name, and continued as its active head until death claimed him after sixty-nine useful years.

The Dr. Broughton Sanitarium (incorporated) is beautifully located on Rock River, and is designed for the treatment and cure of opium and other drug addictions, including alcohol and special nervous diseases. It is at No. 2607 South Main street, and the grounds comprise twelve acres, with a frontage of 400 feet along the river. The sanitarium building is one of the finest and most comfortable in the country. It has a stone foundation, and is three stories in height. The capacity of the institution is forty-four patients, it being Dr. Broughton's policy to accept a limited number so as to give all his personal attention, and this will be maintained by his successor, Dr. George A. Weirick, formerly his assistant, now in full charge. There is a commodious annex

to the main building, and others will be added as needed.

It was Dr. Broughton's contention, and he admirably carried out this theory in his practice, that opium, morphine, alcohol, heroin, hyoscyne, codeine, cocaine, chloral and other toxic drugs habitually used, produce diseases which readily yield to modern methods and systematic treatment; that the so-called craving or desire for alcoholic stimulants, in the average case, is easily corrected, without shock, in two or three days, by a system of non-alcoholic medication; and, in about three weeks, each patient is restored to a condition of health characteristic of himself.

Dr. Broughton was a man who ever was alive to the calls of humanity and patriotism. He was a veteran of the Civil war, enlisting in May, 1861, in Company C, Fortieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, at Milton, Wis. His connection with the W. W. Patton Post, G. A. R., at Brodhead, Wis., was a source of pleasure to him, and was never severed. Although he left Brodhead, he maintained his association with many interests there, and kept a warm place in his heart for those with whom he was affiliated for so many years. Dr. Broughton, at the time of his demise, belonged to the Winnebago Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. While at Brodhead he belonged to Bicknell Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and was also connected with Evansville Chapter, of Evansville, Wis. For four years he gave valuable service as a member of the United States Board of Pensions, being examiner at Brodhead.

In 1869 Dr. Broughton was united in marriage with Julia A. Smiley, at Albany, Wis., she being a daughter of the Hon. Daniel Smiley. Dr. Broughton is survived by the following children: William S., in the treasury department at Washington, D. C.; and James R., of Parker, Ariz.; as well as by his brothers and sisters, John, Albert, Eugene, Mrs. D. M. Enfield, Mrs. Hannah Reed and Mrs. Hatfield Graham, and his aged mother. Dr. Broughton was a conscientious member of the Baptist church, having affiliated himself with that denomination at Brodhead, Wis. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. R. B. Davidson of the First Baptist Church of Rockford, while representatives from Patton Post, G. A. R., and Bicknell Lodge, A. F. & A. M., were present, and followed the remains to Greenwood Cemetery, where W. A. Loveland deliv-



R. Broughton

ered an oration in behalf of the Masonic fraternity. Mrs. Broughton died October 19, 1914.

With the interment of all that was mortal of Russell Broughton in the beautiful cemetery ended his career as a mortal, but the influence of his magnificent work will never cease. All over this broad land are men and women who remember his name in their nightly prayers, and cherish a reverential love of the tender, wise physician who raised them from their moral degradation and placed them where their

Maker had intended them to be. The life of such a man cannot now be correctly estimated. The good he accomplished in his less than three score years and ten is accumulative, and will increase with each succeeding year. While gone from this human life, he has left behind him an institution that will continue his life work, and cause a perpetual remembrance of his charity, kindness and love of humanity that is the most lasting memorial a man can secure.

ALFRED T. EIDE.

Where aspiration is satiated and every aim realized, effort ceases and enterprise loses itself in torpid inactivity. The chances of successful attainment, however, continually encourage the exercise of perseverance and energy, and it is usually found that the individuals who have reached a position of influence in their various lines of endeavor, and who stand highest in public esteem, are those who have devoted themselves assiduously to close study and application. Perhaps not all who stand foremost in the business or professional world began their careers with the expectation of accomplishing great things, but those who have accomplished them have placed just valuation upon honor, probity and energy. Those qualities formed a part of the capital with which Dr. Alfred T. Eide entered upon his career in the prolific field of medicine, in which he has won for himself a reputation of an enviable nature among the younger members of his honored calling in Chicago. This city has always been distinguished for high rank in medicine and surgery. The profession here represented has numbered among its members many men whose work has gained for them national prominence, and Doctor Eide may be said to be strictly representative of the physicians of the Illinois metropolis.

Alfred T. Eide was born at Morris, Ill., October 5, 1883, a son of Elling Eide, who, for years was largely instrumental in building up the Logan Square and Humboldt Park divisions of the northwest side of the city. Elling Eide was born in Bergen, Norway, July 11, 1859, and came to the United States in 1878, settling at Morris, Ill., when a young man of nineteen years. There he married Martha Erickson who was also a native of Norway, and they became the parents of five children: Alfred T., Bertha C., who is living at home with her parents; Violet,

who is a graduate of the Chicago Conservatory of Music, and is now teaching that art in this city; Iver O., who was for some time a student under his brother, and is now studying at the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery; and Irwin, who is deceased.

As a lad of six years, Alfred T. Eide became a pupil in the old Talcott school on the west side of Chicago, where he pursued his studies until nine years of age, when his parents removed to the Logan Square district and in that locality he continued his education to the age of fourteen years. He then left school and for one and one-half years was in the employ of the Chicago grocery firm of Charles Slack & Company, leaving that place to accept a position in the office of Cyrus H. McCormick, president of the McCormick Harvester Company, where he continued until 1901. At that time he fully decided to make the practice of medicine his life work, and accordingly went to Valparaiso, Ind., where he entered the university as a student in the preparatory and scientific departments. He continued his studies there for two years and had he remained for four months longer would have received the degree of Bachelor of Science. In 1904, however, he entered the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery, and was graduated from this institution with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1908. Soon afterwards he opened an office on Logan Square, where he continued in the general practice of medicine and surgery until 1910. At that time he removed to No. 4619 Milwaukee Avenue, in order to be near the plant of the Sellers Manufacturing Company, for which he was chief surgeon. He has maintained an office at this address to the present time, and enjoys a large private practice, being regarded as one of the leading members of the profession on the northwest side of the city.

Doctor Eide is well known in many fraternal connections. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holds membership in the Knights of the White Cross, the Sons of Norway, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Royal League, the Woodmen of the World and the Tribe of Ben Hur, and also is affiliated with the Deutsche Guild. He belongs likewise to the Progressive Club and to the Alpha Nu Chapter of the Phi Delta, of which he was one of the organizers. He is a director of the Fraternity House Association and a member of the Chicago Medical Society. His father is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner and his mother and sisters are members of the Eastern Star. The Doctor is serving as medical examiner for the local camp of the Woodmen of the World and the Modern Woodmen of America, the Sons of Norway and the Knights of the White Cross. He gives stalwart allegiance to the Progressive

party, and his religious faith is that of the Methodist church. He has always enjoyed out-of-door sports, and for three years was a member of the college football team. He greatly enjoys travel and his interests reach out along the broader lines that are not confined by the local limitations of one's home district. Doctor Eide keeps in touch with the trend of modern thought and progress, having one of the largest and most up-to-date complete X-Ray equipments in Chicago, and doing research work along the lines of stereoscopy, and not only takes deep interest in matters in the strict path of his profession, but also along other progressive channels. From his earliest boyhood, he has made the most of every opportunity which has presented itself, and his career has been marked by constant advancement. Few men today stand higher in the estimation of the profession in Chicago, and none in the esteem of the general public.

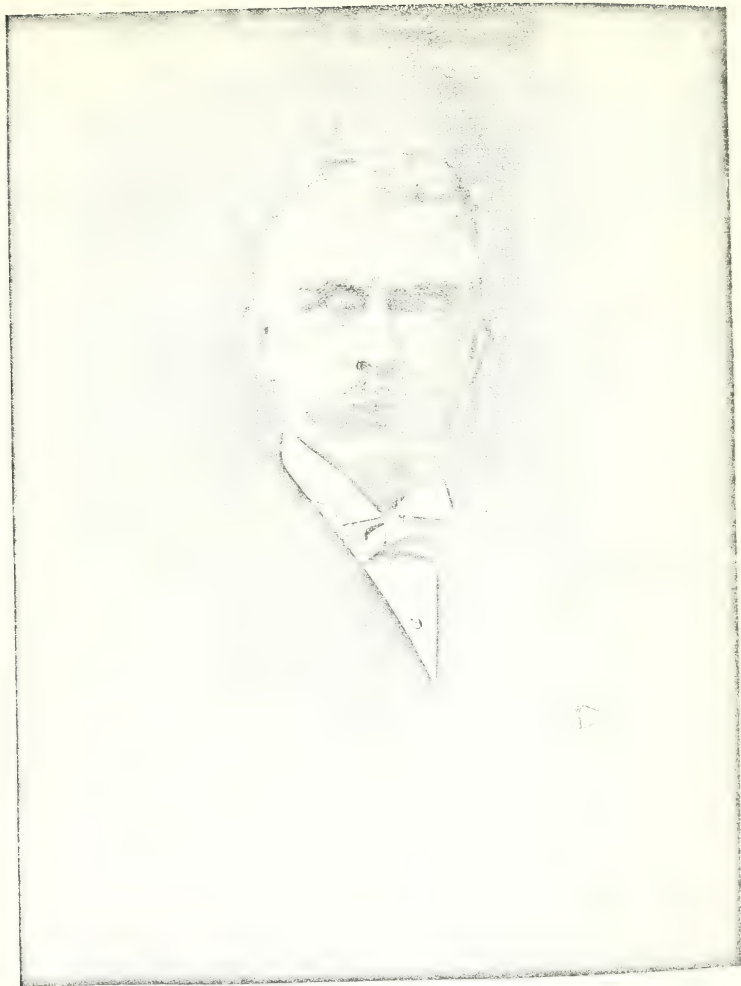
ALBERT BLAKE DICK.

One of the distinguishing features of Chicago is the location here of firms devoted to the exclusive manufacture of certain patented articles. In former days all the larger interests of the country were centered in the East, but this metropolis of the Middle West has proven itself the logical center of distribution, and consequently many of the level-headed business men of the country are establishing their plants in close proximity to the unsurpassed transportation facilities both by the lakes or over the many suburban railroad systems which converge here. A firm that for many years has been firmly founded and has a clear field is that of the A. B. Dick Company, manufacturers of Thomas A. Edison's mimeographs and supplies. Of this concern the leading factor is its executive head, Albert Blake Dick, whose life is given in brief review in this article.

Albert Blake Dick was born in Bureau County, Ill., April 16, 1856, a son of Adam and Rebecca (Wible) Dick, who removed to Galesburg, Ill., in 1863, when he was a child. There he received his educational training, but his real experiences came after he started out in life for himself as he necessarily early learned to be self-reliant. In 1872 he entered as an employee the firm of George W. Brown and Company, manufacturers of agricultural implements, at Galesburg, and remained with that concern until 1879, when he became associated, in the same

line of business, conducted by Deere & Mansur Company, of Moline, Ill., remaining for four years, and during the latter part of this period also was a partner in the Moline Lumber Company. In 1883 he established his present company as a lumber concern, under the caption of A. B. Dick and Company, with headquarters at Chicago. This name continued until he incorporated the business in April, 1884, as the A. B. Dick Company, of which he was made president, and is also its treasurer, and a member of the board of directors. When the lumber interest was sold in 1887, the attention of the corporation was turned towards the production of Mr. Edison's patents, and it is now the exclusive manufacturer of both the mimeographs and supplies. In addition to his connection with the company that bears his name, Mr. Dick is a director of the Buda Company, and the National City Bank. He is a trustee of Lake Forest University, and was treasurer of that institution for eight years.

On January 25, 1881, Mr. Dick was married at Galesburg, Ill., to Miss Alice S. Mathews of that city, who died May 28, 1885. They had one daughter, Mabel E. In June, 1902, Mr. Dick was married at Geneva, Switzerland, to Miss Mary Henrietta Mathews, of Galesburg, Ill., and they have had four children: Albert Blake, Jr., Charles Mathews, Edison, and Sheldon.



J. A. L. Quicks

For more than thirty years Mr. Dick has been associated with the commercial interests of Chicago, and has always maintained the high standard he raised at the beginning of his career, that of never profiting by any dishonesty, and of giving to every man his full due. He is a member of the Chicago, University, City and Owensia clubs. A man of broad ideas, he endeavors to carry them out not only

in his business life, but as pertaining to his civic duties, and no man is more willing to extend a helping hand to those less fortunate than he. Surrounded by the elevating influences of a happy home, supported by the tried friendship of a number of his associates, Mr. Dick's life is a full one, and his genial influence is felt wherever he is known.

WALTER ALLEN DANIELS.

In some men the business sense is remarkably developed, and through it they reach an eminence not attained by those who try to control affairs for which they have no aptitude. It is now generally recognized that no one reaches unusual success who works against his natural inclinations, and when competition is so strenuous, men need every assistance that developed talent can give in order to take profitable advantage of offered opportunities and to be able to develop legitimate business chances. Especially is this true in Chicago, where, although the field of operation is broad, the rivalry is intense, and the man who distances others must be on a constant strain to win the race of life. Such a man was the late Walter A. Daniels, whose activities along several channels made his name a well known one in Chicago business circles.

Walter A. Daniels was born at Milford, Mass., June 28, 1852, a son of Newell and Isabelle O. (Stone) Daniels, the latter of whom was in the direct line of descent from John Alden, familiarized by Longfellow's poem, "The Courtship of Miles Standish." Until he was thirteen years old, Mr. Daniels attended school in his native place, but at that age was brought west by his parents, to Milwaukee, Wis., and at sixteen years of age, he came to Chicago to become a student in the Chicago Art School. Being a resident of Chicago at the time of the great fire of 1871, he was unfortunately a victim and lost all he possessed. Realizing that this city would not recover from the calamity for some time, he decided to seek another field and he went to St. Louis, Mo., thence to San Francisco, Cal., but soon returned to Chicago, and from then until his death, he made this city his continuous home.

Mr. Daniels was associated with Samuel L. Crump Company, starting with the Lakeside Press, of Chicago, when it was located at Jackson and Clark streets. Following this, he was

one of the organizers of the Hinds Ketcham Company, of New York City, high class color printers, and represented his firm at Chicago as resident manager, while at the same time he acted for the Milwaukee Lithographing Company, of Milwaukee, Wis. His association with these firms resulted in his being chosen as resident manager and a member of the board of directors of the United States Printing Company, and in 1906, he was made general sales manager for this same company, the position being created for him as a recompense for his faithful service to the concern he had so ably represented. After two years, however, he retired from the printing business, which he had followed for forty-one consecutive years. His energy and love of action, however, forbade his remaining idle, and soon he organized a great enterprise in the moving picture film industry, known as the National Waterproof Film Company, of which he was president and general manager. He had successfully launched this company and placed it upon a firm foundation, and then retired from its management, feeling content with his achievements. He was a man of unusual abilities, and perhaps one of his dominant characteristics all through his business life was his faculty of attaching his employes to him and thereby securing from them a willing, faithful and efficient service. He kept in close personal touch with them, and each man employed by him felt that in Mr. Daniels he had a firm, cordial friend. He did more than this, for when he met a young man whom he recognized deserving, he felt it his pleasure as well as a duty to render him assistance, and many who today occupy responsible positions or are at the head of business concerns, owe their advance in life to the kindly sympathy and generous practical aid of Mr. Daniels.

On February 18, 1878, Mr. Daniels was married to Miss Jean E. Shane, who was born and reared at Pittsburgh, Pa., and came of a

prominent Pennsylvania family of English descent. Mr. Daniels took great pleasure in his home and was at his best within his family circle. His interest centered there, and he was so content to spend his leisure moments in his home, that he took but little part in club or political life. From boyhood he evinced his love of art and science, and carried out many of his ideas in his business. Cordial, sympathetic and broad in his views, Mr. Daniels was a man who made and retained many friends, and his competitors recognized his sterling worth and gave him credit for the unflinching integrity that would not permit him to stoop to any mean action or countenance anything that was unworthy. His death occasioned deep regret among his business and social acquaintances. The funeral service was held at his late residence No. 4022 Sheridan Road, January 10, 1915. The body was cremated at Graceland Cemetery and interred at Milwaukee.

A contemporary review of him written at the time of his death reads in part as follows, and is a fitting close to this mention of his life:

"To those of us who have known Mr. Daniels intimately and who have been concerned with the condition of his health for the past several weeks, this knowledge is not surprising, but to the vast number of his friends and acquaintances in the film world, the news of his rather sudden death will come as a shock. It was truly a great privilege to know W. A. Daniels. His dominant passions were his home and his friends. His love of both was ever apparent. From early boyhood he engaged in business on his own account and prospered because of his abundant faith in mankind. He loved men. By the strict application of modern business rules, he amassed a considerable fortune and remained active in business for the pure love of the game, until about Thanksgiving of last year."

WILLIAM LOWRY COPELAND.

There is no city in the world whose physicians stand higher than Chicago. These professional men have matured their natural ability, broadened their experiences and increased their knowledge until they stand at the apex of the men whose lives are spent in alleviating the ills of mankind. One of these men of widespread reputation is Dr. William Lowry Copeland, who for thirty-five years has made Chicago his center of operations in his field of endeavor, and contributed largely towards the city's pre-eminence. Dr. Copeland was born at St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada, January 7, 1851, a son of William Lowry and Dency Prudence (Moore) Copeland. His literary training was received in the public schools of his native city, while he prepared for medical college under Drs. Cross and Downey, leading physicians and surgeons of St. Catharines, this discipline proving most valuable to him during those formative years. Later, as soon as ready, he matriculated in McGill College at Montreal, and was graduated from that institution of learning, in 1872, with his degrees of M. D., C. S. In addition he passed examination in Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons the same year, and then spent a year in the London hospitals, where he obtained the degree of M. R. C. S., England. He afterwards served for several months as house surgeon in Reading (Berkshire) Hospital, and visited other hos-

pitals in Great Britain and Ireland before returning to his home at St. Catharines. Thus through close application, he obtained a comprehensive knowledge both in surgery and materia medica. Soon after returning home, he began a private practice at his birthplace, and was for five years physician and surgeon to the St. Catharines General and Marine Hospital. In 1879, he came to Chicago, and since then has given this city the benefit of his skill and knowledge. When the College of Physicians and Surgeons was established at Chicago, he became a member of the dispensary staff and served in this capacity for five years. Dr. Copeland was further honored, in 1884, with the appointment of professor of anatomy in the College of Dental Surgery, and in 1892, was appointed one of the attending physicians to the Cook County Hospital. In 1906, he was made professor of anatomy in the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery. Dr. Copeland has displayed a capability along educational lines equal to his skill in the operating room, and he is ranked among the successful surgeons of the country. Professionally he is a member of the American Medical Association, the Chicago Medical Society, and the Therapeutic Club. In politics he is a Democrat. The Presbyterian church holds his membership and profits from his generous contributions. The Royal League and North

American Union furnish him with fraternal relations.

In 1875, Dr. Copeland was married at St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada, to Miss Mary St. John, a daughter of Samuel L. and Martha (Seaman) St. John of St. Catharines, and they have had two daughters, namely: Maud, who married C. A. Heninger; and Belle, who is unmarried and resides with her parents. In his

general practice Dr. Copeland maintains his office at No. 25 E. Washington street, where he has an extensive and lucrative patronage. His home is at No. 3148 Warren avenue. Dr. Copeland has long been characterized as a man of high ideals whose research work equals his exertion with regard to his practice. He is broad-minded and charitable and one of the most highly respected members of his profession.

GEORGE C. AMERSON.

When ambition has been satisfied and each separate aim fulfilled, there is no further incentive to effort, and progression ceases. The possibilities of successful accomplishment, however, urge forward those who stand highest in public esteem and have proven their right to be ranked among desirable citizens. Such men have unvaryingly given to their work close application and demonstrated their possession of the characteristics of honor, integrity and determination. Such a man is Dr. George C. Amerson, who for a number of years has figured among the eminent men of his profession. He is a worthy member of the Chicago medical fraternity and is recognized as an able physician and surgeon. He was born at Chicago, November 8, 1877, a son of William and Matilda H. (Schaubel) Amerson, the father a native of England, born in London, September 21, 1841, and the mother a native of Pennsylvania. They were among the pioneers of Austin, Illinois, as they settled there when it was a mere village. There the father developed into a successful business man and public official, serving very acceptably for a number of years as a member of the school board and also as police magistrate. Although now living retired, he keeps in close touch with civic matters, and can always be depended upon to support those measures that will advance the general welfare of his community. Mrs. Amerson died September 21, 1906, when sixty-one years old. She and her husband were the parents of nine children, namely: John, Matilda, William H., Edmund J., Mary Ida, Harvey S., George C., Della G., and Lucy H., of whom the first two are now deceased.

Dr. Amerson attended the public schools of Austin, and was graduated from its high school in the class of 1898. Following this he entered the Homeopathic College of Chicago, and was graduated therefrom in 1902. Dr.

Amerson then received an appointment as interne in the Cook County Hospital, and for eighteen months gave to his duties a faithful service, and gained a broad, varied and practical experience. Still later, he took a post graduate course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the medical department of the University of Illinois, and was graduated from the latter in 1904. He then began a general practice, thus continuing for three years on West Madison street, but since 1907 has limited his practice to surgical work, for which he is eminently fitted. In 1911 the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Valparaiso University. His work and the skill he displayed in his operations resulted in his appointment as attending surgeon of the Cook County Hospital and he held that office for seven years, his term expiring in January, 1913. He was also attending surgeon at the Frances E. Willard Hospital until October 1, 1913, when he resigned to accept the position of staff surgeon to the West Side Hospital of Chicago. He has been attending surgeon to Garfield Park Hospital from 1904 to date. Dr. Amerson began teaching in the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery in 1906, and is now professor of surgery in that institution. He has displayed a capability along educational lines equal to the skill which he manifests in the operating room, and is rapidly forging his way to the front among the older surgeons of the city. Dr. Amerson was made assistant surgeon, with the rank of captain of the Illinois National Guard, and was assigned to the First Infantry. He belongs to the Chicago Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society, the Tri-State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and the National Association of Military Surgeons. On January 1, 1912, he was elected Grand Presiding Senior of the Phi Chi Medical Fraternity, the largest medical fraternity in the world, of

which he has been an active member for five years. He is also a member of the Hamilton Club of Chicago.

On October 3, 1906, Dr. Amerson was united in marriage with Miss Isabel L. Coyle, a daughter of Charles Coyle of Chicago, and they have a son, William Palmer, born October 6, 1907. Dr. Amerson holds membership with Austin Lodge No. 250, A. F. & A. M.; with the Tribe of Ben Hur, and is also a member of the Royal League. He is a Republican in political

faith, and the Methodist Church is his religious home. His recreation sports are fishing, hunting, baseball, and similar outdoor entertainments, while he travels considerably. Holding to high ideals in his profession, Dr. Amerson devotes himself to his conception of duty, and keeping himself fully abreast of current events, both in his profession and outside matters, is able to enlarge his field of accomplishment, and exert a further influence for moral uplift and the betterment of existing conditions.

JOHN B. LENNON.

John B. Lennon, who is a member of The National Commission on Industrial Relations, was born in Wisconsin, October 12, 1849. He is a very active and prominent labor leader. For twenty-four years he was secretary of the Journeymen Tailors' National Union and resided for some years at Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1890 the headquarters were removed to Bloomington, Ill. During his long official connection in this body he rose rapidly in the estimation, not only of the union labor interests, but also of the best representatives of men of all political parties. He has now, for twenty-six years, been treasurer of the National Federation of Labor, one of

the strongest and most conservative of labor organizations. He has been exceedingly fortunate in retaining the confidence of the union labor organizations, and by his cautious, conservative and wise advice has obtained a remarkably high degree of general public confidence. This confidence was illustrated most emphatically by President Taft, in 1912, who appointed Mr. Lennon to his present position, and this confidence was, if possible, still further emphasized by President Wilson, who, in 1913, reappointed Mr. Lennon upon this commission, where he has continued to merit general confidence.

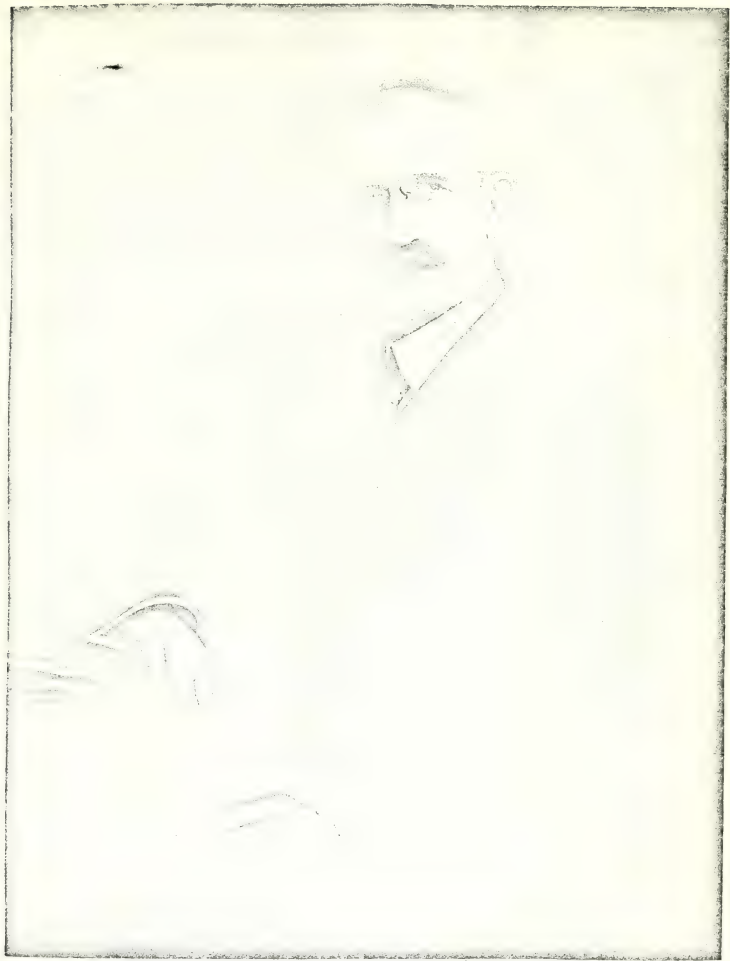
EDWIN SMITH CONDIT.

Some men are born optimistic, with a love of their fellows in their hearts, and are workers who labor for the delight of accomplishment. Such men learn the lessons of life direct from the sources of contemporary knowledge. Mature years have no terrors for them because with them come added experience and multiplied ability to meet and conquer obstacles. The essentials which help to form real history are not always those which are emblazoned upon the pages of printed matter, but the everyday events, each one of which bears its part in the progress of the world. If it be truly said that all men are born equal, and commence their lives with the same opportunities, then indeed must credit be given those who forge so far ahead of others with whom, in the beginning, they were equal. One of the men who in his life exemplified the philosophy indicated above, and whose death left a community sorrowing, and large business interests suffering, was the late Edwin Smith Condit of Chicago.

Edwin Smith Condit was born at Centralia, Ill., August 2, 1858, a son of Edwin Smith and

Harriet Newton (Mitchell) Condit, the former born at Northville, N. Y., October 13, 1818, and the latter at Parsippany, N. J. Edwin Smith Condit, Sr., was a lumber merchant and banker at the place of his birth, but soon after his marriage moved with his wife to East St. Louis, Ill., and six years later to Centralia, the same state. He became the owner of the Condit Lumber Company, and president of the First National Bank of Centralia, which latter institution later became the Old National Bank, and he was interested in other affairs of Centralia where his death occurred in 1901.

Growing up at Centralia, Edwin Smith Condit, the younger, attended its excellent schools and later the Illinois University at Champaign, Ill., where he took a general course. Returning to Centralia, he went into the lumber business with his father, and also handled real estate extensively. Still later he was with the Old National Bank for many years, when he organized the Merchants State Bank of Centralia, and in 1901, assumed the duties pertaining to its cashier. In 1906, Mr. Condit came



E. J. Harditt

to Chicago to become manager of the Southern Plantation Development Company, and was one of the first men to force the development of property values at Gary, Ind. In this work he found congenial activity and handled large realty interests until his death, December 17, 1911.

On March 16, 1881, Mr. Condit was united in marriage with Miss Rena Price Pullen of Centralia, a daughter of Burden and Lucile (O'Broussier) (Gex) Pullen, natives of New Jersey and Kentucky, respectively. Mr. Pullen was born June 8, 1833, in Mercer County, N. J., but was taken to Middleton, O., in 1839, by his father, who was a fruit farmer. From that place, Mr. Pullen came to Centralia in 1856, making that city his home until his demise. Having been trained in raising fruit, Mr. Pullen established himself as a fruit grower after coming to Centralia, and specialized in growing strawberries and peaches. On December 10, 1857, he married Lucile O. Gex, who came of French descent, and they had nine children, namely: Lucien C., Mrs. Rena Condit, Mrs. Maud Abbott, Blanche, Mrs. May Marshall, Fred, Rome B., Burd G. and Mrs. Lillie Beel, the last named, Blanche and Mrs. Abbott being deceased. Mrs. Pullen died at Centralia, in 1891, and on September 13, 1893, Mr. Pullen married Mrs. Anna E. Russell of Clinton County, Ill., who survived him. Mr. Pullen was a charter member of the First Baptist Church of Centralia, and was a man of deep religious convictions. First a Whig, Mr. Pullen later became a Republican, and finally a Democrat, and served as vice-president of the State Board of Agriculture. He was one of the Commissioners appointed by Governor Altgeld to take

charge of the Illinois exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, and was chairman of the Committee on Horticulture and Floriculture. For twenty years he served on the State Board of Agriculture, retiring at the expiration of that period. He was also a trustee of the University of Illinois, and was named as chairman of the Committee on Grounds. In a business way he was connected as president with the Centralia Ice and Cold Storage Co., and assisted in the organization of the Merchants State Bank, which he also served as president. The death of this representative citizen and high minded Christian man occurred July 28, 1913.

Mr. Condit was a Republican, as was his father, who served Centralia as police magistrate from 1859 to 1886, or a period of twenty-eight years, and he was also alderman, city collector, supervisor, and held other offices, as his judgment was valued and his services appreciated. His son, whose name heads this review, did not aspire towards a public life. Both were very consistent in their support of the Presbyterian church, to which they belonged. The father was a Mason of thirty-four years' standing at the time of his death. The son was a member of the Chicago Athletic, South Shore and Colonial clubs of Chicago. In fraternal circles he was a Knight of Pythias and Elk. A man of parts, he developed his natural capabilities, and assisted others in doing likewise. Mr. and Mrs. Condit became the parents of the following children: Julius Strawn, who is engaged in a real estate business at Gillespie, Ill.; G. Pullen, who is also in a real estate business, at Gary, Ind.; and Cecil O., who is at home.

KARL SCHURZ VROOMAN.

Karl Schurz Vrooman was born at Macon, Mo., October 25, 1872; was graduated at Harvard University and also at Oxford University, England. He has large landed interests in McLean County and his permanent home is in Bloomington, Ill. He has made a special study of social and governmental problems, and has given to the public, through some of our first class literary magazines and other publications, in the most charming and convincing manner, clearly illustrated ideais of advanced and ad-

vancing thought and culture. Besides a number of other publications, he is author of "Taming of the Trusts," and of able papers upon the country's most important railroad problems. He appears likely to have a brilliant future. At present (1915) he is doing good work as first Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. His speeches and writings are attracting increasing attention all over the United States.

JAMES AUDUBON BURHANS.

It is sometimes found that efforts die away and enterprise becomes engulfed in inertia when the individual gains his desired goal, while, on the other hand, the chances for successful attainment continually encourage the exercise of perseverance and energy. In almost every case, those who have reached the highest positions in public confidence and esteem, and who are accounted among the most influential in business and professional lines are those whose lives have been devoted, without cessation, to deep study and close application. It is probable that the law has been the main highway by which more men of merit have advanced to prominence and position in the United States than any other road, and it is not unusual to find among the leading citizens of a community a legal practitioner. To respond to the call of the law, to devote every energy in this direction, to broaden and deepen every possible highway of knowledge and to finally enter upon this chosen career and find its rewards worth while—such has been the happy experience of James Audubon Burhans, one of the leading legists practicing before the Chicago bar. Mr. Burhans has gained honor and position in his profession through the application of honesty, energy, perseverance, conscientiousness and self-reliance, and has kept abreast of his calling in its constant advancement; but it is not alone as a lawyer that he is known to the people of his adopted city, for he has also attained distinction as a financier, has contributed largely to literature, has numerous club connections, and, greater than all, perhaps, has given freely of his time, his money and his energies, in promoting religious and charitable movements.

James A. Burhans was born on a farm in Laporte County, Ind., October 28, 1852, a son of Peter and Martha Hunt (Andrews) Burhans, the former a son of William and Jane (DePew) Burhans, formerly of Ulster County, N. Y., and the latter a daughter of James H. and Sarah (Whitehead) Andrews, of English ancestry. Both families were prominent in the colonial epoch of this country. A very complete and extensive genealogy of the Burhans family was published about the year 1880, tracing the descent of nearly all of the name in this country back to the progenitor, one Jacob Burhans, who came from Holland in 1600. William Burhans was a farmer by occupation, and was one of the

prominent and influential men of the day and locality in which he lived.

The youthful days of James A. Burhans were spent upon a farm in Lake County, Ind., to which his parents had moved when he was a child; and here he grew to maturity, well nourished by the plain but hardy fare and strengthened by the laborious duties attached to farm life. He secured his early literary training in the public schools, and this was later supplemented by a course in the business college at Valparaiso, Ind., and by four years of study in De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind., from which he was graduated in 1875, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He at once entered upon a careful preparation for the practice of law as a student in the Northwestern University law school, Chicago, which, in 1877, conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Subsequently he received from De Pauw University the honorary degree of Master of Arts. Long previous to the completion of his college course, he had entered upon the profession of teaching, obtaining his first school when eighteen years of age. In following that profession, he largely secured the funds necessary for the acquirement of his own education, yet other labors during his college days and the summer vacations also helped to supply the funds. While pursuing his law course, he worked and slept in a Chicago law office. The elemental strength of his character was thus shown in his determination to secure advancement and the means employed thereto. Immediately following his graduation, Mr. Burhans opened a law office in Chicago, where he has since been engaged in practice. He has made substantial progress as a member of the bar, specializing in the department of law relating to real estate and municipal bonds, and in his field of practice he has largely been regarded as an authority and has secured an extensive clientele. His contributions to legal literature include "The Law of Municipal Bonds, and a Digest of the Statutory Laws Governing the Investment of Corporate and Trust Funds," published in 1889. This work was accepted and used as an authoritative handbook by many state departments, especially in the eastern and New England states, in their examinations in passing on the investments of savings banks, trust companies, insurance companies, etc. He has for many years been one of the recognized authorities on municipal bond laws, his practice

In that line and examinations as attorney for leading bond brokers and bankers in Chicago and other cities covering municipal bond issues from almost every state in the Union, including many large issues, extending into the millions. In addition to his activity in connection with his profession, Mr. Burhans is also interested in the real-estate and mortgage loan business, originally as a member of the firm of Andrews & Burhans, later Andrews, Burhans & Cooper, and afterward Cooper & Burhans.

On October 7, 1879, at Valparaiso, Ind., Mr. Burhans was married to Miss Jessie Pierpont Smith, of that city. They have no children of their own, but a son of a deceased brother was adopted and educated by them, Dr. Percy A. Burhans, now a practicing dentist at Tulsa, Okla., who in 1905 married Daisy McDonald of Chicago. They also provided a home and assisted in the support of a number of other orphan relatives. Throughout their entire lives they have been guided by a spirit of helpfulness that has found tangible expression in many good deeds.

The legal and financial concerns, the educational, political, charitable and religious interests, which constitute the chief features in the life of every city, have all prospered by the support and co-operation of James Audubon Burhans. While he has won distinction in the law and made valuable contributions to legal literature, his life has never been self-centered, but has reached out to the broader interests which affect men in sociological and economic relations and at all times has cast the weight of his influence and aid on the side of progress in those connections. He has been particularly well known through his efforts in support of Sunday school work and of the many organized charities which take cognizance of the needs of the individual and the community. Like all men to whom life means more than the attainment of material wealth, Mr. Burhans has kept informed on the political questions related to the welfare and progress of his country, and in national politics is a Republican, while at local elections, where no issue is involved, he casts an independent vote. While in college, he became a member of the Beta Theta Pi, and while attending law school was elected to the membership of the Phi Delta Phi. His membership relations also extend to the Union League Club of Chicago, the Chicago Bar Association, and the Methodist church, and in religious and charitable work and

enterprises he has always taken an active part. For nine years Mr. Burhans was superintendent of one of the largest Sunday schools of Chicago, that of the Oakland Methodist Church, and no religious activity has been dearer to his heart than the Sunday school work. For five years he was associate superintendent of the Chicago Waifs' Mission, then meeting in the Armory on the lake front, and later was associate superintendent of the Evanston First and Epworth Methodist Sunday schools. For twenty years he served on the executive committee of the Cook County Sunday School Association and at different times was its treasurer and president. In 1889 he was one of the American secretaries of the first World's Sunday School Convention, in London, England, and he and Mrs. Burhans were members of the fourth convention, held in Jerusalem in 1904, and of the seventh, held in Zurich, Switzerland, in 1913. Mrs. Burhans is well known in social circles of Chicago. At the time of her marriage she was a primary teacher in the public schools, and she has always been prominent and successful as a primary Sunday school teacher and worker. She acted as superintendent of the primary department in the Oakland Methodist Church of Chicago, for twelve years, from 1885 until 1897, and for a number of years thereafter occupied the same position in connection with the Evanston First Methodist Church. She was county primary Sunday school secretary for Cook County for several years and state primary secretary of Illinois for two years. In 1904 she was appointed as the special representative of the Illinois State Sunday school convention at Jerusalem, but unfortunately on this trip to the Orient she sustained an injury on a Palestine steamer landing which resulted later in making her an invalid for a number of years, compelling her to give up most of her active work. Aside from his labors in behalf of the Sunday school, Mr. Burhans has been identified with many organized movements of the church and independent charities. He has been president or endowment fund treasurer of the Methodist Episcopal Old Peoples' Home from its organization; was president of the Epworth Children's Home, and has long served either as president or vice-president and endowment fund treasurer of the Methodist Deaconess Orphanage at Lake Bluff. He is likewise president of the Amanda Smith Industrial Home for Colored Children; president of the Agard Deaconess Rest Home at Lake Bluff; and vice-president

and treasurer of the Chicago Deaconess Home, and vice-president of the Des Plaines Camp Ground Association and the Chicago Boys' Club. He is serving as a trustee of the Wesley Hospital, and for several years was president and chairman of the executive board in charge of its operation. He has also been a member of the boards and an active supporter of the City Missionary Society, the Chicago Training School, the Pacific Garden Mission, the Chicago Tract Society, and a number of similar organizations. In fact, wherever he has seen the opportunity to extend a helping

hand to a fellow traveler on life's journey, he has done so. The analytical mind of the lawyer has pointed out to him the most effective ways of aiding others, and his sound judgment has been a valuable factor in the control of organized charities and movements for moral progress. Mr. Burhan's life has been full of lessons—lessons of purity, of patience, gentleness, industry and forbearance. These he inculcates daily, not alone by the easy words of counsel, but by the calm and steady light of an example which has illumined each act and word, and which has cast its influence upon all around.

WILLIAM O. DAVIS.

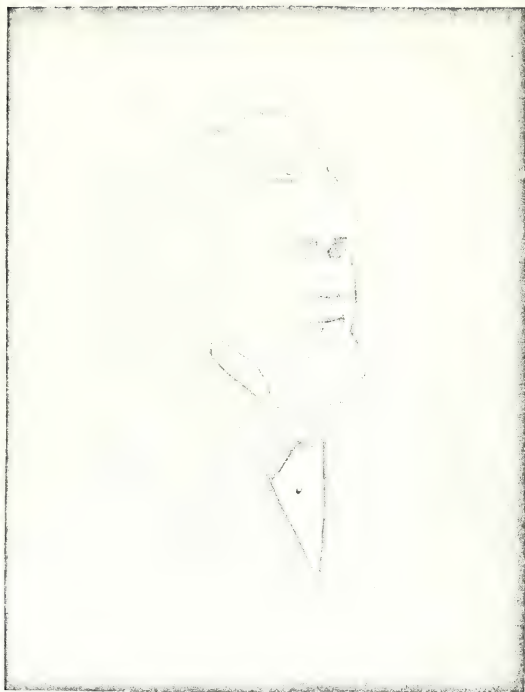
William O. Davis was born of Quaker parentage, in Lancaster County, Pa. In 1857 he taught the first school in the district now occupied by the town of Normal, and here he married Eliza, oldest daughter of Jesse W. Fell. For the benefit of his health he joined a Pike's Peak expedition at the time of the Colorado gold excitement in 1859. In 1868 he purchased an interest in the Bloomington Daily Pantagraph, becoming sole owner February 21, 1871. He was remarkably industrious and painstaking and applied himself to all parts of a newspaper business, including the editorial work, and astonished the newspaper publishers of the state by his masterly understanding of all the numerous and necessary

details of the printing business. He saw the circulation of the paper increase to 15,000 copies. The Pantagraph Printing and Publishing Company was, in 1889, an outgrowth of his management, and it has become one of the largest, if not the very largest printing establishment in the United States located in as small a place as Bloomington. His strongest points were his wonderful power of attracting to his employ young men of ability, and of training them to habits of industry and honesty, and inspiring them with zeal for work in behalf of the public and thereby with love for their genial and kindly employer.

JAMES MONROE WALKER.

It is not a new statement to make, in the words of the great essayist, Macaulay, that "the history of a country is best told in a record of the lives of its people," nevertheless, it is so true that it will bear repetition. The history of the State of Illinois would read very differently to posterity were the records of the achievements of its notable men eliminated, and it is but just that they should be recalled and put into enduring type. In the great representative city of Chicago have lived men of mark, who, in various avenues of usefulness, have won honors, prizes and emoluments that entitle them to respectful and admiring remembrance. Among these stands James Monroe Walker, who for thirty years was before the public and was recognized as one of the ablest lawyers of his day. James Monroe Walker was born in the village of Claremont, Sullivan County, N. H., February 14, 1820, a son of Solomon and Charity (Stevens) Walker, and one in

their family of thirteen children. The New Hampshire hills offered but few opportunities to a farmer with a large family for which he had to provide, so in 1835, Solomon Walker moved his, by slow stages, to what was then the far west, settling on land about twenty miles from Detroit, Mich. In the hope of being able to enter a profession, the then fifteen year old lad, James Monroe Walker, worked hard, but it was not until he was twenty-two years old that he felt at liberty to resume his studies, having in the meanwhile earned the money to enable him to do so, and he then entered Oberlin College, at Oberlin, Ohio, subsequently becoming a student at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. From the latter institution, which he had entered as a sophomore, he was graduated in 1849, devoting the last year of his course to the study of law, there being at that time no special department of law, such as now forms so important a branch of this great



John Waller

institution of learning. Following his graduation, Mr. Walker entered the office of his friend, Judge Robert S. Wilson, and one year later was admitted to the bar. At that time he became junior member of the firm of Sedgwick & Walker, attorneys of Ann Arbor. He advanced rapidly, and two years later was chosen prosecuting attorney of Washtenaw County, Mich., an office he satisfactorily continued to fill until 1855. In that year he and his partner removed to Chicago, where they became attorneys for the Michigan Central Railroad, and at the same time began laying the foundations for a large private practice. They were soon afterwards appointed general solicitors for the road. In 1856, Mr. Walker began purchasing, for the Boston men who controlled the Michigan Central Railroad, the right of way for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and on its completion, he became its attorney, counsel and general solicitor. For a time he was acting president for the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad, and in 1870, he succeeded James F. Joy as president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Owing to impaired health, Mr. Walker resigned this latter office in 1875, but remained its legal adviser until his death. In the meantime he had negotiated for the absorption of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, and other important changes and acquisitions in the railroad property owned by the Boston syndicate. He also organized the Illinois Stock Yards, and the Kansas City Stock Yards, and was president of both, as well as of the Chicago & Wilmington Coal Company from the time of their inception until his death.

In the meantime, Mr. Walker severed his connection with Mr. Sedgwick, and became the senior member of the firm of Walker & Dexter, and later of Walker, Van Arman & Dexter, and still later of Walker, Dexter & Smith. Corporation law, however, interested Mr. Walker to the greatest extent, and as he had specialized on it, in 1866, he withdrew from the general field of law, and afterwards, as long as he remained in practice, devoted his energies to the numerous corporations of Illinois and other sections which claimed his expert services. He became a recognized authority on corporation law, a field not particularly attractive to the general practitioner, and one in which only a highly trained attorney could meet with success. His duties at length became so onerous that his health was impaired, and his death occurred January 22,

1881, at his beautiful home No. 1720 Prairie avenue, Chicago. He was a man of great intellectual strength, an omnivorous reader, and enjoyed the beautiful things of life, typified by music, literature and art, and surrounded himself and family with the luxuries that this side of his nature demanded.

James Monroe Walker was married December 5, 1855, to Miss Eliza A. Marsh, a daughter of John P. and Fanny (Ransom) Marsh, of Kalamazoo, Mich., and one daughter and two sons were born to them, namely: Mary Louise, Wirt Dexter, and James Ransom. The daughter, who is now deceased, was the wife of the well known Chicago architect, John Welborn Root. Wirt Dexter is also deceased. James Ransom married Miss Louise Meeker, a daughter of Arthur B. Meeker of Chicago, and they have three sons, namely: James M., Arthur Meeker, and Wirt Dexter. Mrs. Walker continues to occupy the family residence on Prairie avenue, and as always, is interested helpfully in social and charitable work.

The death of Mr. Walker called forth many expressions of high esteem. Quoting from those of the stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, the following is given: "That we recognize in Mr. Walker a man whose high character was a perpetual assurance that the interests confided to his charge would be administered with fidelity and honor; that among those who have added in their several ways in the growth of this company from a struggling and feeble corporation to its present magnitude, to Mr. Walker, perhaps as much as to any other, from his length of service, his high appreciation of the sacredness of delegated trusts, and his happy faculty in the management of affairs, belong the credit of such extended growth and usefulness of his powers, and when we might have hoped for him years of honored ease as a crown of his laborious life, yet recognizing that life is not measured alone by length of days, we feel that, in successes achieved and results accomplished, his work has been one of conspicuous fidelity and value, and that he has entered into his rest, leaving a record worthy of the most studious imitation."

The Chicago Commercial Club passed equally appreciative resolutions, and the Chicago Bar Association prepared a memorial setting forth his admirable qualities in every relation of life. His personal acquaintances included the leading men of his own city, and of other sections, and his friendship was sought because he was

genial, companionable and sincere. Burdened as he was in his youth with cares and responsibilities, through his ability and energy, he made these seeming disabilities stepping stones on his onward path, and ever felt pride in the fact that his success in life depended upon his own exertions. No better ending to the brief recital of his work and admirable characteristics, could be given than that quoted

from the words of one who knew him very thoroughly: "As a lawyer, Mr. Walker possessed unusual logical power. He was not an eloquent advocate, but a most clear, keen and accomplished reasoner, and was a valuable assistant to the bench in the administration of justice, the highest position the lawyer can aim to occupy."

FRANCIS B. BADT.

It is difficult for an outsider to appreciate the work accomplished by one of those men who are essentially an outcome of twentieth century progressiveness, the electrical engineers, for the public generally has no realization of the importance of the work of those who labor for the service of mankind in this special direction. No man can enter upon this important field of endeavor without a careful and complete preparation if he expects to succeed. His training must include a sound knowledge of mathematics, physics, chemistry, hydraulics, mechanical engineering and electricity, while he must have a practical knowledge of geology, surveying and architecture, and be fully acquainted with the nature and strength of the materials which he may be called upon to use. The history of Chicago's achievements along electrical lines shows that here have gathered the master minds of this important profession, and among them all none ranked higher in any respect than the late Francis B. Badt, who was acknowledged at the time of his death to be one of the leading electrical engineers of the United States.

Francis B. Badt, like many of the solid, successful men of this country, was of foreign birth, being a native of Prussia, where he was born in 1849. After being graduated from the royal gymnasium of his native country, he entered the army in 1868, being in the artillery branch. Two years later he was graduated from the military academy, and was made a commissioned officer that same year. During 1870-71, Mr. Badt distinguished himself in the Franco-Prussian war and was decorated by his emperor with the much prized order of the Iron Cross, to gain which a German soldier has often risked life and everything save honor. Following his active war experience, Mr. Badt attended the school for officers of artillery and engineers and the Imperial Technical High school, from which he was graduated in 1872, and was honored by the emperor by being commissioned as an officer

of Ordnance. He was later made a first lieutenant and served as such on the committee of Ordnance and Arms, being directly under the minister of war, and then served in the gunnery school for officers of artillery. After an honorable period of military service he resigned and came to the United States, arriving here in 1881, with a desire to put into practical service the training he had acquired.

Upon his arrival in New York City, Mr. Badt connected himself with the United States Electric Lighting Company as superintendent of construction, and remained with this concern until November, 1888, during which period he had traveled for his company in Europe to gain a first-hand knowledge of the electrical industry in various countries abroad. Leaving the United States Electric Lighting Company, Mr. Badt came to Chicago, and for nearly a year was with the Western Electric Company as superintendent, leaving this concern in October, 1889, to become district engineer in Chicago for the United Edison Manufacturing Company. Resigning this position in November, 1890, he became manager of the power and lighting department of the Thomas-Houston Company of Chicago. When this latter company consolidated with the Edison company under the name of the General Electric Company, Mr. Badt continued with the new corporation as manager until March, 1894, when he resigned to become general manager with the Siemens & Halske Electric Company of America. After he was made a director, secretary and treasurer of the company, he gave it a still further faithful service until September, 1897, when he resigned and organized the F. B. Badt Company house, which occupies an enviable position among those of a similar nature not only in Chicago, but the country as well. While he was associated with the Siemens & Halske Company, Mr. Badt had charge of many of the contracts of his company, and furnished a number of large generators for the C. T. Yerkes

street railway power stations in Chicago. His knowledge and practical application of it made him an expert and as years went on he was repeatedly called into cases to give authoritative testimony relative to questions involving electrical science. Mr. Badt was always studying electric street railway mechanism and invented a number of improvements on appliances in use, on which he took out patents. He was a valued contributor to the technical press and was the author of some very important books pertaining to his profession, among them being: "The Dynamo Tenders Handbook," "The Bell Hangers Handbook," "Incandescent Wiring Handbook," and "Electric Transmission Handbook." It is interesting to note that Mr. Badt as early as 1897, made a very exhaustive report for some private individuals in connection with a flying machine, invented by A. M. Herring, which, viewed in the light of today's knowledge of the future of airships, seems phenomenal. Although at that time the majority of people had no conception that flying machines could be made practicable, from this report it is easily seen that Mr. Badt foresaw what was to come to pass, and clearly indicated the lines along which advancement must be made.

On November 2, 1880, Mr. Badt was united in marriage with Elizabeth Agnes O'Donnell, and they had two daughters, Frances and Ernestine, who, with Mrs. Badt survive. Mr. and Mrs.

Badt celebrated their silver wedding anniversary on November 2, 1909, and a surprise party was organized by their friends. The family residence is one of the most beautiful in its locality, and for years has been the center of a charming social life. Here Mr. Badt passed away April 12, 1913, after a somewhat protracted illness. His loss was deeply felt not only in professional circles, but by the outside world as well. He belonged to the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Western Society of Engineers and the Electric Club of Chicago, as well as the Union League Club of Chicago and the Midlothian Country Club.

Electricity is an unseen force which through intelligent compliance with the laws that govern it, has been brought to a point where it is utilized as never before for the comfort and happiness of man, through the efforts of just such men as Mr. Badt. He was a person of marked liberality and public spirit. His principles were those of the sturdiest kind of honesty, and in various capacities he was most active in successfully guiding the affairs of large corporations, his complete and rapid comprehension of business propositions as they were presented to him seemed intuitive. His word had a value above parchment or legal formalities, and his place will be hard to fill, and his loss will be felt for years to come.

JULIA (GREENE) SCOTT.

Mrs. Julia (Greene) Scott, who has earned an enviable national reputation through her efforts towards advancing the interests of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was born in Danville, Ky., which is the location of Centre College, of which her father, Dr. Greene, was president. She is the widow of the late Matthew T. Scott, who was a wealthy land and mine owner, at Chenoa, McLean County, Ill., which town he laid out and platted about 1854. He gave the new town of Chenoa the Indian name of his native state, Kentucky, "Chenowa," but, in spite of his earnest efforts, the United States Postoffice Department has always insisted on dropping the "w" in the name. He purchased from the United States government and from others, several thousand acres of fine prairie land, and his widow is the

owner of over 10,000 acres in Illinois and Iowa, which is now being farmed as far as possible, in accordance with the most modern plans for agricultural development. Mrs. Scott, whose home has been in Bloomington for over twenty-five years, is an educated lady of fine presence and high character, and has always taken a leading part along patriotic, educational and social lines. She was vice president general of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for two years and was its national president for two terms, from 1909 to 1913. Her management of the financial and other difficult matters in this important organization was remarkably successful. The society's headquarters are in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, in the new and elegant building known as "Continental Hall."

NORMAN C. THOMPSON.

N. C. Thompson was, when in his prime, a notable personality in Rockford, honored and influential. He was a man of literary culture and had gathered in his home the largest private library in Rockford. He was active in the general life of the city and it is remembered that he became enough interested in politics in 1880 to accept the presidency of the Garfield and Arthur Campaign Club. In connection with manufacturing Mr. Thompson was engaged many years in banking. The N. C. Thompson Bank was on East State street and by odd coincidence of place was in the same building where now the Manufacturers' National Bank is located, of which Norman F. Thompson, his son, is president. Mr. Thompson was born at Knoxville, Ga., May 25, 1828, a son of Norman B. and Sareph (Ruggles) Thompson, natives of Poultney, Vt., and Barre, Mass. The father was a man widely read, and possessed of attributes which placed him above his associates. His grandfather was county judge at Poultney, Vermont.

Amid intellectual surroundings Norman C. Thompson grew up, attending the academies of his native place until prepared to enter the Troy Academy. Later he entered Yale College as a member of the class of 1849, from which he was recalled home on account of the terrible loss sustained by his father in a fire which destroyed his mercantile business at Americus, Ga. Following this the family moved to Perry, Ga., where they remained several years. After the death of his eldest son and the illness of his remaining child, N. C. Thompson left the South to make a home in the North at Rockford, Ill., where they arrived in 1857 and where Mrs. Thompson's father and brothers were settled. After having established his wife and son there he returned to Perry where he closed out his business, coming back to Rockford. He and his father, Norman B., entered into a banking business under the title of Thompson & Co., private bankers, which continued until 1885. In the meanwhile the father and son began manufacturing agricultural implements and were in business until 1887, doing business as N. C. Thompson Manufacturing Co. During his career as a manufacturer he manufactured the M. L. Gorham Self Binder. He left many institutions behind him which his liberality in earlier days placed upon a sound foundation. Both he and his wife were very active members

of the First Presbyterian Church, teaching in the Sunday school, in which he was superintendent for twenty-five years. They also sang in the choir and otherwise exerted themselves for the good of the cause. Mr. Thompson donated liberally to the support of this church. He was always interested in and frequently suggested improvements in the city and was a man of such high standing that his ideas had weight. A Republican, he gave his party loyal and effective support and was active in both local and national affairs. At one time he was treasurer of Rockford and was a member of the city council for a number of years. He was instrumental in organizing and carrying on successfully the public library and no one ever called upon him for help in vain as long as he was able to meet the demands made upon his sympathy and generosity. Through all of his later years Mr. Thompson was hampered by the result of an accident in 1864 when he was thrown from a buggy and so seriously hurt that in addition to being confined to his bed for a long period he bore with him until death marks of his accident.

On September 24, 1853, Mr. Thompson was united in marriage with Laurentia J. Blackmer, born at Barnard, Vt., August 30, 1832, a daughter of Hiram and Phoebe (Townsend) Blackmer, both natives of Vermont, who moved to St. Charles, Ill., in 1855, and to Rockford in 1857. Mr. Blackmer was a grain commission merchant for many years. Mrs. Thompson was educated at Thetford Academy and in New York City at a private seminary conducted by her uncle, Rev. Joel Blackmer, whose name was brought before the people of New York in the early fifties when he ran on a temperance ticket for mayor. Mrs. Thompson went south after completing her studies to act as teacher and governess and there she met Mr. Thompson. They had eight children: Charles Ernest, who died at the age of two years; Norman Frederick, who is president of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Rockford, and is mentioned elsewhere in this work; George Warren, who died in 1904, aged forty-five years; Arthur Edward, who resides at Chicago; Florence, who died in 1888, aged twenty-three years; Norma Cornelia, who is at home with her mother; Anos Lawrence, who is at Terre Haute, Ind.; and Mary Leonora, who died at the age of six years. Mrs. Thompson is now in her eighty-third year and is in excellent



A C Thompson

health, possessing her faculties in a remarkable degree, reading without glasses and taking a deep interest in all that goes on about her. She is as proud of the family into which she married as of her own and is well-informed relative to it, stating that the first of the Thompson family to arrive in the American Colonies came here in 1637, since which time its members have spread from New England, where the first set-

tlement was made, to all parts of the country and wherever found they have always been men and women of ability, integrity and prominence. Mr. Thompson died July 4, 1898, as he had lived, a loyal, honorable and Christian gentleman, and he is remembered with sincere appreciation by those with whom he was associated for so many useful, generous years in the city of Rockford.

NORMAN FREDERICK THOMPSON.

True appreciation comes to those who have nobly striven to win approval honorably, from the men who understand and can properly express their confidence. The life of Norman Frederick Thompson of Rockford mirrors on its surface much that is conducive to a high standard of business operations and little that can be criticised. As president of the Manufacturers National Bank of Rockford, and as a director of the Burson Knitting Company and the Rockford Life Insurance Company, he has demonstrated and is still proving his efficiency and high capability.

Mr. Thompson is not a native of Rockford, although he was but a year old when brought from his birthplace at Perry, Ga., where he came into the world June 27, 1856, to this city by his parents, the late Norman C. Thompson and his wife, now his widow, Mrs. Laurentia J. (Blackmer) Thompson. He owes his early educational training to the schools of Rockford, in which he studied until eighteen years old. Later he entered Yale University, from which he graduated in the class of 1881 with the degree of A. B. Returning to Rockford, he was associated with his father in his banking and manufacturing enterprises, but later went to New York City to assume the duties of assistant secretary and treasurer of the Equitable Mortgage Company. When this company was reorganized into the Equitable Securities Company, Mr. Thompson was made treasurer, but in 1898 returned to Rockford to be vice-president of the Manufacturers National Bank of this city. His connections with the bank were of such a nature that his services were rewarded by his election to the presidency of it in 1906, since which time he has continued its executive head.

Mr. Thompson was married January 10, 1883, to Miss Adaline E. Emerson, a daughter of Ralph Emerson, for many years one of the largest and wealthiest manufacturers in the United States. Mrs. Thompson was born at Rockford, August 13, 1859, but received her educational training at Wellesley (Mass.) College, from which she was graduated in 1880. She served many years as trustee of the institution. Her daughter also attended the mother's alma mater, while the sons were sent to Yale, the university of their father and grandfather. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have had three children: Norman F. Jr., secretary and treasurer of the Burson Knitting Company, was born March 14, 1884, graduated from Yale in 1906, and married Margaret Sheldon October 30, 1914; Ralph Emerson, superintendent of the Gillette Safety Razor Company, Boston, Mass., was born February 1, 1888, and graduated from Yale in 1909, married Emily F. Barnum, on December 27, 1911, and they have a daughter, Gretchen Adaline, born October 1, 1912, who is the only grandchild in the family; and Adalyn Emerson, born December 4, 1889, married to Alan C. Dixon of Chicago, October 12, 1912, died February 5, 1915.

As was his father, Mr. Thompson is a Republican, and served Rockford as city treasurer from 1901 to 1903. Fraternally he belongs to the local lodge of Elks, while socially he is a member of a number of college societies, and the Rockford Country Club and the University clubs of both Chicago and Rockford. Through his ancestors he is a member of the Colonial Wars Society, the Society of Mayflower Descendants and the Baronial Order of Runnemeade.

DUDLEY C. SMITH.

Dudley C. Smith was born at Shelbyville, Ill., December 9, 1823. He carried on an important mercantile business and early became possessed

of large landed interests near Shelbyville. He took a patriotic part in raising troops for the Civil war in 1861, and entered the military serv-

ice as early as April 22, 1861, as captain of Company E, Fourteenth Illinois Infantry. He was a brave, enthusiastic, active and efficient officer, and was so severely wounded at the battle of Shiloh, in 1862, that he was obliged to retire from the army. On his recovery, in 1864, at the organization of the One Hundred and Forty-third Illinois Infantry, he was made its colonel and served during the full term. Colonel Smith

removed to Normal, Ill., in 1869, since which time, in addition to caring for large landed and other interests, he has given much time, thought and very liberal financial assistance to religious, educational and benevolent institutions. This aid has not been confined to local objects. He is a gentleman of culture, an eloquent speaker, and possesses fine literary taste.

JOHN FRANKLIN GOODWIN.

It is one of the deplorable facts of our existence, a fact recognized by men and borne out by figures, that some of the most cogent influences in our lives, some of the men who have the most influential bearing upon individuals and affairs, are taken from us when their work is but, comparatively, commenced. There is something infinitely sad about the death of a man who has labored assiduously; who has had a definite end in view; who has devoted all of his capable energies in the effort to reach a certain goal; who has seen his ambitions almost realized, and then has had to succumb to the insidious attack of the enemy who lies in wait behind—and that after he has met and defeated the multitudinous enemies whom he has met and overcome in front. And still it is not all defeat that he leaves behind. There is the clear-cut and vivid picture left of his triumph over difficulties; the color of the picture in which is depicted the awakening of his self-reliance in his own abilities cannot fail to leave its lesson; and the etching, though perhaps uncompleted, shows what the final drawing would have been had the Master Artist seen fit to complete his work—the masterpiece titled "A Man." There is no further need to introduce the name of John Franklin Goodwin to the citizens of Minonk, Ill. They will recognize his connection with the foregoing few statements. He lived his life, he lived it clean, and there are many aside from his immediate family and friends who deplore his loss as a loss to the commercial and industrial life of Minonk, Ill.

John Franklin Goodwin was born at Minonk, Ill., December 28, 1870, and was a son of Edwin G. and Frances (Ratcliff) Goodwin, natives of England. The father is deceased, but the mother is still living and resides in Minonk. On completing his education in the public schools, Mr. Goodwin entered the employ of his father, in the latter's brick-yard, and sub-

sequently purchased the elder man's interest in the business. Several years ago a partnership was formed, when Mr. Goodwin took into the venture his brothers, Arthur and Bert Goodwin, the firm at that time becoming known as the Minonk Brick and Tile Company. The Clark and Pickard brick and tile yard was later purchased by this concern, and John F. Goodwin continued as the active directing head of the company until ill health caused his retirement from active business life. Mr. Goodwin was the ideal business man, sane in his investments, but courageous in grasping opportunities; unbending in his decisions, but in his decisions just; forgiving in another's delinquencies, but unassailable in his personal dealings. To use a colloquialism: "A man to tie to." It may seem a mere biographical phrase to say: "his home was his castle," and yet such was the case with Mr. Goodwin. He loved his home above all else and found his true happiness there. Yet he was not indifferent to the pleasures to be found in the companionship of his fellow-men, and the high esteem and regard in which he was held by his brother members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he held membership in Bliss Encampment and Allen Rebekah Lodge, and the Morris Lodge of Masons, of which he was master for five years, bear eloquent proof of his general popularity. When he passed away, March 16, 1913, Minonk's business and social circles mourned.

On February 19, 1903, Mr. Goodwin was married to Mrs. Gratje (Minger) Heinrichs, born in Minonk, daughter of Jacob and Lena (Bouk) Heinrichs, natives of Germany. Mr. Minger was for some years a grocery merchant in Minonk and is now deceased, while his widow still survives. By her first marriage Mrs. Goodwin had two daughters: Sophia, the wife of John Ryan, of Minonk; and Henrietta, who resides with her mother.

HISTORICAL



John Goodwin

WILLIAM H. DOOLITTLE.

A man devoted to the highest ideals of his humane profession, of prominence and wealth yet unspoiled by his position and prosperity, whose life was filled with kindly thoughts and deeds, a man of sterling integrity and probity, who typified in his everyday life the highest type of Christian character, was the late Dr. William H. Doolittle, of Woodstock, whose death, June 10, 1912, was a distinct loss to the Illinois medical profession. Reared on a farm, he early adopted medicine as the field of his activities, and so faithfully and assiduously did he labor in his chosen noble calling that he rose to the very forefront among the physicians of his day, while as a citizen he was no less honored and respected.

William H. Doolittle was born at Marshland, Tioga County, Pa., December 16, 1850, a son of Dr. Darwin C. and Eliza M. Doolittle. His early education was secured at Windsor Academy, Windsor, N. Y., following which he became a student in the Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Business College, and then for a few years was in the lumber business with an uncle in Pennsylvania. The family came to Illinois in 1866 and settled on a farm near Ridgfield, but subsequently Dr. Darwin C. Doolittle removed to Chicago, where in the city's business center he opened a pharmacy. He conducted this establishment for several years, but eventually turned it over to his sons, Herbert and Darwin, who operated it in partnership, the father then coming to Woodstock practically to retire. He died a few years ago at an advanced age, honored and respected by the entire community, while his widow still survives and makes her home in Woodstock.

After some preparation, William H. Doolittle entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, where he was graduated with his degree in 1876, and following this entered upon the practice of his profession in Chicago, where he succeeded in building up a large and representative practice, with two city offices, and in addition acted in the capacity of head surgeon for the N. K. Fairbanks Manufacturing Company. In 1890, on account of failing health, occasioned by his unintermitted devotion to the self-sacrificing duties of his profession, he was compelled to give up his practice in the large city, and in that

year took up his residence in Woodstock, where he was successful in no less a degree. A close friend and admirer of Doctor Doolittle said at the time of his death:

"To his many friends and acquaintances the death of Doctor Doolittle means much. It means the loss to our community of one of our best and most beloved citizens, a man whose name was always associated with honesty and strict integrity. It means the loss of one of our most able physicians, whose presence in the sick-room inspired confidence and whose counsel was highly valued. There were three traits in Doctor Doolittle's character that made him conspicuous among men. These were honesty, patience and modesty. No one ever presumed to doubt the Doctor's word or his honesty of purpose; his patience was proverbial and despite infirmities, when disease had made inroads on his health, he met the trials and troubles of life with the most serene patience. His great modesty made him the good, faithful family physician that he was, and his patients had the utmost confidence in him because of this trait. He was an honor to the medical profession and among his brother practitioners he was held in high esteem, his courteous and strictly ethical bearing toward other physicians winning for him the warm friendship of all his associates."

Doctor Doolittle preferred to devote himself entirely to his profession, and for that reason never sought public honors, yet, without his solicitation, he was for five terms successively elected president of the Woodstock School board. He was a lover of home, and his home life was such that it stood out before all men as a bright example of loving devotion and sacrifice, and in its radiant beauty it brought to him the love and admiration of all who knew him.

In 1885 Doctor Doolittle was married (first) to Miss Carrie Blume, of Chicago, Ill., who died October 26, 1906, without issue. His second union occurred in the fall of 1907, when he was married to Miss Mary Macnair, of Winnebago, Ill., a daughter of Robert and Ann (Greenlees) Macnair, natives of Scotland. To this union came one daughter: Mary Elizabeth, born October 8, 1908.

AUGUSTUS SEIBEL.

As both soldier and citizen the late Augustus Seibel demonstrated his worth as a man and a defender of his country, and never forgot in the years of peace that followed the great Civil war the lessons he learned after, as a lad of sixteen years, he enlisted in response to the call of his country. Material success came to him in after life, but he clung to the memories of his experience as a soldier and continued in close touch with his old comrades until he entered the army of the Infinite, where doubtless he found numbers awaiting to welcome him. The sufferings of his body and spirit while a soldier brought forth the best that was in him and made it possible for him not only to develop into a man of fine character, but ever enabled him to sympathize with those who were in trouble of any kind, so that he not only accumulated money, but friends, and held the latter in higher esteem than the former.

Augustus Seibel was one of the best examples of the stalwart German-Americans this country ever had. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, January 23, 1845, a son of John and Catherine (Otterstädter) Seibel, came to this country in 1856, and located at Cincinnati, Ohio. There he continued attending school until civil war broke out, when he enlisted in the Union army in 1861, in the Sixth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and re-enlisted in Company I. One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. His worth was soon appreciated and he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant and adjutant of the Twenty-third United States Colored Volunteer Infantry. During his service he participated in some of the heaviest battles of the war, including those of Cold Harbor, Shiloh, Mine Explosion, Fort Donelson and Petersburg and Richmond, and rode into the latter city upon its capture at the head of his troops. At the close of the war his regiment was sent to the Mexican frontier and did garrison duty at Brazos Santiago and along the Rio Grande until December of that year, when it was ordered to Washington, D. C., and there honorably discharged. Colonel Foster, assistant adjutant-general of the colored troops, offered Lieutenant Seibel a position in the regular army, but the brave young officer, then barely twenty years of age, had no desire to continue a soldier, and refused.

On March 17, 1868, Mr. Seibel came to Bloomington, Ill., and from that was intimately

connected with this city, establishing the Augustus Seibel Bakery, a wholesale and retail concern, from which he retired in 1902. Realizing the future of the city, he invested from time to time in real estate, and lived to see it increase very materially. A man of keen business sense, he was able to look into the future and determine the value of investments, and did not keep this knowledge to himself, but used it for the benefit of his community. He was largely instrumental in securing the retention of the Chicago & Alton Railroad shops at Bloomington, which have borne so important a part in the development of the place.

For years he had been a loyal and enthusiastic member of William T. Sherman Post No. 146, G. A. R., of Bloomington, and took part in all of the reunions of that order, notably that of the officers of the colored regiments of the Civil war, which was held at Minneapolis, Minn., from August 13 to 18, 1906. He served his post as adjutant, commander and quartermaster, and was active in all of its work. In addition to this he was affiliated with Bloomington Lodge No. 43, A. F. & A. M., and Remembrance Lodge No. 77, I. O. O. F.

On July 2, 1867, Mr. Seibel was married at Cincinnati, Ohio, to Miss Margaret Hoffmann, of Newark, N. J., and they had three children: Margaret, Elizabeth, and Edgar, all of Bloomington, Ill. Mrs. Seibel died July 9, 1901, at the family residence on West Chestnut street, Bloomington. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. J. H. Mueller, of the Unitarian church, and interment was made in the Bloomington cemetery. She is mourned tenderly, for she was a lady of lovely, Christian character whose influence was felt not only in her own family, but by those on the outside to whom she was an example of all that a wife and mother should be. Mr. Seibel died January 6, 1913, and was laid to rest by the side of his wife. The same clergyman who conducted the funeral of his beloved wife had charge of the services held over the remains of Mr. Seibel, and spoke touchingly of the incident as well as of the life of the deceased. All of the local papers gave extended notices of his life and death, as did the Millerton Advocate of Millerton, Pa., under date of January 17. The local G. A. R. post was officially present.

Perhaps no better picture could be drawn of the life and work of Mr. Seibel than that con-



John of Mack

tained in the words of his pastor, who knew and appreciated him so thoroughly. In part Mr. Mueller said:

"This man as a soldier, citizen, father, has well deserved a place in the fond hearts of those who knew him best. As a soldier he was always ready to bear a share of the common dangers with his comrades in battle. When the south was pitted against the north he re-

mained true to his country, and with a patriotism which has distinguished his career he has been honored with tribute. He was a father in the highest sense of the word, a man who had the tender feeling characterizing him as a deserving father and husband. As a citizen he was held in high repute with all with whom he came in contact."

JOHN JEWELL MACK.

What man could ask more of life than to make a record with reference to his connections with others to the effect that he was never heard to utter a harsh or unkind word of anyone? Charity such as this is rare, for it is so much easier to criticize than to praise, and yet the late John Jewell Mack was just that kind of a man. To him all men were struggling towards perfection, not fallen from it, and he never failed to give an encouraging word, or extend a helping hand. Mr. Mack, whose long and successful business career at Joliet, Ill., demonstrated that such generosity of opinion did not necessarily interfere with his material prosperity, was born at Mount Bethel, Northampton County, Pa., June 30, 1840, a son of George and Clarissa (Jewell) Mack, the latter of whom was born February 14, 1818. The father was a saddler by trade. During his boyhood, Mr. Mack attended the common schools of his native place, and then went to live with an uncle, Joseph Mack, who had moved from Pennsylvania to Joliet, Ill. When the Civil war burst upon the country, Mr. Mack, with his uncle, Firman Mack, and a cousin, U'ziah, offered loyal service, but he was rejected on account of his poor eyesight. This was a disappointment to the patriotic youth, but he tried to do his duty as a private citizen, and succeeded nobly.

In 1868 Mr. Mack and John Gorges formed a partnership for the purpose of buying out the shoe store of Firman Mack on the west side, and Mr. Mack continued this connection until 1883, when he was forced to retire on account of failing health. To recuperate he went to Breckenridge, Col., to inspect some mining interests left him by his father. He then returned to Joliet and for a period he was interested in the Illinois Steel Company, now the American Steel and Wire Company, but

eventually retired, and enjoyed a dignified leisure until March 18, 1905, when he passed away very quietly, just as he had lived.

On January 13, 1864, Mr. Mack was united in marriage with Miss Voisa Brownson, a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. M. K. Brownson, old settlers and prominent people of Joliet. Mr. and Mrs. Mack became the parents of the following children: George; Jennie F., who is now Mrs. A. E. Bateman; Dora, who is Mrs. John Frantz; Charles M.; John J., Jr.; Catherine B., who is now Mrs. Geo. Cameron; and Frederick W. and Arthur B. Fraternally Mr. Mack was an Odd Fellow during his earlier life, but as the years crept on upon him, his love of home increased, and he severed many outside ties. A lover of children, he had many friends among the little ones of his neighborhood, and enjoyed their companionship. His love of flowers was intense, and proverbial, and his residence was surrounded by them. A reader of good literature, his active brain was stored with useful information, and as he had an excellent memory, he could recall what he had read or events of his earlier life with remarkable accuracy. His friends were legion, and joined with the family in deploring his death, many attending the funeral services at his late residence, No. 209 Cagwin avenue, Joliet. Impressive services were held by the Rev. C. G. Reynolds, and his remains were laid at rest in Oakwood. Although he was reared a Methodist, Mr. Mack never joined any religious denomination, his beliefs being too broad and tender to admit of special ties. His whole life, however, was a beautiful epitome of high living, deep moral sense, keen perception of civic responsibility and Christian charity, that teach a lesson not likely to be soon forgotten by those who had the honor of coming into contact with him.

ALBERT WALLACE FISK.

Which success is the more meritorious, that of the man born "with a gold spoon in his mouth," or that of him born of a sturdy, hard-working family, to a heritage of thrift. This will be a long mooted question for the circumstances against which each must strive are so varied as to baffle comparison. However, the Last Recorder may apportion honors between these two, certain it is that the lad who is thrust forward to fend for himself early in his teens and gains not only financial independence but education and culture, has evinced the qualities that make men proud of being men. Albert W. Fisk, of DeKalb, attorney at law, bank director, and confidential secretary in the firm of I. L. & W. L. Ellwood, was born near Reedsburg, Wis., October 21, 1857, in a family not overly burdened with worldly goods. His father, a native of Danby, Vt., moved with his parents when he was but a youth, to New York State and remained there for some time after the rest of his family had journeyed west, to Sauk County, Wis., to join his father, Royal Fisk. Prior to leaving New York to again make his home with his folks he married Miss Cordelia R. Harris, a daughter of Esek Harris, a farmer of Erie County. Mrs. Fisk died at the age of sixty-nine years, in May, 1904. She was the mother of three children, of whom Albert W. and Marion E. still survive.

Albert W. Fisk, during his younger days, spent in his New York home, attended the common schools of his neighborhood and utilized his time to such advantage that he was offered a position as instructor in the public schools, when he was not yet seventeen years old. For one year he followed this work. When he was eighteen years old he secured work with the firm of Bates & White of Collins Center, N. Y. During the four years of his service with this house he used his odd moments in perfecting his study of shorthand; and the knowledge that he gained in this way was the means of securing for him a much better employment in the office of Slocum & Thornton, the official reporters of the Eighth Judicial Supreme Court District, who were located in Buffalo. In the spring of 1881, Mr. Fisk came west to Chicago to fill a position of which he knew nothing except through the correspondence had with his new employers. On his arrival in the western metropolis he was sent to De Kalb, Ill., to un-

dertake some stenographic work for I. L. Ellwood & Co., of that city. The end of a year's time saw Mr. Fisk the confidential amanuensis of Mr. Ellwood; and later, when Mr. I. L. Ellwood became more deeply interested in horse and cattle raising, a large share of his duties, in the Ellwood firm, fell on the shoulders of Mr. Fisk. When the offices which the Ellwoods occupied were moved and located nearer their residence, Mr. Fisk was made private secretary of the company. This was in 1887, and since that time he has had nearly the complete control of the office end of the business. Subsequent to the death of Mr. I. L. Ellwood, Mr. Fisk has assumed charge of his son's horse and stock farm interests. Mr. Fisk was admitted to the bar of Illinois, on the 18th of April, 1900, having previously read law and finished a course in its study in the Chicago Law School, from which he was graduated in June, 1899. He does not, however, engage in much outside practice, but applies his training along the lines of his other business interests. He was formerly a director of the Commercial Trust and Savings Bank and is the president of the De Kalb Building and Loan Association.

On the 27 of February, 1888, Mr. Fisk was married to Miss Clara Perry, a daughter of Edwin S. and Lucinda J. (Downer) Perry, who later became the mother of his four children: Catherine L., Perry W., Alan W. and Harris D., all of whom except Alan W., who died in April, 1913, now live at home.

In his social relations, Mr. Fisk has membership in the DeKalb lodge No. 144, A. F. & A. M., and the De Kalb lodge No. 765, B. P. O. E. His vote is usually cast with the Republican party and he has served his county on that ticket as assistant supervisor for ten years, and was secretary of the Republican County Central Committee for an almost equal length of time. Advancement came to Mr. Fisk as the result of his own enterprise, thrift, and perseverance, and the wise and systematic use of time. He now enjoys much confidence and respect and his integrity is as unquestioned as it is unquestionable, for the lofty ambition which he has always entertained has led him in an effort of which any conscientious and honorable gentleman might well be proud.

LOUIS GREENE STEVENSON.

Hon. Louis Greene Stevenson, Secretary of State for Illinois, was born at Bloomington, Ill., August 15, 1848. He was educated at the well known Phillips Academy of Exeter, N. H. Ill health caused Mr. Stevenson to select a somewhat active life and in 1884 he became a member of Major Powell's exploring expedition in Colorado. He was subsequently superintendent of the large tracts of farm land owned by Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, when he became one of the leaders in the new processes of agricultural development, and induced his farm tenants to attend the short agricultural courses of the University of Illinois. He was private secretary for his father during his term as vice president of the United States, from March, 1893, to March, 1901. He was afterwards employed by William H.

Hearst in various confidential capacities. He had a very large share in the management of the Hearst newspaper at Los Angeles, Cal., and had full charge of the large relief train sent by Mr. Hearst to the aid of the San Francisco earthquake sufferers, a peculiarly difficult and strenuous labor of love. Governor Dunne appointed him president of the Illinois State Board of Pardons, in 1913, in which capacity Mr. Stevenson won the approval of the men of all parties in the state and was so satisfactory to the governor that in 1913, on the death of Secretary of State Woods, he appointed Mr. Stevenson to the office for the unexpired term of three years. The position is one of very great responsibility.

JOHN CORMANY GARVER.

Gifted in marked degree, fitted by training and natural ability as a jurist, it is not surprising that the late Judge John Cormany Garver attained to distinguished eminence among the celebrated members of the Bench of Illinois, or that his death was so deeply felt, not only in Rockford, his home city, but throughout a wide territory, where his extraordinary ability was known and appreciated. Judge Garver was an admirable jurist, bringing to the court the weight of his great experience, his strong common sense, his staleness integrity, his keen discernment and his deep learning.

The birth of Judge Garver took place at Pecatonica, Ill., November 16, 1843, and he died at Rockford, November 27, 1901. He was a son of John Garver, who was born in Pennsylvania and later came to Illinois, locating at Pecatonica. Growing up in his native place, John Cormany Garver attended the local schools, but even in boyhood showed such ability that he was encouraged by his teachers to pursue his studies beyond their jurisdiction, and entered Mendota College, then presided over by the Rev. S. F. Breckenridge, D. D. From there he went to Wittenberg College, entering the sophomore class, and was graduated therefrom in 1867. For nearly a year he was one of the preceptors in the State University of Illinois, but his ambition did not lie in this direction, and he went to Springfield, where he began the study of law under General J. Warren Keifer. Within a couple of years he was

qualified to begin the practice of his profession, and on returning home, in 1870, he was admitted to the bar. From then on Mr. Garver was in the public eye, and was selected for many offices of distinction, for the people recognized his special fitness for those which enabled him to use his legal knowledge in the discharge of his duties. In 1872, he was elected state's attorney, and re-elected four years later. Winnebago County never had before so fearless a prosecutor as Judge Garver. While giving every one a fair deal, he was relentless in prosecuting the malefactors whose crimes brought them within his jurisdiction, and his able and scholarly manner of presenting his cases for the State, as well as his forcible presentation of evidence, secured many convictions which might have been lost had it not been for his ability. Following the expiration of his services in this office, Judge Garver entered upon a general practice, and met with more than ordinary success, for he was very learned in the law; had an intellect of great exactness and clearness, a sound and instructed judgment, and wonderful tenacity of purpose. He excelled both in the preparation of a case and in its conduct, convincing court and jury not so much by eloquence, although a good speaker, as by perspicuity of statement and entire candor of manner. In consultation his judgment was as valuable as any of his ablest associates, and he was often called upon, and his practice grew until it was very large and

lucrative. In 1895, a vacancy occurring on the Circuit Bench, Mr. Garver was elected to fill it, and he still held that office at the time of his demise. The same traits of character which made him so able a lawyer, influenced his career on the bench, and he left behind him a record any of his associates may well envy. His death resulted from a combination of disorders, as he was in ill health for some time, but the final end came somewhat suddenly, and was a distinct shock to the community. His funeral was one of the most largely attended of any celebrated at Rockford, the Revs. H. M. Bannen and R. H. Pooley officiating, the Masonic fraternity being in charge, as he was a thirty-second degree Mason. He belonged to other orders, and held all in high esteem, appreciating their fraternal character and brotherly love.

Judge Garver married Miss Sarah A. Segur, born April 6, 1850, daughter of John and Jane (Trowbridge) Segur. Mr. Segur was born in Granby, Conn., July 6, 1829, and his parents were natives of the same State. Mrs. Segur died in Rockford, September 7, 1900, but he survives, and although eighty-three years old, is as active as a man of fifty. Judge and Mrs. Garver became the parents of six children: Laura May, Lewis Cornum, Earl and Pearl (twins), the latter dying in infancy, and Eva and Howell Segur, both residing at home.

A beautiful tribute to Judge Garver's memory was paid by an old friend and former schoolmate, Rev. George W. Crofts, of Beatrice, Neb., who wrote the following upon hearing of his death:

JOHN C. GARVER

"A leaf, O Garver, I would lay
Wet with a single tear,
That brightly shines in memory's ray,
Upon thy bier.

"O loyal, true and upright friend,
I grieve thy sudden fall,

That thy great life has found the end
That comes to all.

"Yet thou hast left a record bright
That death can never claim,
That like a star of whitest light
Will speak thy fame.

"Thy goodness and thy purity,
Thy manhood and thy power,
Can never sink beneath time's sea
In one short hour.

"These things eternal shall live on
For them there is no tomb;
They flourish when all else is gone,
And sweetly bloom.

"And yet, O Garver, all too soon
Thy earthly sun has set,
And left us in thy life's high noon
In deep regret."

When any good man dies, deep regret is naturally felt that one whose example and living always tended towards a betterment of conditions should be taken away, but when death comes to a citizen of distinction whose place in the world cannot be easily filled, then the sorrow seems more deplorable. As the friends of Judge Garver followed his mortal remains to their last resting place in Rockford Cemetery, on November 30, 1901, they realized the frailty of human tenure, and the impossibility of overcoming nature's law, no matter how highly cherished the loved one may be. Judge Garver's work here was accomplished. What he did was written upon the records of a higher court than any he presided over. The verdict in his case was reached, not only, however, by a divine tribunal, but by one composed of his associates, those who passed useful, happy hours in his company, and recognized his true worth as a man, a citizen and a jurist.

DORICE DWIGHT SHUMWAY.

An acute, cool-headed man of business may command respect because of his great capacities in managing vast enterprises and his power to change circumstances and conditions to suit his will, and may have, as chosen associates, others of like calibre and shuilar power and interests,

but, in order to secure the confidence and esteem of his fellowmen, he must have other qualities, and yet others of still tenderer fiber, to win personal affection. How rich, in this light, was the late Dorice Dwight Shumway, who, for so long a time was prominently identi-



John C. Gawer.

fied with affairs of the most vital interest in different sections of Illinois and particularly at Taylorville and Springfield. In control of important concerns for years, he proved his sagacity and foresight beyond question, but at the same time his interest in everything calculated to help others less fortunately situated was shown by his practical sympathy and ready generosity.

Dorice Dwight Shumway was born December 19, 1845, on a farm in Christian County, Ill., about four miles east of Taylorville, and died in Saint John's Hospital, at Springfield, from paralysis, January 20, 1914. He was the second son and third child of D. D. and Emily A. (Rountree) Shumway. Two of his brothers, Hiram P. and J. N. C. Shumway, now deceased, were members of the Illinois State Senate. A sister, Mrs. D. T. Moore, is also deceased. The surviving members of the family are: A. F. Shumway, of Taylorville; Mrs. George Weber, of Chicago; and Mrs. J. C. Tureman, of Naperville, Ill.

During Mr. Shumway's boyhood the family moved to Taylorville and he continued at school for a time and later had two years' academic training at Hillsboro, and still later, in the winter of 1860-61, attended the Normal school at Normal, Ill., ill health causing his return then to his home. His business career, however, may be said to have commenced when he was but twelve years of age, when he became a clerk in the general store of W. W. Anderson, at Taylorville, and assisted in the postoffice, remaining until 1859. In the winter of 1864 and 1865 he taught a country school near Clarksville. In 1866 he embarked in business on his own account, forming a partnership with his uncle, A. H. H. Rountree, in a mercantile enterprise at Hillsboro, which connection was maintained until January 1, 1869, when Mr. Shumway sold his interest to his partner and returned to Taylorville to become a partner of his father in the firm of Shumway & Sons. The death of his father, in the spring of 1870, necessitated the closing out of this general store business, and during the following summer, with his brother, the late H. P. Shumway, he compiled the first set of abstract books ever made in Christian County, these books being still in use in the abstract office at Taylorville.

In 1871 Mr. Shumway formed a partnership with W. W. Anderson, in the banking business, under the firm name of W. W. Anderson &

Company, and in 1874 they opened a branch bank at Pana, Ill., under the style of Anderson & Shumway. One year later this was transferred to Hayward & Schuyler of Pana. On his return to Taylorville, Mr. Shumway again assumed the management of his banking house and continued in charge until 1882, subsequently going also into the grocery business, in which line he continued until 1889. In 1887, when the Taylorville Coal Company was organized, Mr. Shumway became one of the stockholders and the secretary of the company, a position he filled until February, 1890, when he was made general manager, and held that position until the organization of the Springfield Coal Company, which company bought the mines at Taylorville, Riverton and Springfield. He was made vice president and treasurer of the combination, which is one of the most important industries of this section, giving employment to about 1,500 men. He was additionally interested in enterprises of great worth to county and community. He was president and the largest stockholder in the Christian County Implement Company and vice president of the First National Bank of Taylorville, from 1894 until his death. He was one of the chief organizers of the Citizens Gas, Light and Fuel Company, and the Taylorville Electric Company. These two companies he afterward consolidated under the name of Taylorville Gas & Electric Co., and became its president. In the year 1905 he built the large building now occupied by the Taylorville Mercantile Company, which company he also organized and of which he was president, this being the first department store in Taylorville.

For two terms Mr. Shumway found time to serve as a member of the city council of Taylorville, and largely through his efforts the city secured its present admirable system of water works, straightforward, honest and energetic, he not only assumed responsibilities for the public welfare but delighted in carrying them to an end. During the time of his affiliation with the Springfield Coal Mining Company, he continued to maintain his home at Taylorville, where he did much to add to the business stability and also the appearance in the way of property improving. Of recent years, he also took great interest in the improvement of his farms.

Mr. Shumway was married September 25, 1877, at Salem, Ill., to Miss Mary I. Finley,

who was born in White County, and was a daughter of Dr. W. M. and Lucy (Watson) Finley, a pioneer family of southern Illinois. Three sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Shumway: Glenn Finley, Hiram McLin and Dorice Dwight.

In the domestic circle Mr. Shumway was at his best, a tender husband and loving father. Notwithstanding his multitudinous business responsibilities, he always found time to give

attention to the home circle and enjoyed their companionship at all times, taking his family with him when he visited the Panama Canal. He was naturally of a cheerful, even jovial disposition and enjoyed fraternal relationships, for many years being a Mason and was a charter member of the local lodge of Elks. It would be impossible to name all of his charities, but a noted one was the annual dinner he gave to the poor of his city.

WILLIAM BARRY.

William Barry, founder of the Chicago Historical Society, was born at Boston, Mass., January 10, 1805, son of William and Esther (Stetson) Barry. After preparing for college he entered Brown University (Providence, R. I.), from which he graduated in 1822. He studied for the legal profession but later entered the ministry, and became pastor of a Congregational church at Lowell, Mass. He was married in 1835 to Elizabeth Willard who died in 1883. In 1844 he traveled in Europe, and in 1853 came to Chicago, which was his place of residence for the remainder of his life. Dr. Barry was keenly interested in history, and soon after coming to Chicago began the collection of valuable his-

torical publications and documents pertaining to this state. On the 9th of June, 1856, the Chicago Historical Society was organized under the leadership of Dr. Barry who became its secretary, in which position he remained for twelve years. It was in Dr. Barry's room at the Chicago Historical Society that Mr. Lincoln obtained the materials for his memorable address at Cooper Institute, New York, in 1860. Dr. Barry died in Chicago, January 16, 1885. "He was one of the most accomplished scholars of the West, and in his death Chicago lost a distinguished representative of Puritan blood and culture."

HENRY H. HURLBUT.

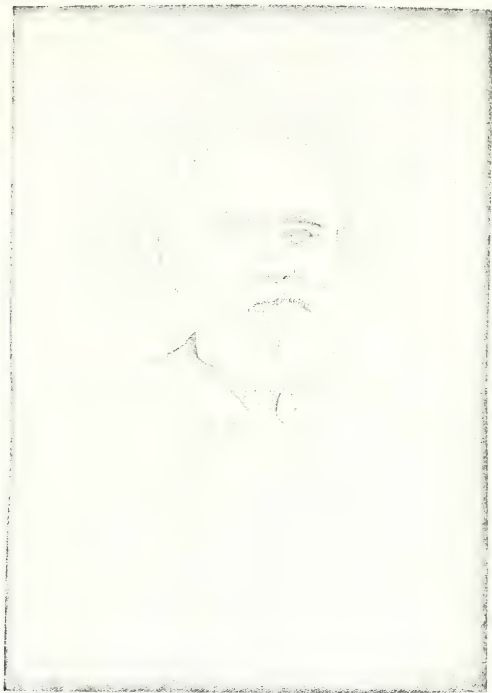
Henry H. Hurlbut, historian and critic, was born at Westhampton, Mass., April 22, 1813, son of Jonathan and Persis (Smith) Hurlbut. He was descended from a long line of colonial ancestors, the first of whom arrived in America in 1635 and settled in Connecticut. He was married to Mrs. Elizabeth (Sykes) Graves, December 3, 1857. For many years he was the cashier of a bank at Oswego, N. Y. In later years he gave his time to research work in American history and genealogy, and formed a library of rare and valuable books on these subjects, and

became a member of the Chicago Historical Society in 1880. He died in Chicago April 21, 1890. Mr. Hurlbut was the author of a volume entitled "Chicago Antiquities," and a "Genealogy of the Hurlbut Family." As a critic of historical writings his work is of great value, and his volume of "Antiquities" largely consists of comments upon the writings of Chicago historians, with numerous corrections of dates and facts, which he had investigated with painstaking thoroughness.

ANDREW JAMES HODGES.

In no branch of activity has there been more progress than in that of farming. When the pioneers of Illinois settled on their claims obtained from the government all their agricultural work was done by hand or with the assistance of horse power. The remarkable products of mechanical genius that are now considered absolutely necessary had not been thought of, except in the dreams of the men

who were to place their forerunners upon an unappreciative market. Today thanks to the brains and persistent experiments of these inventors, much of the drudgery of farm work has been eliminated and the farmer can operate his land without sacrificing bodily comfort and health in the process. These implements of today were not produced at a moment's notice by any manner of means, but were brought



af Hodges

forth through stress and agony. Fortunes were sacrificed, and lives offered up in their ultimate perfection. The first machines were but crude affairs, but from these have been developed the powerful implements that seem to be almost perfect in every respect. In reviewing the history of the development of agricultural implements, it is necessary to take into careful consideration the record of the life of one of the men who bore so important a part in it here in Illinois, namely Andrew James Hodges, now deceased, who for many years honored Peoria by making that city his place of residence.

Mr. Hodges was born at Norton, Mass., October 31, 1815, a son of Leonard and Hannah (Peck) Hodges, both natives of Massachusetts. The father was a farmer and carpenter, and he taught his son his own trade. Reared on the farm that was his birthplace, Andrew James Hodges was early impressed with the need for mechanical assistance in the work, and his knowledge of the carpenter trade led him to boyish experiments. His educational training was confined to that obtained in the public schools of his locality, and when he was twenty years old he went to Boston, where he worked at his trade, and later to Delavan, Ill., where he arrived in 1837. There he did some very valuable work as a contractor and builder, and remained in that place until 1848, when he located at Peoria. During all these years he was experimenting and endeavoring to embody some of his ideas in practical form, and in 1864, he purchased the Berker & Hawley works at Pekin, Ill., which later were consolidated with the plant at Pekin, and he conducted the business under the style of A. J. Hodges & Co. until 1890, at which time he sold his interests to the Acme Harvester Company. During the period that he was in charge of his powerful company, he became the leading producer of agricultural implements of his kind in the state, manufacturing the Haines Illinois Harvester, which he developed from the original wooden machine; and the Hodges Steel Header which is still used extensively in the United States and South America. Although some years have

passed since Mr. Hodges withdrew from the concern his energy and keen foresight had built to such large proportions, the results remain and his machines are still in wide use.

On August 1, 1844, Mr. Hodges was united in marriage with Sarah E. Grant of Delavan, Ill., born in 1821, a lady who survives him, and is wonderfully preserved, both physically and mentally. She reads and sews without glasses, and her recollections of earlier days are not only remarkable, but very interesting. She is a daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Hubbard) Grant of Providence, R. I. Mr. Grant was an inventor and manufacturer and after a successful career as a business man, retired to a farm in the vicinity of Delavan, Ill., and it was there that Mr. and Mrs. Hodges were married. Mr. and Mrs. Hodges became the parents of the following children: Anna Elvira, who was Mrs. Henry Welber, is now deceased; Mittie May, who is Mrs. Edward Arnold of Providence, R. I.; and Jennie Grant and Charles Andrew, both of whom are at home. Mrs. Hodges still resides in the home Mr. Hodges' care provided for her, when he built it thirty years ago. It is a very spacious and comfortable residence, and in it Mr. Hodges died October 9, 1900, when he was almost eighty-five years old. He was an Odd Fellow fraternally, and held to the Universalist faith in religious matters, having adopted it sixty-five years prior to his demise. In politics he was a Republican from the time of the organization of the party to his death, but never would accept office. A man of uncommon ability, kindly disposition and broad sympathies, he knew how to win the approval of men and earn and retain their friendship. His interest in Peoria and its development was warm, and he ever contributed generously towards the advancement of those measures which appealed to him as being worthy of furtherance. Although an aged man at the time of his death, he was missed, and the people of Peoria recognized that one of the city's most honored citizens and generous supporters had passed to his last reward.

WILLIAM W. ANDERSON.

There are, unquestionably, men of natural force found in every prosperous community, who, by reason of their inherent ability, by the use of their brains and the soundness of their judgment, attain distinction and acquire

authority. They are men who industriously work for an end and in helping themselves add to the sum of comfort and happiness for all about them. These quiet, resourceful men are the dependence of the whole social fabric,

for their efforts not only bring into being the substantial industries that support commerce, but conduct them along the safe and sane channels which assure public prosperity and general contentment. They may be men of versatile gifts and talents of a high order in many directions, but it is in their soundness, their vitality and their steadiness that they are such important factors in the world's work. A heavy loss is experienced when a man of this type is removed from any community and Christian County sustained this loss when William W. Anderson, long one of Taylorville's most esteemed citizens passed off the stage of life.

William W. Anderson was born in Henderson County, Ky., October 27, 1825, and died at Taylorville, December 11, 1893. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry and of Revolutionary stock. His forefathers settled early in the Virginia colony and many of the family took part in military affairs, the grandfathers serving in the war of Independence, and his father, George H. Anderson, fighting under General Jackson in the battle of New Orleans. In Tennessee, George H. Anderson was married to Nancy Mann and soon afterward they moved to Henderson County, Ky., and from there, in 1830, to Illinois, settling two miles east of Hillsboro, in Montgomery County. George H. Anderson died at the age of sixty-one years. Of the twelve children born to his parents, William W. was the sixth in order of birth.

A child of five years when his parents settled in the wilds of Montgomery County, William W. Anderson saw much of pioneer life and experienced many of its disadvantages. School opportunities were not easily available in his boyhood but he attended sessions in the first log schoolhouse erected in the county. When seventeen years of age he went to work on the farm of Judge Hiram Routtree, of Hillsboro, and remained in his employ for eight years, later assisting in Judge Routtree's store, when the latter was attending to his duties as circuit clerk of the county. In 1851 Mr. Anderson came to Christian County and took charge of a farm situated four miles east of Taylorville, removing to the town three years later and there becoming a salesman in the store of Shumway & Cheney. In 1854 Mr. Cheney died and his brother-in-law, Albert Sattley, took over his interests, and in turn, was succeeded by the firm of Shumway & Anderson. This partnership continued for two years, when Mr. Ander-

son became sole owner. His character as a merchant and his ability as a financier, made his business career one of marked success. Prior to 1871 he relinquished the management of this mercantile enterprise and in this year founded the bank of W. W. Anderson & Co., his partner being D. D. Shumway, an association which continued for twelve years, Mr. Shumway then retiring. The late Hiram Anderson, Mr. Anderson's eldest son, then became a member of the banking firm. The history of the bank, yet one of the sound, conservative business houses of Taylorville, may be given here. On November 1, 1886, the bank was incorporated as the First National Bank of Taylorville, with a capitalization of \$75,000, William W. Anderson becoming president and continuing in this relation until his death. At that time his son, Frederick W. Anderson, who had been cashier, was made president and so continues, Edwin R. Wright becoming cashier. In 1906, under the presidency of Frederick W. Anderson, the capitalization was raised to \$100,000, at which time the surplus was \$25,000, with undivided profits of \$25,000. In 1911 the capitalization was increased to \$200,000, while the surplus is \$100,000. Not only as an honorable merchant and able financier was Mr. Anderson prominent in Christian County. He had many interests and was an important factor in the development of the local coal fields and was the owner and improver of much valuable real estate at Taylorville. He was notably public spirited and early recognized the necessities of ample transportation facilities, at one time accepting a position on the directing board of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, and later, he was largely instrumental in securing public utilities at Taylorville, which now enjoys a modern water works system. Mr. Anderson was president of the first electric lighting and steam heating company at Taylorville. As president of the board of supervisors for a number of years, he advocated practical reforms and improvements which proved of vast benefit to this part of Christian County. He was a man of wide vision and, although he did not live to see all his hopes for his city and county fully realized, he was able to feel gratified with what his efforts had accomplished.

In 1850 Mr. Anderson was married to Miss Nan B. Routtree, who died in 1854, without issue. She was a daughter of Judge Hiram Routtree. His second marriage, in 1860, was

to Martha L. Wright, a daughter of Rev. Richard and Martha Randle, natives of Georgia and of Virginia, respectively. Rev. Richard Randle was a Methodist minister and his circuit extended from Belleville to Peoria. It is remembered of him that he was not only a doctor of souls, but also, to some extent, a practitioner of medicine, and very often his services in both capacities were needed sorely. To the second marriage of Mr. Anderson the following children were born: Hiram R., who died at the age of twenty-nine years; Nannie West, who died in infancy; Frederick William, who married Adelia B. Sanders, of San Antonio,

Tex., a daughter of George W. and Bertha L. Sanders, and they have one daughter, Bertha Louise; Mrs. Grace A. Hawley, who is a resident of Taylorville; and Mrs. Charles H. Willemis, who is a resident of Paris, France. Mr. Charles H. Willemis is a portrait painter who is well known both in the United States and in Europe. Mr. Anderson was a man of many charities and frequently served on benevolent boards. From youth he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and at the time of death was one of the church trustees. He was a Royal Arch Mason of many years standing.

CASPER SCHMIDT.

The man who founds and develops an immense business enterprise must possess qualities of an unusual nature. Combined with the mind to plan, must be the ability to execute, and the foresight to grasp opportunities conditions produce. Contemporary history gives the names of a number of men who have made their products known the country over, but perhaps there is no more striking case of what one man accomplished during his span of years, than that afforded in the life record of the late Casper Schmidt, of Elgin. Born at Dolgesheim, Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, December 25, 1833, he came of an excellent, substantial family of that locality, his father, for whom he was named, being a weaver. Unlike many, he was given an excellent education in the public schools, and was taught the trade of a cooper.

On attaining his majority, the young man left Germany for America, and easily found work at his trade, in the United States, for he was skillful and willing, but after three years spent at Buffalo, he came west to Chicago, and then proceeded to Elgin, where he laid the foundations of his future business, by building a cooper's shop on Division Street, near Douglas Avenue. By 1882 he found it necessary to erect a much larger plant, locating it on North State Street, and this he conducted personally until his retirement in 1892. In the meanwhile Mr. Schmidt's keen mind had probed into the future, and foreseen the time when demand for butter tubs would be the natural outgrowth of the butter industry, then growing so important at Elgin, so he founded the Elgin Co-Operative Butter Tub Company, now the Elgin Butter Tub

Company, one of the soundest concerns of Elgin. After acting as the first president of this company, Mr. Schmidt retired a few years prior to his death, but always maintained his interest, and was looked upon as a valued adviser.

A man of public spirit, he gave attention to local affairs, and while a member of the county board of supervisors, was a member of the committee which had charge of the erection of a new courthouse, and devised the plans by means of which the expense was defrayed without an increase in the tax levy. For three terms he was a member of the city council from the Seventh Ward, and it was during that period that the water works were constructed, a sewer system established and the farm bought that later was made into the Bluff City cemetery. His interest in and approval of these measures was constant and marked, and he never lost an opportunity to advance the prosperity of his city.

In 1861, Mr. Schmidt married Elizabeth Beecher, of Lake County, Ill., and they became the parents of six sons and one daughter: Charles, George, Henry, John, Louis, Edward and Elizabeth. The sons are prominent business men of Elgin, associated with the business the father founded. These sons also own vast tracts of timberland from which their raw product is obtained, and they ship to all parts of the United States and Canada, as well as to foreign lands.

The class to which Mr. Schmidt belonged is passing. He came to this country, a skilled workman, but perfectly willing to economize and work hard to establish himself. Nothing was too difficult for him, no work too hard. As he earned a little money, he put it back into his

business. He lived to see that business grow to proportions which utterly exceeded his fondest dreams in earlier days. His death occurred

April 5, 1914, and he was buried from the family home No. 312 Lawrence Avenue, Elgin, interment being in Bluff City Cemetery.

JACOB STRAWN.

From the elevated plane of public service, down through the fields of its usefulness to the community and into the privacy of his family circle, the track of the life of Jacob Strawn was characterized by a constant and consistent uprightness born of high principles. His business career was marked by continuous action, and, as a citizen, he ever publicly displayed his patriotism, never being afraid to stand by his convictions. Mr. Strawn was born in Somerset County, Pa., near the Youghiogheny River, on May 30, 1800, a son of Isaiah and Rachael (Reed) Strawn and a grandson of Daniel Strawn. The family was founded in America by Jacob Strawn, the great-great-grandfather of the younger Jacob Strawn, who came, with William Penn, in 1682, to his possessions that were later to be a part of the great commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Isaiah Strawn married Rachael Reed of Bucks County, Pa., and he became the father of six children of whom Jacob was the youngest. In 1817, the family migrated to Ohio where they bought and improved a farm. They were originally Quakers, but subsequently joined the Methodist church, carrying with them the love of truth and simplicity which characterizes those who are members of the Society of Friends. Isaiah Strawn died in 1844, his wife having passed away April 4, 1843, he being eighty-four years of age. During the War of the Revolution, Isaiah Strawn was engaged as a teamster. A British command was sent to confiscate the teams and arms; and a small company was sent as a guard to protect the supplies, and when the Red Coats approached, firing as they drew near, Mr. Strawn, forgetting that he was a Quaker, took a musket and hurried to join the repelling force. With them he fought so well that the major in charge urged him to enlist. Thus it was that he joined the ranks of the Revolutionary army.

Jacob Strawn was a worthy son of his father, and while engaged in securing as good an education as his time and locality permitted, he was learning the details of farming and stock-raising, early recognizing the profit to be made from a proper development of the agricultural

resources of this country. At the age of seventeen Jacob Strawn went to Licking County, Ohio, and there he married, two years later, Matilda Green, daughter of Rev. John Green, and they settled on some unbroken land for which Mr. Strawn paid \$100 cash. In addition to developing his land, Mr. Strawn began to deal in horses, and he found it profitable. While seeking bargains in horses, he made a trip to Illinois in 1828, and instead of investing as he had intended, he purchased land. One tract south of Jacksonville, Morgan County, was secured for \$10 per acre, an unprecedented price at that time, and contained 160 acres, on which he built the house that was later the family's residence for years. However, he did not locate permanently in Morgan County until May 17, 1831. This removal was a wise move, for Mr. Strawn came to a comparatively new country at the time when land was cheap and the stock business in its infancy, and he had excellent opportunities of making developments along agricultural lines.

The first house, said to be the largest in Morgan County, was one of those crude log ones that were found throughout Illinois at that period. In this house, Mrs. Strawn died, December 8, 1831, having borne her husband three children, namely: Rev. William Strawn, who is of Odell, Ill.; James G., who is a farmer of Orleans, Ill.; and Isaiah, who is engaged in farming near Jacksonville, Ill. The first two named are now deceased. On July 5, 1832, Mr. Strawn was married (second) to Phebe Gates, a daughter of Samuel Gates of Greene County, Ill. Her mother was a relative of Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Mrs. Strawn was noted in her youth for her beauty and intelligent graces. Born in Ohio, near Marietta, Mrs. Strawn came to Illinois with her parents and was reared in Greene County, where she attended one of the best private schools that the country afforded. Mr. and Mrs. Strawn became the parents of six children: Daniel, who was killed in a mill accident; Julius E., who is mentioned elsewhere in this work; Jacob; Gates; David, and Martha Amelia.

The career of Jacob Strawn as a stock man



Jack Strawn

is one that commands attention. Living before the days of stockyards and meat combines, he furnished St. Louis with a large portion of the beef that the city consumed, sending over 4,000 head of beeves to one firm during a single year. He bought and sold more cattle than any other man in the business, and, because his products could be implicitly relied on, his name was known from coast to coast. In addition to his heavy livestock interests, he conducted both a butchering plant and a flourmill, supplying Jacksonville with both beef and flour. Realizing the future values of Illinois land, he invested heavily, owning at various times some 25,000 acres in Morgan and Sangamon counties. He never refused to sell land at a fair advance. Jacob Strawn was a man who believed in improving his methods. He was wisely not content to let well enough alone, but was constantly trying out new plans with eminently satisfactory results. He had decided that stock-feeding and grazing gave comparatively the best returns, and accordingly devoted himself largely to this enterprise. He was the first man to introduce the system of stall-feeding cattle with shocked corn, in the State of Illinois, and his ideas in regard to this method of procedure were eagerly accepted by the other agriculturists and are still followed. While he was essentially a farmer and a stock man, Mr. Strawn was broad minded enough to realize the value of local improvements, and in 1859 commenced the building of Strawn Hall, at Jacksonville, which still stands as a monument to his munificent public spirit. A strong Union sympathizer, he aided the cause in every way. Not only did Mr. Strawn donate \$10,000 to the Christian Commission, but he sent fifty

cows to furnish milk for the injured soldiers. Successful himself, he desired to see others make the most of their opportunities, and he never failed to lend a helping hand.

Early in life he was a Whig, but all of his sympathies combined to make him an enthusiastic supporter of the Republican party, from its organization in 1856 until his death August 23, 1865. His remains were laid to rest in Diamond Grove Cemetery, Jacksonville, to await the last trumpet call. His widow survived him until February 6, 1906, when she too passed away. Mrs. Strawn was a very charitable lady, and left \$20,000 to the Illinois College, \$10,000 to the Jacksonville Female Academy, and \$10,000 to the Passavant Memorial Hospital, in addition to several large sums previously given.

In the great conflict between the principles of good and evil which seem to be the heritage of humanity, and of which this world seems to be the battle-ground, the life of Jacob Strawn, guided by sound principles, made itself no uncertain record. His conception of business honor and obligations was high, and he never failed to live up to his ideals. No man could ever say that he did not receive a fair deal in any transaction with Jacob Strawn. His success in life, which was remarkable, came not from an unfair dealing with others, but rather from his ability to handle vast undertakings and control extensive interests. The life of such a man teaches distinctive lessons and proves that honesty, sincerity and uprightness do pay, and that an unblemished name can only be insured by right actions and proper living. He was a man far in advance of his time.

JULIUS E. STRAWN.

It is generally accepted as a truism that no man of genius or acknowledged ability can be justly judged while in the thickest of the fight for success, chiefly because time is necessary to ripen the estimate upon work which can only be viewed on all sides in the calm atmosphere of a more or less remote period from its completion. This is in no way inappropriate to the life accomplishment of Julius E. Strawn, who has long occupied a conspicuous place in the history of Morgan County. No man in the community has had warmer friends or is more generally esteemed. He is a man of refinement and culture, greatly trav-

eled, of fine business and financial ability, and one who has achieved success in his affairs. Called from a European tour by the death of his sister, he took over the management of a large estate left to him by his father, and exhibited such ability in its conduct that he was called upon to fill positions of responsibility in the world of business and finance, and for a number of years has been president of the Jacksonville National Bank. His acquaintance is large in political, religious and social circles, and his declining to fill more positions of importance is all that has kept him from being still more fully occupied.

Julius E. Strawn was born December 2, 1835, at Grass Plains, five miles southwest of Jacksonville, a son of Jacob and Phebe (Gates) Strawn. When ten years of age, Julius Strawn was sent to school under Rev. William Eddy, who conducted a private school, and later was a pupil in the private school directed by Talmage Collins and Wylder Fairbank, riding on horseback, ten miles a day to and from his home. He also was enrolled in the school taught by James Henderson, and recited his Latin lesson under the tutelage of Mr. Paul Selby. In the fall of 1856 he entered the preparatory school of Newton Bateman, where he spent one year, prior to entering the Illinois College, in 1857. On being graduated from that institution in 1861, he was engaged for several months as an agent for his father in New York City, receiving cattle shipped to that point from his father's farm. For two years he engaged in cultivating a part of his father's land in Morgan County. Without solicitation from any one he was appointed colonel on the staff of the famous "War Governor" Yates.

Mr. Strawn went abroad in 1865 for a European tour, mainly on account of his health, and spent three years across the water, consulting the leading physicians in France and Germany. At London he was the recipient of special courtesies from Charles Francis Adams, the United States' Ambassador to Great Britain, and he subsequently visited Ireland, attending the World's Fair at Dublin. After including in his travels many points of historical interest in Scotland, he returned to London, went to Paris for an extended stay, went thence to Belgium, passed through the Rhine Country and remained several weeks at Aix-la-Chapelle, later enjoying the baths at Cruernach, near Bingen-on-the-Rhine. An excursion to Russia followed, and there he was received by the United States' minister, Cassius M. Clay, who obtained for him an introduction to the Winter Palace, and the picture galleries and private apartments of the Czar, thus granting him the unusual privilege of viewing the crown jewels and other royal treasures. On his return to Germany, he visited Frankfurt and Baden and spent several weeks in Heidelberg, then went to Munich and over the Alps by way of Brenner Pass to Verona and Genoa.

Italy. Here he joined a party of German friends on a coasting trip over the Riviera to Nice. Returning to Italy by sea, he passed several weeks in Rome and other Italian cities, and returned by way of Geneva, Switzerland. While in Switzerland, he received notice of the serious illness of his younger and only sister, Martha Amelia (Mattie) Strawn, and he immediately hastened to London, where he boarded a mail train for Queenstown, and there managed to catch the steamer which had left Liverpool the day before. Taking passage on the "City of London," commanded by Capt. Brooks, the commander of the "City of Washington" on which Strawn had arrived in Europe, he finally reached home, but too late to be at the bedside of his sister, who had passed away. At this time, Mr. Strawn assumed charge of his farm and other property, making his home with his mother on the old place until 1882, at which time Mrs. Strawn and her family located in Jacksonville.

The course of education has always had a firm friend in Julius E. Strawn. In 1876, he was made trustee of the Illinois College and the Presbyterian Academy, and in 1882, upon the death of L. M. Glover, D. D., he became the president of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian Academy. Late in 1904 he became acting president of the Illinois College for three months, serving as such until the election of his successor. In 1871 he became a stockholder in the Jacksonville National Bank, was made a member of the directing board in 1884, and on the resignation of O. D. Fitzsimmons, was elected president of that strong financial institution, but declined to serve. In 1905 he was again chosen as its chief executive and this time accepted. He still holds that office in an advisory capacity, though debarred from active participation on account of physical disability following acute disease of some years ago. Mr. Strawn is a member of State Street Presbyterian Church, whose Sunday school he attended under the superintendency of David B. Ayers, and also his son, Marshall P. Ayers. While Mr. Strawn has always been a Republican in National politics, he has never hesitated in home elections to support any Democrat whom he thought better fitted for the office than his opponent.



John Mason

GEORGE F. DICK.

George F. Dick was born at Tiffin, Ohio, February 22, 1829, and died at Bloomington, Ill., at the age of eighty-six years. After his remarkably brilliant record as an officer of the Twentieth and the Eighty-sixth Indiana Volunteer regiments, in the Civil war, he became, in 1865, a resident of Bloomington. His reputation had preceded him, and Bloomington and the state of Illinois, while proud of the records of their own gallant native sons, became equally proud to claim this newcomer as a welcome citizen.

General Dick's services in the Twentieth Indiana Infantry were performed in a large number of the most important battles of the Army of the Potomac, in which he was promoted to be major of his regiment. On October 21, 1862, he was appointed by Governor Morton, of Indiana, lieutenant colonel of the Eighty-sixth Indiana, then engaged in the Atlanta campaign. He soon became colonel of the regiment and more than surpassed his former brilliant record

in the Army of the Potomac. He took part in quite a number of the leading battles in the campaign, and was at Chattanooga and Chickamauga. In the memorable assault on Missionary Ridge, the Eighty-sixth and Seventy-ninth Indiana regiments performed one of the most remarkable actions of the entire war, giving these two historic combats a military fame equal to that of Anthony Wayne's storming of Stony Point during the Revolutionary war. In this action these two regiments climbed the steep, rocky front of the ridge in the face of a murderous fire, during which the colors of the Eighty-sixth were struck by more than eighty bullets, and they were the means of accomplishing what the southern generals had always considered an impossibility. At the close of the war Colonel Dick was breveted brigadier general. During his entire period of residence in Illinois he was always an admired and highly honored citizen. He served twelve years as postmaster at Bloomington.

TRUMAN ARNOLD MASON.

A long life with varied interests gave the late Truman A. Mason a wide and representative acquaintance with men and affairs. The broadening influence of this cosmopolitan knowledge was noticeable in his management of the large enterprises with which his name was identified for many years. He was born at New Hartford, Oneida County, N. Y., March 14, 1846, of English ancestry and Revolutionary stock, and died at his home in Joliet, March 17th, 1919.

The founder of the Mason family in New England was Sampson Mason, who arrived from England some time in the seventeenth century, and for generations afterward the family was identified with Cheshire, Mass. From there removal was made by Arnold Mason, grandfather, to New York. He was a business man and also a military hero, serving as captain in the state militia and also with the same rank during the War of 1812. He subsequently became a member of the New York City contracting firm of Low, Mason & Roberts, builders of high bridges and engaged in the construction of the Erie Canal.

Daniel C. Mason, son of Arnold and father of Truman A. Mason, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., and in young manhood was associated with his father in the contracting business. Fol-

lowing his marriage he engaged in agricultural pursuits near Utica, N. Y., where he remained until 1847, when he removed with his family to Will County, Ill., where he continued life as a farmer for a time and then retired. In Oneida County he married Cornelia H. Kellogg, whose family came to New York from Connecticut.

On his father's farm near Utica, Truman A. Mason spent his youthful days and imbibed a love for the soil that he never lost, at later periods in his life seeking in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture the rest and refreshment demanded after years of strenuous exertion in the busy fields of commerce. His early educational advantages included attendance at Whites-town Seminary, in his native state. In 1865 he visited Chicago and other points west of New York, and after returning to Oneida County rented and operated a farm for one year. The western country, however, had pleased him and he came back to Chicago and engaged in railroading for a time, being employed by the C. & A. Railroad as assistant pilot in charge of trains from Grove Street to Brighton Park. Subsequently he returned to Utica, N. Y., where he entered the business house of Curry & Rowley, shortly afterward being taken into partnership, when the firm style became Rowley Bros. & Co.,

dealers in blank books, stationery and printers' supplies. Two years later Mr. Mason sold his interest and in 1809 came to Joliet, where he embarked in the lumber business with Frank E. and Henry B. Plant, under the firm name of Mason & Plant, manufacturers of sash, doors and blinds. Mr. Mason continued to be actively concerned with the business of this firm until the spring of 1880, when he disposed of his firm interest and went into the lumber jobbing trade at the cut-off. Close attention to the demands of his business so impaired his health that in the summer of 1886 he retired to his farm, a fine property then situated just outside the corporation limits of Joliet. He remained on the farm until plans were consummated for the founding of the Joliet National Bank, of which he was one of the organizers and the first president, and he was successively reelected the head of that institution from March 2, 1891, until his demise. He was a man of acknowledged business sagacity and his integrity was an asset in every enterprise with which his name was associated. It threw about his actions a glow of sincerity which gave the promise or word of Mr. Mason the value of pure gold.

Although he was essentially a business man, Mr. Mason was never neglectful of his responsibilities as a citizen, accepting the same when he found them in the path of public duty and administering every office with a due sense of its importance. For six years he was a member of the City Board and served once as an alderman, for one year served as assistant supervisor and for several years was president of

the Township High School Board and the city school board.

On September 25, 1872, Mr. Mason was united in marriage with Hannah E. Caton, a native of Chicago, but has lived in Joliet for 47 years, a daughter of William Penn and Elizabeth (Steele) Caton, natives respectively of New Hartford, Conn., and of Elizabethtown, on Lake Champlain, Vt. For a number of years prior to moving to Chicago, Mr. Caton was a farmer, but after locating on Madison Street, now in the heart of the business district of the metropolis, he had the supervision of all the canal shipping. His health failed and then he and his brother, afterward Judge Caton, of Ottawa, Ill., went into partnership and purchased and stocked the great Caton farm. On that property Mrs. Mason passed her childhood and until her fifteenth year, at which time her father's health again required a change of environment and the family moved to Joliet, where he lived retired. For many years he was supervisor of his township. Her father was a member of the Society of Friends, coming of sound old Quaker stock and possessing many of the beautiful traits and substantial virtues for which the sect is noted. In engaging qualities Mrs. Mason is their worthy daughter.

Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Mason: Cornelia M., who is now deceased, was Mrs. John A. Garney; William Caton, who owns an interest in and is conducting the Crow Name Plate Company of Ravenswood, Chicago; and Elizabeth C. Mr. Mason was a member of several branches of the Masonic fraternity.

ENOCH PLACE JONES.

An individual's usefulness in the world is generally judged by the good that he has accomplished, and determined by this standard of measurement, the late Enoch Place Jones occupied a position among the most prominent citizens of Woodford County, Ill. His achievements were not of a spectacular nature, for he was a plain and unassuming man, yet his life was noble and upright, one over which falls no shadow of wrong; and the memory of his kindly Christian life and charitable deeds will long remain as a benediction to those who knew him. Mr. Jones was born at Wilnot, N. H., August 6, 1832, and was about five years of age when his parents, John and Polly (Dodge) Jones, set out overland for the West, eventually arriving in Champaign County, Ohio, where Mr.

Jones made his home for a quarter of a century. There, in the public schools, he received ordinary educational advantages, and was reared to habits of industry and integrity. He early adopted the occupation of agriculture as his life work, and was successful in his farming ventures in Ohio, but, believing that he could find still better opportunities in Illinois, he moved to a farm six miles east of Minonk, where he spent thirty years. About 1892, he moved to the city of Minonk, although for some years he continued to supervise the operations on his 100-acre property which lay between Minonk and Dana, Ill., and when he disposed of this land he purchased a half section in South Dakota, near Canton; this land now being rented, his sons live on the farm adjoining.



Am Young

Mr. Jones was a natural mechanic and a skilled cabinet maker. After his retirement, he found pleasure and work for his mind and hands in fashioning different articles, useful and ornamental and all beautiful in design and substantial in workmanship. His splendid workshop, located directly behind his home, was built by himself, and was equipped with all the accessories and paraphernalia necessary to his work and so dear to the heart of the true mechanic. Even though an aged man, Mr. Jones was the personification of vigorous age and health, and his death was entirely unexpected. As usual, on the morning of January 17, 1913, his familiar figure was seen on the streets of Minonk, in the down-town district, but on his return home he was stricken with illness, and the physician named his ailment as neuralgia of the heart. After a brief rally, a second attack occurred, and he soon passed away.

Mr. Jones was converted and united with the Baptist church February 23, 1872. He always took an active part in all branches of the church work, being treasurer of the church and a member of the building committee when this church was erected. Afterward he was chosen a deacon, which office he held up to the time of his demise. He was well known and held in high esteem, a cheerful man, daily living the faith he professed. His politics were those of

the Republican party, although he had decided tendencies toward prohibition. Honest and conscientious in all things, he possessed the unbounded confidence of his business associates, and his friends were limited only by the number of his acquaintances.

In 1854, Mr. Jones was married to Miss Lodisa Knight, who died in July, 1875, and to this union there were born two daughters and five sons, of whom the daughters and one son died in infancy, while another son, Warren F., passed away at the age of twenty-two years. In 1877, Mr. Jones married (second) Elizabeth Bane, who died in September, 1910. On December 16, 1911, he was married for the third time, when he was united with Mrs. Martha Gaisford, who survives him and makes her home in Minonk. Three sons also survive: Josiah J. and Joseph F., who are successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits at Canton, S. D.; and Orris K., of Lexington, Neb., and one stepson, Frank Gaisford, of Chatsworth, Ill. His brother, David C. Jones, is a well-known resident of Leighton, Iowa. Mr. Jones' funeral was largely attended, the people of Minonk gathering in large numbers to pay their respects to the memory of one who had lived among them so long and whose life had been of such an exemplary nature. Interment was made in the Minonk Cemetery.

ALBERT WILLIAM YOUNG.

"His life was gentle, and the elements so mixed in him, that all nature might stand up and say to all the world: 'This was a man.'" When a leading newspaper sees fit to pay tribute to the memory of an individual by the use of the foregoing quotation, it may be reasonably assumed that his life was one which won the respect, admiration and affection of those with whom he was connected. Law, to the layman, is a profession associated only with the controversies of life. It is hard for him to dissociate himself from the idea that the lawyer has other to do than with the affairs where man fights man. But where a luminous personality shines forth in such brilliance as that which individualized the late Albert William Young, of Harvard, Ill., the public press, speaking for the public in general, may well say: "This was a man." Albert William Young was born at Windsor, Sherbrook County, Canada, September 21, 1843, a son of Joseph W. and Emily (Boynnton) Young, the former native

of Antrim, Ireland, of Scotch-Irish descent, and the latter of Orleans County, Vt., of English and French ancestry. The family located in Will County, Ill., in the spring of 1865, and a year later removed to Kankakee County, where the mother died January 11, 1876. There were six children in the family, namely: Albert William, of this review; E. R., a resident of Sioux City, Ia.; Henry J. of Oklahoma, town of Vinita; Nellie, who is the widow of Robert Perry, now living at Kansas City, Mo.; Emily H., later Mrs. Peter Vanderwater of Longview, Texas, where she died; and Florence A., who died in Canada, February 29, 1880.

Albert W. Young received an academical training in Canada, and, after coming to the United States, attended the Central Illinois Normal School at Normal for two years. Succeeding this he went to Millersburg, Ky., where he taught a select school for one year, and was then principal of the Richmond (Ill.) schools for one year, the Woodstock schools

two years, and the Harvard schools three years. During the latter time he studied law with J. P. Cheever, and September 15, 1876, was admitted to the bar and at once formed a partnership with Mr. Cheever, under the firm style of Cheever and Young. In November, 1877, he was elected county superintendent of schools for a term of four years and at the expiration of his term was appointed for an additional term of one year. The partnership with Mr. Cheever was dissolved in 1878, and from that time until his death he was engaged in practice alone. Few men have won higher place at the Illinois bar; none have ever stood higher in the esteem of their fellows. His abilities were rare and his association with other eminent members of the bar made him a familiar figure in the courts of his locality, where his absolute integrity, his devotion to his profession and his high ideals of its ethics were never questioned. He was ever to be found among the men who were planning for the promotion of the general welfare of the community, and his citizenship was rare. His connection with Republican politics made him accounted as one of the wheelhorses of his party in the section of the state in which he made his home, and after he had served for some time as a member of the Republican committee of the Eighth Senatorial District, embracing the counties of Lake, McHenry and Boone, was, November 4, 1884, elected State's attorney of McHenry County. Although he never made public profession of Christianity, Mr. Young was a Christian at heart, and his contributions to religious movements evidenced his wish to promote morality and probity. Personally a man of rare likability, his friendships were many and his loyalty to those who were taken into his confidence was absolute. At the time of his death Mr. Young was master in chancery of McHenry County. His last illness was severe and prolonged, yet he courageously continued to fulfil his duties, although, from the nature of his malady his suffering must have been intense. It was so in everything in his life—

his conception of duty overruled all else. His standing in Masonry was high, his connection including membership in Harvard Lodge No. 309, A. F. & A. M., Harvard Chapter No. 91, R. A. M., and Calvary Commandery No. 25 K. T. At his death the beautiful and impressive Knight Templar service was carried through, and interment at Mt. Auburn was largely attended by the members of this fraternity, the pall-bearers being chosen from among Mr. Young's Masonic brethren. When he died, February 26, 1900, the whole city mourned for a man who had so ably performed his part in the community's activities.

On February 21, 1858, Mr. Young was united in marriage with Miss Lucy Gardner, daughter of Robert and Sarah (DaLee) Gardner, early pioneers of McHenry County, Ill. Mr. Gardner came to this county from New York in 1840, and in 1847 returned to the Empire State and married Miss DaLee, bringing her to the little log cabin which he had prepared. Later a new home was built in Harvard, and here they spent the balance of their lives, Mr. Gardner passing away in 1877, and Mrs. Gardner surviving him until 1908. In 1856 Mr. Gardner was one of the first residents of Harvard, being prominent both as a business man and politically, always working for the progress and improvement of his town. When he came to Harvard he engaged in the lumber business and practically was interested in this business up to the time of his death. There were twelve children born to Mr. and Mrs. Gardner of whom but five are now living. Besides the lot in Harvard on which they lived Mr. Gardner also owned a farm one-half mile from what subsequently became the town. It was in this old house in Harvard that Mrs. Young was both born and married. Mr. and Mrs. Young had one son: Robert Gardner, now located in Chicago with the Public Service Company. In 1908 Robert G. Young was graduated from Harvard High School and at once entered Illinois University from which he was graduated in June, 1912.

EDWARD DUNN-ALLEN BLINN.

Edward Dunn-Allen Blinn was born at St. Johnsbury, Vt., September 12, 1844, a son of Charles and Lefee (Harrington) Blinn, the former a native of Canada, of English descent. After attending the schools of his native place until sixteen years old, Mr. Blinn went to Cin-

natl, Ohio, and in 1864 began the study of law in the office of Kobler & Whitman, and later was admitted to the bar at Cincinnati. He remained with his preceptors for a short time and then, acting upon the advice of Mr. Whitman, located at Lincoln, Ill. In January, 1869, he formed a



E J Blum

partnership with Silas Beason, under the firm name of Beason & Blinn, which association continued until 1882, when James T. Hoblit succeeded Mr. Beason, and the name was changed to Blinn & Hoblit, so continuing for years. Subsequently Mr. Blinn associated himself with Thomas M. Harris, and they continued together until Mr. Harris was made circuit judge. Mr. Blinn then became associated with W. A. Covey, and this connection was only severed by the death of Mr. Blinn, January 23d, 1913.

On January 1, 1863, Mr. Blinn married Annette L. Youtsey of Cold Springs, Ky., a daughter of John and Janet (Beggs) Youtsey. Mr. and Mrs. Blinn became the parents of three children: Eva B., who is Mrs. William K. Maxwell of Lincoln, Ill., has two children—Edward Creighton and William Keepers; Annette, who is Mrs. Will C. Bates of Lincoln, Ill., has a daughter, Annette Lefee; Edward Dunn-Allen, Jr., who married Alma Haller of Lincoln, Ill., and also an adopted daughter, Edith, who is Mrs. William M. Young of Bloomington, Ill.

Mr. Blinn was a member of the Masonic fraternity and belonged to the Hamilton Club of Chicago. He was a staunch Republican and for many years was looked to as the leader in national, state and county politics in his county. He was chairman of the Logan County Republican Central Committee for a long time, and a few years prior to his death was a candidate for Supreme Justice in Illinois. Not often did he seek political offices during his career, but took great pleasure in helping those whom he liked to attain them. He enjoyed the warm personal regard of Senator Cullom, Governor Fifer and especially that of Governor Oglesby, who for years was a bosom friend.

As a lawyer Mr. Blinn enjoyed a state-wide reputation and never had an equal at the Logan County bar. He was considered one of the ablest corporation and criminal lawyers in the state and represented for years the Alton, Illinois Central and Vandalia Railroad companies. He was a powerful, positive, masterful attorney, with a scientific mind, and intensely keen intellect. At cross examination his wonderful abilities were especially apparent and his arguments before a jury were almost always unanswerable by his opponents. His high

ideas of honor, and his honesty and integrity in his practice, have ever been commented upon by his rival associates with admiration and respect. He never employed any form of subterfuge to win a case, but would stand up before a jury and drive home to them the clear, cold facts of the law, with sledge-hammer precision. His success was due to his being a great student of the law, an analytical thinker, a man of dominant personality, and to his knowledge and use of the English language.

As a man Mr. Blinn's life stood for the very best there was in manhood, was honorable and fair minded, and was greatly esteemed by the entire community. That he did not have many personal friends was because he did not seek them; but those who enjoyed that pleasure were tied to him so closely by his love and companionship that they would have sacrificed anything rather than lose it. In his home life Mr. Blinn was best known; a great, kind, indulgent husband and father, who was idolized by his wife and children. In his later years his hearing was seriously impaired and a large portion of his idle hours was spent among his books. He was particularly well informed on the Bible, as the subject of religion and a Supreme Being opened up to his scientific mind a field of unlimited research. His further recreation was taken in farming and especially in raising cattle, and by the same close study he became an expert in the breeding and feeding of Short Horn Durham cattle, and many of these were shown at the International Live Stock Show, at Chicago, and were victorious in competition with the best herds in the United States and Canada.

Mr. Blinn's death was a great loss to the community, but a calamity to his family. His character and life will be enshrined forever in their memory, and they will impress upon their children and their children's children that this man of strong intellect and high mental achievement, and high, honorable integrity was their ancestor; and that by taking his life as their guide and following in his footsteps, even for a short way, they will not have lived in vain, but will leave behind them, as he has done, "Footprints in the sands of time."

JOSEPH DUNCAN HUNTER.

As the demand for only sound banking institutions increases and the value of such concerns to the community is being more and more appre-

ciated, the character of the men who administer their affairs receives closer attention, and when these have been proved efficient and worthy,

confidence in their financial institutions is increased. The influence of a sound, conservative banking house is wide and its practical results far reaching. Without such an institution in its midst, no community can hope to take its proper place among its sister communities, and to it will come no reliable outside concerns. Therefore it may be truly said that the growth and development of any town or city depends largely upon the quality of its banks, and this means the sagacity and integrity of the men who stand at their head. The day has gone by when men carried their currency in their pockets, and even carried on large transactions entirely by the interchange of actual money. In modern business the system of paying by checks has been generally adopted, busy men appreciating the value of the service rendered by banks, make investments and pay bills through them. In this way mistakes, loss and annoyance are eliminated, and vast transactions are carried on expeditiously. One of the sound financial institutions of Illinois is the Citizens National Bank, of Paris, which benefitted for years under the wise, conservative and efficient executive administration of the late Joseph Duncan Hunter. He was born in Hunter Township, Edgar County, Ill., July 14, 1818, a son of Spencer and Amy (Williams) Hunter, of Scotch-Irish descent respectively. Spencer Hunter came to Illinois at a very early day and entered a section of land in Hunter Township, which was named for the Hunter family.

Joseph Duncan Hunter attended the country schools of his native township, and later a

seminary in Ladoga, Ind., and also a commercial college in Chicago. After returning home he interested himself in general farming, stock raising and dealing in stock until 1892, when he located at Paris, and from the start impressed his strong personality upon his neighbors. A Democrat in politics, he became a leader in that party, and in 1898 was elected county treasurer and served four years. He was largely instrumental in securing the organization of the Citizens National Bank at Paris, of which he continued president until his death July 18, 1906. He was a man of sterling honesty, unquestioned ability and high ideals. Possessed of energy, foresight and public spirit, he was variously interested in matters pertaining to Paris and Edgar County, so that his death was deeply felt over a wide section.

On October 1, 1874, Mr. Hunter married Miss Ella Groves, of Vermillion County, Ind., a daughter of William C. and Emeline (Bogart) Groves, natives of Tennessee. Mr. Groves was a farmer. He came to Indiana with his parents when a child. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter became the parents of six children, namely: Collett S.; Florence, the wife of Frank D. Parker, of Shelbyville, Ill.; W. E., teaching in Iowa; Callie, at home; and Maud and Blanch, both of whom are deceased. In religious faith Mr. Hunter was a Methodist, and was very sincere in his profession, serving for several years as superintendent of a Sunday school connected with that denomination. Faithful in every relation of life, he rose to an enviable position among his fellows, and dying left behind him an honored name.

JOHN A. STERLING.

John A. Sterling was born in Le Roy, McLean County, Ill., February 1, 1857. He is a graduate of the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, which is his home. Here he made a fine reputation as a lawyer and pleader at the bar. He was elected to Congress from the Seventeenth Congressional District as a Republican five times in succession, serving from 1903

to 1913, was defeated in 1912 and again chosen in 1914. He has acquired a very enviable reputation in Congress, having won the confidence of a very large proportion of the leading men of all political parties. He is a close student of national questions and is considered a trustworthy representative of his constituents.

P. L. UNDERWOOD.

In studying the lives and character of prominent men it is but natural to demand the secret of their success and the motives that prompted their actions. Success comes after all to but few and careful study of the careers of those

who stand highest in public esteem proves that in nearly every case those who have been devoting their lives to deep study of their special lines of business have gradually risen. Self-reliance, conscientiousness, energy and honesty,



P. L. Underwood

these are characteristics that appear to produce the best results. To these we may attribute much of the success that rewarded the efforts of P. L. Underwood. All honorable success must have a definite aim in life and a constancy of purpose which forces persistence in a given course regardless of difficulties. It is in business that the real nature of the man comes to the forefront, where he either displays a selfish cupidity or a thoughtful consideration of the rights and privileges of others. There is no better indication of a man's actual worth and character than is gathered from the expressed opinions of him made by his associates and colleagues. The salient features in the life of P. L. Underwood may be deduced from the fact that he was held in highest respect by all who were honored by his acquaintance. P. L. Underwood was one of the old-time provision men of Chicago who was for many years prominently identified with the packing interests of the city. A native of Massachusetts he was born in Harwich, that state, May 2, 1836, and was a son of Nathan and Rebecca (Bray) Underwood.

The father came from an old Massachusetts family and inherited many of the sturdy traits of character to be found in those people. He was born July 18, 1794, and was the eldest son of Rev. Nathan and Susannah (Lawrence) Underwood. By occupation he was a farmer, yet for many years served as a squire and exercised an excellent influence in the community. Rev. Underwood, grandfather of P. L. Underwood, was born in Lexington, Mass., August 3, 1753, and died in May, 1841. He married Susannah Lawrence, of Waltham, that State, and they reared a large family. This grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier who participated in the battle of Bunker Hill and was among the last to leave the contested field when the enemy took possession of the ground; was in continuous service with the Continental troops and was with Washington at the famous crossing of the Delaware. He likewise participated in the battles of Trenton and Princeton and after long service was honorably discharged, receiving later a pension as one of the surviving soldiers of the War for Independence. Afterward he continued his education and was graduated from Harvard College in 1788. He studied for the ministry and in 1792 was settled at Harwich, Mass., as pastor of the Congregational church, becoming one of the well-known clergymen in that section of Massachusetts.

P. L. Underwood acquired his education at Harwich Academy in his native town, where his boyhood days were spent. When about sixteen years of age he went west, locating in Burlington, Iowa, where he entered the wholesale grocery and provision house of Thomas Hedge & Company, the senior partner being one of his relatives. This firm did an extensive business for that day, including the packing of provisions in the winter season. The fall of 1855 found a large stock of provisions on hand and Mr. Underwood was sent to Chicago to dispose of the surplus, the firm of Hedge & Underwood handling the business in this city. While not yet twenty-one years of age Mr. Underwood was able to understand and appreciate the great opportunity in business here and concluded to remain. The partnership with Mr. Hedge was dissolved and he became associated with Sawyer, Wallace & Company of New York, large commission dealers. Later the firm of Underwood, Wallace & Company was organized and still later that of Underwood & Company. The commission and packing firm of Underwood & Company continued for some years and then dissolved. Mr. Underwood later devoted his time and attention to the packing business, having previously purchased a plant on Halsted Street, where he built up a business that he continued to develop under the style of Underwood & Company until the consolidation of this with the Omaha Packing Company. The business is still carried on under the name of the Omaha Packing Company and occupies a foremost position among the enterprises of similar character in the city.

Mr. Underwood was one of the pioneer members of the Chicago Board of Trade, joining that organization when a membership sold for as low as five dollars. He was a type of the old time business man who held to high ideals and manifested a most keen regard for an obligation. When he gave his word or made a promise it was sacred to him as if he had given his bond. He was kind-hearted and genial, actuated by a spirit of religious belief but was never sanctimonious. His religion was simply a part of his every day life and actuated him in his relations with his fellowmen. For a quarter of a century he was a trustee of Plymouth Congregational Church. Firm in his convictions he held to what he considered right and while he might yield to argument, he was never a weakling. While a successful business man the accumulation of property or wealth was not his foremost object. He ranked among Chicago's representa-

tive citizens, gaining prominence in trade circles, yet at all times was mindful of the obligations which devolved upon him in his relation to his family, his fellow-men and his city.

Mr. Underwood was first married March 16, 1857, to Miss Hannah M. Ryder, of Chatham, Mass., and to this union four daughters were born: Anna, who is now Mrs. James Viles, of Lake Forest; Bertha, who is the wife of E. F. Robbins, and resides in Pasadena, Cal.; Helen, who died June 28, 1913, and Florence, of Lake Forest, Ill. On November 2, 1876, Mr. Underwood wedded Mrs. Augusta E. Wallace, who was the widow of William Wallace and bore the maiden name of Augusta Elvira Kimball. She is a sister of the late Edward A. Kimball and a daughter of Lovell and Elvira (St. John) Kimball. Through her father she is a descendant of the Brewster and Bradford families so prominent in the early history of Massachusetts, of whom a more extended mention will be found in the biography of her brother, Edward A. Kimball, elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Underwood resides in Lake Forest and is well-known in social circles of that place. The death of Mr. Under-

wood, which occurred August 28, 1897, removed from Chicago one of its most worthy citizens. He passed away in the same house where he was born on Cape Cod and the burial was in Oakwood Cemetery of Chicago. The record which Mr. Underwood left is one that excited for him admiration during his life and has caused his memory to be cherished by all who knew him. Throughout his business career Mr. Underwood bore a reputation for unassailable integrity and straightforward dealing. He made it a point always to satisfy his customers. In his passing Chicago chronicled the death of one whose name had long been honored in trade circles, whose life-work had brought help and happiness to many and whose influence was ever on the side of progress and improvement. He was loyal in his citizenship and held friendship inviolable, and his memory is cherished not only by those whom he met socially but by those who knew him in a business way and those who benefited by his benevolences. In manner always dignified and courteous, his spirit was kindly and his heart responded to every need of his fellowmen.

HENRY AUGUSTINE.

To have lived so as to have gained the respect and admiration of his fellow-men in every walk of life was the fortune of Captain Henry Augustine, whose tragic death, March 8, 1913, the whole citizenship of Normal mourned. A horticulturist and nurseryman whose achievements had gained him wide distinction, a gallant soldier during the dark days when Secession reared its threatening head, and a philanthropist whose charities were great and continued, he was a type of the ideal citizenship of which Illinois is so proud, and it is but fitting to place his name among those of the men whose activities have forwarded the development of the great Prairie State. Captain Augustine was born in Lancaster County, Pa., July 25, 1840. He came of German parentage, his father being a native of Wurttemberg, who located in Lancaster County when a youth. The family moved later to Canton, Ill., when he was seventeen years old, and he was engaged in farming there at the outbreak of the Civil war. He at once enlisted in Company A, Fifty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as sergeant, and August 1, 1862, he was commissioned second lieutenant, being later promoted to a first lieutenant and in 1864 was made captain of Company A. He

later returned to his home and recruited a new company, of the Fifty-first Regiment, which he commanded as captain, and in that capacity served until November, 1865, when he received his honorable discharge. In all his military service he participated in thirty-two hard-fought engagements and was under the enemy's fire 196 days. One of his chief features of service was his acting as Judge Advocate of a military court for six months. During his active service in the army, Captain Augustine lost two brothers, Michael and J. M. Augustine, on the battlefield, who were buried where they fell, but whose bodies were afterward brought back by Captain Augustine to their old home at Canton. One was killed at Missionary Ridge and the other at Kenesaw Mountain.

At the close of the Civil war, Captain Augustine returned to Canton, where for three years he engaged in a drug business, but, owing to failing health, gave up his store and embarked in a nursery and farming business near Pontiac, Ill. In 1876 he removed to Normal, Ill., and established the nursery business which has since continued under his name. It was one of the earliest nurseries in this part of the country and became widely known throughout

the West. Captain Augustine not only followed the routine work of promoting his nursery sales, but was also interested in a scientific way in introducing and propagating new varieties of fruit. His ability and prominence as a fruit grower was recognized at the World's Columbian Exposition, in 1893, by his being made superintendent of the Illinois fruit exhibit, which under his able direction was one of the finest at the exposition. He also served as president of the National Nurserymen's Association and was for many years and up to the time of his death an officer in the Illinois State Horticultural Society. Captain Augustine was prominent also in church and philanthropic affairs. He was an officer and leading member of the Methodist church for many years, and was for a long period superintendent of the Sunday school of this denomination, while for fourteen years he was superintendent of the Sunday school at the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, and had served as president of the State Sunday School Association. He was also prominently identified with the Grand Army of the Republic.

On March 17, 1869, Captain Augustine was married to Miss Margaret E. Gopen, and to this union there was born one son; Archie M., who for some years was associated with his father in the nursery business, being a man well known in that field of endeavor, and president of the Horticultural Society of Central Illinois. Two orphan girls, Ora and Myrtle, through the philanthropy of the deceased and his wife, were given a home and they remained until Ora became the wife of Wesley M. Owen, and Myrtle succumbed to a lingering illness, April 20, 1906, she having been the idol of her foster father. Captain and Mrs. Augustine also opened their home to many other orphan children who were cared for and comforted until a permanent abode could be secured for them.

Captain Augustine was one of the charter members of the Children's Home Finding Society, which was organized in his private office. This organization has now developed into national importance, with branch state societies in every state in the Union. The society's work consists in taking children without homes and placing them in private homes where they are well

cared for and educated, and it has located something more than 40,000 children in this way. Captain Augustine was a charter member of the board of directors and the only charter member at the time of his death. He was actively engaged in this grand work right up to the last day.

Captain Augustine is survived by his widow and son, A. M. Augustine of Normal, Ill., and two brothers and four sisters: John, of Pontiac, Ill.; Dr. Samuel, of San Rafael, Cal.; Mrs. Susan Durham and Mrs. George Bentley, both of Normal; Mrs. B. W. Benedict of Kankakee, Ill.; and Mrs. Mary Carson, of Clarinda, Ia. The deceased was a man known to countless numbers who had been associated with him and been strengthened by his teachings. Never was he so in harmony with his environment as when assisting a young man. Living near the Illinois State Normal University, the Captain would seek the acquaintance of students and encourage them in their work. A lover of forestry and engaged in horticulture, no man has cared for or planted more trees in Central Illinois than he. In his public work he was ever in demand with the Sunday school and on public occasions, and so his loss was felt everywhere. A few days before his death, in conversation with a business man at Normal, Captain Augustine's thoughts turned toward the end of life and he said: "I am quite ready to go and have no fear as to the future." His confidence we are quite sure was well grounded and his life was an eloquent evidence of his abiding faith in the Great Head of the Church.

"The Gates of Life swing either way."

On Saturday afternoon, at 2:40 o'clock, March 8, 1913, Captain Augustine left his office, and while crossing the Chicago & Alton track was struck by the fast limited train, the approach of which was unknown and unseen as a coal-drag with a pusher engine, obscured the view. The noise and confusion incident with the passing train made the situation such that the deceased could not comprehend the danger until the instant of contact and death. The fact of the sad accident soon spread, and the acquaintance of the Captain being so extended, there was mourning and sadness throughout a wide area.

WILLIAM KNAPP.

The large and varied interests which have engrossed the time and talents of William Knapp have brought him to the very forefront

among the progressive business men of Rockford, Ill., with which city he has been most prominently identified for more than a quarter

of a century. Almost from the start of his career, he has been interested in land dealing, and today the firm of Knapp, Barnes & Company, of which he is the directing head, is one of the most widely known realty firms in Winnebago County. Mr. Knapp's extensive connections have necessarily made him an extremely busy man, yet he has never found himself too actively employed in his own affairs to neglect the interests of his city. Essentially a business man, he has not been content to play only a passive part in municipal affairs, but has brought his fine abilities to bear in official capacities, thus contributing in no small degree to the general welfare. A review of his career will show that it has been one marked by constant advancement, well-directed effort and a sharply-defined appreciation of the duties of citizenship.

William Knapp is a native of the Keystone State, born in McKean County, April 23, 1839, a son of Abijah and Hannah (Vanslyke) Knapp. His early education was secured in the country schools, where he showed himself a close and industrious student, and this was supplemented by attendance at the academy at Olean, N. Y. He was fifteen years of age when he accompanied his parents to Illinois, the family settling on a farm at Burritt, Winnebago County, and there the youth resided on the homestead, although devoting his energies to well-drilling, an employment in which he met with unusual success. In this line of endeavor he continued for some fifteen years, gradually building up a business that extended all over Winnebago and the adjoining counties, and in the meantime invested his earnings in land, which he purchased at small prices. With excellent judgment and foresight he chose those properties which rapidly advanced in value, and in 1886 commenced to devote his entire time to the real estate business, which he found he could follow more profitably than his previous employment. Later he admitted his son, Charles H. Knapp, to partnership, this association continuing under the style of William and C. H. Knapp, until the admission of William H. Barnes to the concern,

when it became known as Knapp, Barnes & Company, the present style. The concern maintains offices at the corner of State and Main streets, on the ground floor of the Second National Bank building, and, in addition to dealing strictly in real estate, buys and sells houses and farms, writes insurance with all the big companies, and makes a special feature of the loaning of money. The firm's motto, "Small margins and quick sales," expresses the policy of the business. As the head of this enterprise, Mr. Knapp has made it one of the leading establishments of its kind in the State. He is an excellent judge of land values and his long and varied experience make him one to whom to look for leadership and guidance. Other interests have also claimed a part of his attention, and for some years he was a director in the Forest City Bank.

In political matters Mr. Knapp is a Republican, and has been known as one of the stalwart party supporters in this part of the State. From 1879 to 1888 he was a member of the board of township supervisors, and in the latter year came to Rockford, where he was elected supervisor. With the exception of three years he has served continuously in that capacity to the present time, and during this period has been purchasing agent for the county. He has also served ten years as town clerk, and in 1895 was elected to the city council as alderman from the First Ward, an office in which he continued for two years. With his family, he belongs to the Centennial Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Knapp has also been prominent in fraternal circles of the city, being a member of the Masons and the Odd Fellows, in both of which he has numerous friends.

In 1864 Mr. Knapp was married to Miss Martha Scott, of Burritt, Ill., born there October 27, 1843, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Fisher) Scott, farming people of near Mansfield, Ohio. One son has been born to this union, Charles H., of Rockford, a well-known business man, for some years associated with his father in his realty operations.

JOHN HOWARD BRYANT.

It is very seldom that the poet is a practical man or one who takes a prominent part in shaping the destinies of nations. Rather is he the gentle singer whose muse places him beyond the consideration of mundane affairs, and although

through his works he may influence in marked degree the lives of others, he seldom reaches them by personal contact. However, there are exceptions in all cases, and here and there are to be found men who are great along widely

differentiating lines. Their capable hands have strength to hold firmly the reins of government, and also of penning verse that will live after them. Their minds can at one and the same time grasp the problems of the day, and the beauties of nature. To such men each hour brings its culminating moments, its inner heart-felt triumphs with its comprehending knowledge of men and affairs. But life draws heavily upon the vitality and sympathies of these men whom nature has so favored, in the higher essence of emotion, and they pay many times over in nervous strain for the gifts with which they have been endowed. Princeton claims the memory of just such a man, and honors the name of John Howard Bryant as one of its most beloved celebrities.

John Howard Bryant was born at Cummington, Mass., July 22, 1807, youngest son of Dr. Peter and Sarah (Snell) Bryant, and brother of William Cullen Bryant. He came of Mayflower stock on both sides of the family, his father having been of the fourth generation from Stephen and Abigail (Shaw) Bryant, of Plymouth, Mass. Dr. Peter Bryant was a physician of note, who died at the age of fifty-three years, having had five sons and two daughters. For some time he served in the Massachusetts State Assembly, and was a zealous Federalist. The Unitarian religious belief appealed to him, and he was one of the first in western Massachusetts to embrace it openly. Mrs. Bryant was a woman of remarkable characteristics, and it is doubtless from her that her two distinguished sons drew much of what was best and highest in their natures. For more than half a century she kept a diary, in which she recorded the daily happenings of her family, a deeply interesting family document.

John Howard Bryant was only thirteen years old when he lost his father, and as his mother was left with but limited means, the children had to rely in part upon themselves for educational and other advantages. Mr. Bryant attended a select school kept by Rev. Roswell Hawks during 1824-7, and taught school in 1828 and 1829 at Williamsburg. In the meanwhile he attended the Rensselaer school at Troy, N. Y., and later studied higher mathematics and Latin at Williamsburg. Returning to the Cummington farm, he began writing for the Boston Philanthropist. In 1830, he took the census of that part of Hampshire County, lying west of the Connecticut River. In the following winter, he taught the Plainfield school. It was fortunate,

perhaps, that Mr. Bryant's attention was then turned toward Illinois, for in the broader field of western life his talents were developed as they might never have been in the East. In 1831 he set out to join his brother, Arthur Bryant, who was at Jacksonville, Ill., the trip consuming five weeks, and an outlay of \$60, a large sum under the circumstances. For a year following his arrival, Mr. Bryant alternated between clerking and farming, and then, with another brother, Cyrus, who had by this time joined Arthur and John II., set forth for Princeton, where the brothers secured a tract of land and a cabin and began their life as Illinois land-owners and farmers.

In the spring of 1834, Mr. Bryant built a log cabin on the site where later he erected a spacious mansion. While it was small and crude in construction, it was open to all wayfarers, and was noted for its hospitality throughout that part of the state. It also served as one of the stations of the Underground Railroad, and in it Mr. Bryant's sons, Henry and Elifah, were born. The tract owned by Mr. Bryant comprised 560 acres, 320 of which he entered from the government, and 240 of which he acquired through purchase. From 1834, Mr. Bryant for a period of sixty years, held various offices, and was instrumental in securing much legislation. He played an important part in the organization of Stark and Bureau counties, working in conjunction with Senator Stephen A. Douglas. In 1840, he took the census for Bureau County. In the meanwhile Mr. Bryant became a man of much activity, had farmed, made brick, built bridges, and edited a newspaper, proving of consequence in many ways. He always took an active part in the political discussions of his day and educational matters had in him a warm friend. He worked hard to secure the establishment of the Princeton high school, selling the bonds, and acting as the first president of its board of directors, continuing in office for a number of years. Until 1844 he was a Democrat, but then joined the Liberty party, and still later the Free Soil party, by whom he was nominated for Congress, but was defeated. With the organization of the Republican party, Mr. Bryant found his political home, and supported its candidates ardently and effectively, being a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1860, held at Chicago, that nominated Abraham Lincoln for president. In 1892, he was appointed by President Lincoln collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of

Illinois, and administered the affairs of that responsible office during the stressful years that followed as only an able and loyal man could. His advocacy of Hon. Owen Lovejoy, the ardent Abolitionist, made him many enemies, but he held firm to his principles, and never flinched or neglected a duty. During the Civil war, Mr. Bryant was very active in gathering supplies and raising troops, and drew heavily upon his own resources to meet deficiencies.

In his religious views, Mr. Bryant was very liberal, and in 1894 had the honor of being a member and made vice president of the Congress of Liberal Religious Societies, that convened at Chicago. As a poet, Mr. Bryant ranked high, and while he looked up to and deeply revered his distinguished brother, William Cullen Bryant, he did not imitate him, as a reading of his own poems clearly proves. Perhaps those which reflect the inner man more clearly than any others are those entitled, "The Little Cloud," and "The Valley Brook."

In June, 1833, John Howard Bryant married Hattie Wiswall, and the bridal pair journeyed

from the vicinity of Jacksonville, Ill., where their wedding ceremony was performed, to the land claim of Mr. Bryant at Princeton. They made the trip according to the facilities of the time, traveling by wagon to the Illinois River, by boat to Peoria, and from thence on horseback to their destination. During the many years of married life which they enjoyed, Mrs. Bryant proved an ideal helpmate for her distinguished husband, and a devoted mother. This pair celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, Mrs. Bryant living until 1888, dying aged eighty years. Mr. Bryant survived her until January 14, 1902. Together they bore the loss of their son, Henry W., in 1834, when he was but nineteen years old, but Mr. Bryant was called upon to bear alone the death of his other son, Elijah, in 1892, when he was fifty-seven years old.

No more appropriate ending to this brief review can be given than the fraternal tribute paid him by William Cullen Bryant, who declared that his brother John was "the best man I know."

ROBERT B. LATHAM.

If, as has been said, it is an honor for a man to plant a tree or erect a house, how much more to build a town. Lincoln, Ill., stands today a testimonial of the energy and indomitable perseverance of Robert B. Latham, the founder, not only in its material sense, but also in the development of its intellectual, moral and charitable projects.

Of English ancestry, who came to Virginia at an early day and there became identified with the building up of the national government, his father, James Latham, was born October 21, 1768, in Virginia, and was there married June 21, 1792, to Mary (Polly) Briggs, who was also a Virginian, born February 3, 1772. After their marriage the young couple moved to Union County, Ky., where they lived until their ten children were born. In 1818 the state of Illinois was admitted to the Union, and one year later the Latham family came to the new commonwealth. Being possessed of the courageous spirit of the pioneer, James Latham penetrated into the wilderness where no white man had yet made permanent settlement, and erected the first cabin north of the Sangamon River. When the land was opened for entry he took up nearly all of what is now Elkhart Grove. In 1821 Sangamon County was organized, em-

bracing a number of counties since cut off from the original. The first to hold the office of probate judge of that county was James Latham, who was elected by both branches of the General Assembly. His commission, signed by Gov. Shadrach Bond, is still in possession of the family.

In 1824, having been appointed by President John Q. Adams, Indian Agent, Judge Latham moved to Fort Clark, then not much more than a trading post and giving but few indications of one day developing into the present thriving city of Peoria. In this position he became acquainted with all the more prominent Indian chiefs, Black Hawk, Shabena, Senachwine, Black Partridge and others who came frequently to his cabin to receive their annuities. No man had a greater influence and no one was more highly esteemed and feared by them. He possessed the respect of the chiefs and the admiration of the warriors.

Some idea of the mode of conveyance and lack of transportation facilities at that time can be formed from perusing his letters written to President John Q. Adams from Peoria. He says in one of them, "I have written a letter and expect to have a chance to send it to Chicago in four or five weeks"; he afterwards added a

postscript saying: "As no opportunity has offered during the past five weeks, I shall send this by messenger."

Judge Latham survived but two years after leaving at Fort Clark, and when he died left his family and a large circle of friends to lament his loss. He was buried at Elkhart Grove. It has been said of him—"he was a sturdy pioneer, possessed of great powers of endurance, of more than ordinary grasp of mind, highly educated, a man of influence among men of all conditions. He well deserved the honors conferred upon him by his fellow citizens and the chief executive of the nation."

The youngest of ten children, Robert Briggs Latham, was born in Kentucky, June 21, 1818, the year before the removal of his father's family to Illinois. His playmates were the Indian boys and one of his earliest remembrances was the almost daily wolf-hunt. He learned his letters sitting upon the knees of Erastus Wright, a man of remarkable ability, who was employed as tutor in the family of Judge Latham. At Fort Clark he attended the subscription school and upon the death of his father, in 1826, he returned to Kentucky with his sister, Mrs. Grant Blackwell, and there attended school. After coming back to Elkhart he attended schools at Stout's Grove and Faucy Creek, but when sixteen years of age went to Springfield to enter the Springfield High school. It was during this four years' course of study that he met Abraham Lincoln, and then was laid the foundation for that intimate friendship which continued unbroken until the assassination of President Lincoln.

When the town of Lincoln was laid out, Mr. Lincoln, who had done all the legal work necessary, attended the first sale of lots. Some years later, in 1856, Colonel Latham was present at the organization of the Republican party in Bloomington, Ill., and was an influential factor in securing the nomination of Mr. Lincoln for the presidency. Mr. Lincoln never went to the city where Mr. Latham had settled without calling upon him.

Reared to agricultural pursuits, Robert B. Latham for eleven years was engaged in cultivating the lands secured from his father's estate, then moved to Mount Pulaski, and engaged in the real estate business. That same year he was elected sheriff of Logan County, but after the loss of his first wife, in 1854, he came to Lincoln. In partnership with J. D. Gillett and Virgil Hickox he purchased the northwest

quarter of section 31, township 20, range 2 west, in Logan County, and on it founded a town, to which he gave the name of his friend, Abraham Lincoln. Colonel Latham laid out that part of the town which lies east of Union street and offered lots for sale in August of that year, and a little later, with his associates, built the Lincoln House, which was destroyed by fire April 19, 1870. The town of Lincoln was built on the new right-of-way of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, and is the only one named for the martyred president with his consent. Here Colonel Latham erected many business houses and residences.

In 1860 Mr. Latham was elected a member of the legislature by a majority vote of more than 200 in excess of Mr. Lincoln himself, who was, at that time, a candidate for President of the United States. The legislation was of that kind which characterized the stormy period of the Rebellion, and the action of Mr. Latham everywhere met with the approval of his constituency. In 1862, at the expiration of his term, he proceeded to raise a regiment of soldiers from Logan and adjoining counties. By the unanimous voice of the men he was chosen colonel, and was accordingly appointed by Governor Yates. The regiment, the One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Infantry, was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee, then commanded by General Grant. The following quotation from an army correspondent shows the esteem in which he was held by officers and men: "Jackson, Tennessee, May 1, 1863. We still sleep in the open air, and while we are so highly favored by pleasant weather, we would just as soon remain in this condition as any other way. Col. Latham stays here with us, sharing the same privations which we do and appears to care more for the comfort of his men than for himself. The Colonel is becoming very popular with his men. Since coming south the Colonel has shown himself to be a man, not only of deep sympathies, but also of much more talent and ability as a commander than we had supposed, and he has gained the confidence and esteem of the entire regiment. I have heard quite a number say that since coming here they would not be willing to exchange him for any other colonel in the service. This popularity is increasing every day and we think we can boast of a colonel who is an honor to his regiment, to Logan County, and the Prairie State."

This ready adaptation to his new position was

very characteristic of the man. His native ability to command and his wise discrimination in the administration of discipline, as well as his heartfelt sympathy with his soldiers, was felt by all the rank and file. His superior officers treated him with marked deference. Owing to a severe illness Colonel Latham was confined in a Memphis hospital, afterwards going north to recuperate. In October, 1863, he rejoined his command. Exposure, overwork and the after-effects of his illness, however, forced him to resign in January, 1864. Though not permitted to remain in the field in consequence of his feeble health, he never relaxed his efforts to sustain the Union cause, and by word, deed and material aid he labored diligently for the maintenance of the national existence. Later, Colonel Latham resumed his political activities and served on six different occasions as presidential elector. He had a wide acquaintance among prominent men and among those who were constant visitors at his home might be mentioned: Governors Oglesby and Cullom, Judge David Davis, Senator Trumbull and Judge Lawrence P. Weldon.

According to his own ideas, Colonel Latham's most important work was in connection with the railways, and the Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur Railroad and a branch of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad were built through his efforts. At this time Lincoln was the largest corn shipping point in the world. The Chicago & Alton Railway, having a monopoly, charged such a high rate for freight that Colonel Latham decided to build the new road. He neglected his own private interests for the sake of the future prosperity of his town and county. Without any prospect of personal emolument, for five years he ceased not to exert himself till the roads were secured and the cars were seen loading the burdens to the eastern market. The day the ties of the Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur were laid in Lincoln, the rates on the C. & A. dropped 10 cents a bushel for corn. The benefits of the wisdom of Colonel Latham were at once felt by every farmer in Logan County. It was about 1867 that these railroads were chartered. In 1869 the stock was voted and placed. Colonel Latham became first president of the first named road and early in 1871 the road was completed.

While giving his attention to the business prosperity of the town, Colonel Latham did not neglect the religious or educational interests.

Nearly every church was the recipient of his generosity. From one to five lots were given by him to the various denominations who desired to erect places of worship. As a friend of education he was equally prominent and exerted himself to the utmost to have Lincoln chosen as the seat of the university founded by the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and among other inducements secured the subscription of \$20,000 from Logan County. He donated ten acres and \$3,000 for the erection of the college building; was made a member of the board of trustees, became its first vice president, and in the following year was made president, and continued in that office for a period of twenty years.

To him almost entirely does Lincoln owe the location of the Asylum for Feeble Minded Children. He was a prominent member of the Old Settlers' Society, and was an enthusiastic Mason, having taken all the degrees of the order up to Knight Templar and was the organizer of nearly all the Masonic lodges in Logan County. An unostentatious philanthropist, one of his last acts was the donation of \$1,000 to the Odd Fellows' Orphan's Home, although he did not himself belong to that fraternity.

In the Grand Army of the Republic, Colonel Latham was a member of Leo, Meyers Post, and when the Sons of Veterans were organized in Lincoln, the post took his name and he presented it with a flag.

While a young man, in 1840, he was quartermaster of the Illinois militia, under Colonel Skinner.

On November 5, 1846, Robert B. Latham was married to Miss Georgiana P. Gillett, daughter of John Gillett, Sr., and they had three children, John G., Mary and James, all of whom died in childhood. Mrs. Latham died August 8, 1853. On July 24, 1856, Mr. Latham was married to Miss Savillah Wyatt, daughter of William and Rachel (Kitchen) Wyatt, who formerly lived near Jacksonville, Ill. The father was born near Harper's Ferry, Va., a son of John Wyatt, a soldier of the American Revolution. The Wyatt family had its establishment in this country in 1621, when the Rev. Hote Wyatt located in Virginia as chaplain of the colony, being a brother of Sir Francis Wyatt, who served four terms by appointment as governor of Virginia. Mrs. Latham's mother came of French and Spanish stock, and was born in Missouri. Savillah, the eighth in a family of nine children, was born November 9, 1831.

John Wyatt, her brother, was associated with Colonel Latham in founding Lincoln. Members of his family still reside in the town. Miss Wyatt was educated at the Illinois Female College at Jacksonville, and was one of the seven charter members of the Belle Lettres Society, one of the first college literary societies of the state. In 1876 Mrs. Latham established the Lincoln Art Society, and in 1881 was the organizer of the Central Illinois Art Union, the first federation of clubs known. A woman of broad culture, great charm of manner and a large knowledge of customs and people gained through a long lifetime of travel throughout almost every country of the world, of unbounded hospitality, Mrs. Latham has long been one of the most influential forces of the society of Central Illinois. In every benevolent and public-spirited movement of her husband, Mrs. Latham was his able assistant and much of what he accomplished was due to her encouragement and strong personality. Colonel and Mrs. Latham had the following children: May, Richard, Roberta, William W., and Georgiana, who married Aaron L. Gamble, of Evansville, Indiana.

Col. Robert B. Latham died April 16, 1895, at Daytona, Fla., where he had gone with his family to avoid the rigors of an Illinois winter. The remains were brought to Lincoln and interment was from the family home, Latham Place. During the hours the funeral services were in progress, all business was suspended in Lincoln, a testimonial which wealth, influence or position could not win. It was the reward of a grateful people in return for the services of the dead.

In his lifetime Colonel Latham saw the entire development of the state of Illinois. He bore well his part in that work. In whatever position he was placed he showed himself equal to the work and master of the situation. What he accomplished is not to be measured by mere words or empty phrases. His record stands upon a more enduring foundation, that of real deeds wrought for others and kindly thoughts materialized into substantial institutions. As long as Lincoln stands the name of Col. Robert B. Latham will be remembered and kept in grateful regard by those who are benefiting and who will benefit from his lifework.

GEORGE R. THORNE.

Lessons are daily brought home to us; tuition is ours for the asking in the various fields of human endeavor; we need no school or instructors to show us in which direction we must lay the course of our energies to gain position and success. It is true that study is needed, but the careers of the men who have tried and have attained, furnish better instruction than can be gained through any other line. One of these lessons is that a real man does not allow himself to know the word "quit" has found a place in our dictionary, our vocabulary or our personality. We may take a case in this connection and illustrate our point. George R. Thorne who, through a long and honorable connection with the world-known establishment of Montgomery Ward & Company, and his thoughtful interest in other persons and things and by his genial social qualities, has well earned the confidence and high esteem in which he is held by all who know him.

George R. Thorne was born at Vergennes, Vt., September 29, 1837, a son of Hallette and Sarah Thorne, who came of English stock. During his boyhood, Mr. Thorne was on a farm in his native state, and secured such educational ad-

vantages as were offered in his community. When he reached the age of twenty years, he realized that there were little or no opportunities for advancement at home, so went to Kalamazoo, Mich., where he was employed as a clerk in a mercantile establishment until the outbreak of the Civil war. Responding to the president's call for troops, Mr. Thorne enlisted and served as a lieutenant quartermaster in the Army of the Missouri, with headquarters at St. Louis throughout the period of hostilities. Following the close of the war, he was sent west as quartermaster of the Second Missouri Artillery, and there spent several months, the detail being engaged in subduing Indian uprisings.

Later on Mr. Thorne came to Chicago and engaged in a grocery business for a short time, and then went into a lumber business, continuing in the latter until 1872, when he sold and joined A. Montgomery Ward in establishing the house of Montgomery Ward & Company. This enterprise prospered from its inception, and was incorporated in 1889 with Mr. Ward as president, and Mr. Thorne as vice-president. The former continued at the head of the house until his death, but the latter retired in 1893,

although up to that date he remained the second in command. The establishment of the concern in 1872 was the beginning of the mail order business. The idea of securing patronage through the mails was thought to be an impractical one by the majority of the most progressive business men of that day, but Montgomery Ward & Company proved that such contention was wrong. At first this method was conducted upon a small scale, as the confidence of the country had to be gained, and people taught to buy through the mails, and so well did this pioneer mail order house succeed, that it not only placed itself among the concerns known all over the world, but led the procession for countless others which soon fell into line. The initial success was in very large measure due to Mr. Thorne's honesty and sound, practical business methods. Throughout his active life, he gave his undivided attention to the upbuilding of this business, and at the time of his retirement, the annual sales had reached \$23,000,000. The trade had extended from coast to coast, and a branch house was established at Kansas City, Mo. As they grew old enough, Mr. Thorne's sons entered the house, and worked themselves up from humble positions to those of responsibility. Their grasp of affairs enabled the father to retire, and since then, under their skillful and systematic methods, the business has still further expanded.

George R. Thorne was married at Kalamazoo, Mich., in 1863, to Miss Ellen Cobb, a daughter of Merritt D. Cobb of that place, and they had

seven children, namely: William C., who is vice-president of Montgomery Ward & Company; Laura, who is the wife of Reuben H. Donnelley of Chicago; Charles H., who is now president of Montgomery Ward & Company; George A., who is connected with Montgomery Ward & Company; James W., who is publicity and sales manager of the company; Robert J., who is manager of the Kansas City branch; and Mabel C., who is deceased. Since his retirement, Mr. Thorne has spent much of his time in travel, visiting nearly every point of interest in the world. However, he has retained his residence at Chicago. It was through his efforts that the Midlothian Country Club was organized, and he has served it continuously as its president. His principal recreation has always been golf. In politics his views have always made him a Republican. Socially he belongs to the Union League and Kenwood clubs, and in addition to the Midlothian Club, he is connected with other golf clubs of the city. In close touch with the progress of events, he displays the activity of a man much younger than his years. He is a man who has known adversity; he has felt its sting and its humiliation; but he rose above those things early in his career, and through a cheerful nature and energetic life, has not only forgotten the dark days of his beginning, but has been able and willing to help others over the obstacles that lie in the path of ambition.

CHARLES HALLETT THORNE.

Chicago has long been distinguished for its modern methods in merchandising. The great mail order system, of which Montgomery Ward & Company are the founders, is one of the most important factors in commercialism of the Nation. Its great convenience to the public and its savings in many millions of dollars annually to the consumer, is most commendable and has revolutionized merchandising throughout the entire world. The famous establishment of Montgomery Ward & Company of Chicago, which was conceived and established in 1872, by George R. Thorne and A. Montgomery Ward, may be classed as the pioneer in this enterprise, and is among the largest of its kind in the world. Among the enterprising and progressive men who in the last quarter of a cen-

tury have utilized the opportunities offered in Chicago for business progress and attained thereby notable success, is Charles Hallett Thorne, president of Montgomery Ward & Company, of this city. The possibilities of successful attainment constantly incite to the exercise of energy and perseverance and we find in nearly every case that those who stand highest in public esteem are men who have devoted their lives to deep study and close application, and at the outset of life placed just valuation upon honor, integrity and determination. With these qualities as a capital, Charles Hallett Thorne entered upon his business career and has won for himself a notable name and place in the business and financial circles of the city. The characteristics which have made him one of the



Chas H Thorne.

prominent merchants of Chicago are clearly defined and their development has placed him in the position of leadership which he today occupies in this great concern.

A native of Chicago, Mr. Thorne was born December 2, 1868, a son of George R. and Ellen (Cobb) Thorne. His early educational advantages were those afforded by the public schools of Chicago, and later the University of Michigan. Thus well equipped by liberal mental training for the duties of life, he entered upon his business career on January 2, 1889, as stock clerk in the house of Montgomery Ward & Company, and was advanced through various intermediate positions until made assistant treasurer in 1893. Later he was elected treasurer and one of the directors of the company, and in 1914 became president. The unique position which Montgomery Ward & Company occupies in relation to the trade interests of America is well known, and under the progressive policy of Charles H. Thorne and his associates, rapid growth has been one of the features of the house. Resulting from a spirit of enterprise that is evidenced through new ideas and modern methods in merchandising, it has flourished under the present executive heads during the last decade more than at any time in the history of its existence. Though busily engaged in his connection with the house of Montgomery Ward & Company, Charles H. Thorne does not confine his ability alone to the management of his department in this establishment. He also finds time for extending his energies in various

directions and is financially interested in other enterprises. He is a director of the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago and has also taken an active interest in civic affairs, cooperating in many movements for the direct benefit and upbuilding of the city. He is a member of the Commercial Club and one of the Chicago Plan Committee of that body, and a trustee of the Art Institute.

Mr. Thorne was married at Peoria, Ill., December 30, 1891, to Miss Belle Wilber, of that city, and to this union, three children were born: Hallet W., Elizabeth W., and Leslie. Mr. Thorne is interested in golf as a means of recreation and is a valued member of various leading clubs, including the Chicago Athletic and Chicago Yacht clubs and all the principal north shore organizations, including the Midlothian, Skokie and Exmoor Country clubs. He is a splendid type of the business man who has made Chicago one of the world's chief commercial centers, and yet his interests in business are not of that absorbing kind which precludes activity along those lines which make for well rounded character and development. He is a man of broad information in many directions. His personal acquaintance with leading citizens of note is a broad one and his spirit of good fellowship makes life brighter for those with whom he comes in contact. He is interested in all that pertains to modern progress and improvements along material, intellectual and moral lines and his charities extend to all worthy enterprises.

JOHN WILLIAM ALLEN.

In the vocabulary of Chicago business men there is found no such word as luck, for through long years of experience they have become convinced that prosperity and position come only through the medium of persistent application of intelligent methods that require time for their full development. To the highest order of organizing sense and executive attainments must be added the confidence of the public and a concise and intimate knowledge of the field to be occupied, the latter only to be attained by gradual and well-timed approaches. Sudden and phenomenal rise to affluence and independence is most uncommon, and not unusually is followed by complete failure. Certain it is that none would intimate that John William Allen, directing head of the large bakers' and confectioners' supplies firm of J. W. Allen & Com-

pany, of Chicago, owes his success to any lucky chance or circumstance. His career has been one of slow and steady advancement, from the time when as an inexperienced youth, handicapped physically and financially, he entered the fierce competition of the Illinois metropolis, and through sheer courage and determination made a place for himself among the men who were foremost in commercial and industrial circles. For many years now, he has occupied a recognized position in business and financial life, and continues to maintain a high standard of principles, which, perhaps, is one of the chief reasons for his success.

John William Allen is a Michiganian, born near the city of Ann Arbor, in Washtenaw County, September 4, 1848, and is a son of Almond A. and Lucy (Powell) Allen, natives of

New York and early settlers of Michigan, where the family made their home for many years, the parents both passing away in that state. They were intelligent, earnest and honest people, rearing their children in paths of righteousness and always manifesting a desire to do their share of the world's work. During the great struggle for supremacy between the North and the South during the Civil war, the father displayed his patriotism and heroism by serving valiantly under the flag of the Union. He was sent west to assist in quelling the Indian disturbances, and while in this service lost his health, which he had never fully recovered at the time of his demise.

John W. Allen received his early literary training in the district schools of Calhoun County, Mich., and for five years his big Newfoundland dog drew him to and from school on a sled, as the lad was a cripple and almost helpless during the boyhood period of his life. He did not secure the privileges of an academic training, although of the opportunities offered he availed himself to the utmost, being an ambitious and attentive scholar. Experience has been his chief teacher, and under its tuition he has learned many valuable and valued lessons, but he has ever been a keen observer, a student of human nature and a great reader of books, and in this way has made himself a very well-informed man on topics of general interest and importance. With the ambition and energy that formed a part of his inheritance, he started at the age of seventeen years to learn the milling business, which he followed at Battle Creek and Ann Arbor, Mich., until he attained his majority. At that time he first ventured to Chicago, where he secured a clerkship with the firm of Lyman & Silliman, tea and coffee merchants, and remained with that concern twelve years. During this time he practiced the most rigid economy, and eventually, by reason of this, found himself possessed of a capital sufficient to embark in a modest business venture. About this time, however, when he was looking for a profitable field for investment, misfortune overcame him in the shape of the failure of the Fidelity Savings Bank, in which were stored his hard-earned means. Later he considered himself fortunate to secure \$700 for his bank book, and he went to work, with ambition just as strong, to again gain a capital. Two years

later he realized his ambition by becoming the proprietor of an establishment of his own when he embarked in business at No. 80 West Van Buren street, where he remained successfully for eighteen years. At the end of that period, finding himself in need of a more commodious place of business, he removed to No. 208 Washington boulevard, where he occupied a five-story building for nine years. He then built a modern reinforced concrete and brick structure, of four stories and basement, at Nos. 110-118 North Peoria street, where he is now conducting business. He is at the head of an extensive and profitable corporation, dealing in bakers' and confectioners' supplies, operating under the name of J. W. Allen & Company. Some idea of the growth of this concern may be gained from the fact that when he started out in business he did all the work himself and at present requires the assistance of a large force of employees. He is likewise the owner of the old Windiate farm, in Calhoun County, Mich. His life record is one which merits both admiration and emulation, for he has worked his way steadily upward to a position of prominence and influence in his adopted city.

On December 30, 1872, Mr. Allen was married to Miss Emma M. Windiate, daughter of William and Almira (Mead) Windiate, of Calhoun County, Mich., and to this union one son was born: Harry W., who is now secretary and treasurer of the firm of J. W. Allen & Company. He married Winifred Niswanger and they have one son: Frank W.

In politics Mr. Allen is a Republican, loyally supporting the men and measures of that party. He belongs to the Chicago Association of Commerce and the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, holds membership also in the National Master Bakers' Association. He is a valued representative of the Masonic fraternity, and also holds a life membership in the Art Institute of Chicago. Motoring and fishing afford him pleasure and recreation. His record is an illustration of the fact that opportunity is open to all. With a nature that could not be content with mediocrity, his laudable ambition has prompted him to put forth untiring and practical effort until he has long since left the ranks of the ordinary many and taken his place among the successful few.

BENJAMIN HENRY BREAKSTONE.

Distinguished alike as physician, surgeon and scientist, Dr. Benjamin Henry Breakstone occupies a pre-eminent place among the professional men of Chicago, where for more than a decade he has devoted his high attainments to accomplishing what has brought him wide reputation, universal recognition and honors of an enviable nature. Dr. Breakstone's professional achievements are based upon an intimate knowledge of the intricate subjects of human anatomy and scientific therapeutics. Like many other capable, successful and prominent men, he did not start out in life with the ambition to encompass something phenomenal, but, at the outset of his career, he placed a just valuation upon honor, integrity and determination, and with those qualities as capital has won for himself a notable place in the Illinois field of medicine and surgery.

Dr. Breakstone has passed the greater part of his life in the United States, although his birth occurred many thousands of miles away, taking place in Suwalk, Poland, Russia, March 27, 1877. He is a son of Judah Reuben and Esther (Semiatisky) Breakstone, who immigrated to America when Benjamin Henry was a child, and settled in New York City, and in that metropolis, in Grammar School No. 2, the youth obtained his first English educational training. In 1889 his parents removed to Scranton, Pa., and he completed his literary course in the high school of that city, where he graduated in 1893. In early boyhood he had determined to make the practice of medicine his life work, and eagerly embraced the opportunity which qualified him for professional service. Matriculating in Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1895, he attended four whole years and was graduated from this institution with the degree of M. D. in 1899, and at the same time he took a course at Illinois College of Psychology and Suggestive Therapeutics, where he was graduated in August, 1897. In April, 1898, he passed the required examination before the Illinois State Board of Health, and in 1902 was granted the degree of Bachelor of Science by Carnegie Institution. He put his surgical knowledge to a practical test by active experience in the Cook County Hospital, from 1897 until 1899, and was assistant in the gynecological clinic of the Central Free Dispensary of Chicago at the same time. In 1899 he became assistant attending neurologist in the Central Free Dispensary, a

position which he held for one year, after which he was surgeon for a like period and house physician during 1901-2. In 1899-1900 Doctor Breakstone was adjunct professor of chemistry in Jenner Medical College. He became physician to (and honorary member of) the Friends of the Poor, in 1898, and has so since served; has been physician to the Mutual Friends, Second Ill. Vol. Inf., since 1898; was attending surgeon, 1899-1901, and surgeon-in-chief since 1901 for the Red Shield Sanitarium; surgeon-in-chief of the department of skin, venereal and genito-urinary diseases at Maimonides Polyclinic and Hospital; adjunct professor of diseases of women at the Illinois Medical College in 1900-2; attending dermatologist and genito-urinary surgeon of the Illinois Medical College Dispensary, 1899-1901; attending gynecologist, in 1904, and since 1901 associate attending surgeon at the United Hebrew Charities Dispensary; professor of genito-urinary surgery and venereal diseases at Jenner Medical College, since 1903; attending surgeon at Olivet Mission Dispensary, since 1903, and surgeon to the Cook County Hospital, 1901. Doctor Breakstone was head of the department of genito-urinary diseases from 1908 to 1910, and since then professor of clinical surgery in Bennett Medical College, which is the medical department of the Loyola University. He is also consulting surgeon to the Mary Thompson Hospital for Women and Children, attending surgeon to the Jefferson Park Hospital, and attending surgeon to the Rhodes Avenue Hospital. He is widely known because of his contributions to medical literature and as the author of "Ambulatory Radical Painless Surgery," a work that has attracted attention extensively and has received the indorsement of the eminent members of the profession throughout the country. Doctor Breakstone was the organizer of the Maimonides Hospital, and it was solely through his untiring efforts that it was opened to the public, June 24, 1913, and since that time he has served as chief-of-staff. Few physicians of the city have done equal work in hospital practice and his broad experience and comprehensive study have enabled him to speak with authority upon many subjects of great interest to the profession. Doctor Breakstone belongs to various medical societies and keeps thoroughly informed concerning all that modern research, experiment and investigation are bringing to light, bearing upon the practice

of medicine and surgery. A well-trained and discerning mind enables him to readily grasp the vital and salient points presented, not only in medical literature, but in the discussion of the broad questions which involve the welfare and progress of the individual and the country at large.

Doctor Breakstone is a member of the Chicago Medical Association; has been vice-president of the West Chicago Medical Society since 1902; he is now counselor to the Chicago Medical Society and chairman of the Abuse of Medical Charities committee, on which subject he has written a number of articles appearing in various medical journals; was formerly president and treasurer of the West Side Physicians Club; is a member of the Chicago Academy of Surgery and the Illinois Surgical Society; and is an honorary alumnus of the Illinois Medical College. He is also a member of the Uniform Rank of the Knights of Pythias; the Independent Western Star order, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Other organizations in which he has membership include the Eldorado Association of Commerce, the Self Educational, the Press and Lawdale clubs, and the Art Institute. At one time he was a member of the board of directors of the Chicago Hebrew Institute, and

is now a member of the board of directors of the Federated Charities.

In April, 1905, Doctor Breakstone was married to Miss Rose Friedman, and to this union there have been born four children: Benzion, Judah, Reuben, Blanche Dorothy and Irving, the last three of whom are living.

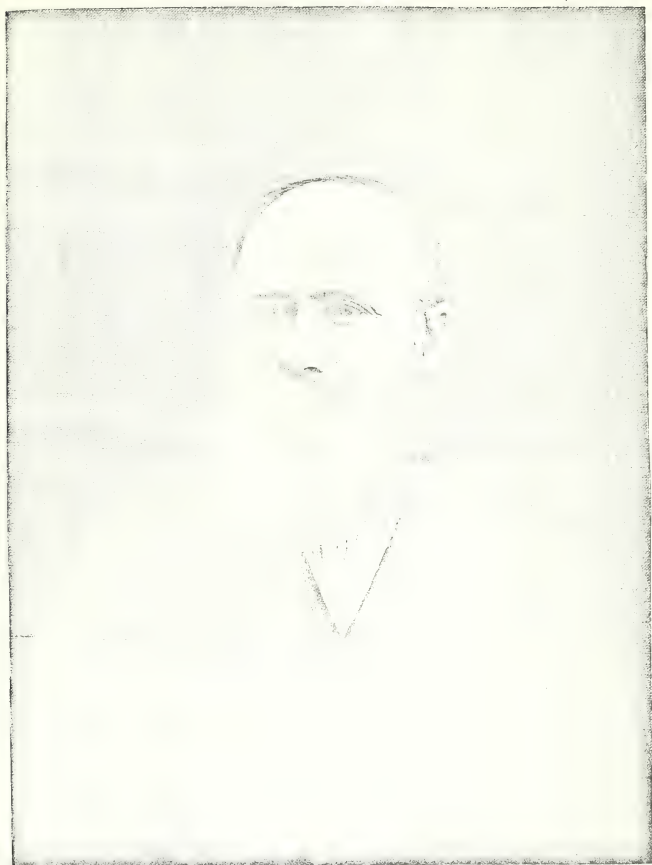
Doctor Breakstone is an independent voter. Wisely and conscientiously using the talents with which nature has endowed him, and improving every opportunity, he has come to stand with the eminent physicians and surgeons of Chicago. As indicated, he is well known in the social circles of the city, takes a most active and helpful part in benevolent and charitable enterprises, and is ever ready to extend a helping hand to all worthy movements, and also is never too busy to be courteous and cordial, thus winning the esteem of those of all creeds and political proclivities. Mrs. Breakstone is also prominent in Chicago social circles. She is a lady of grace, education and refinement, being unusually talented, an excellent vocalist, a skilled pianist and a gifted artist. Her influence is felt both in social and benevolent work, and her friends are as numerous as her acquaintances.

WILLIAM RIDDELL.

The really useful men of a community are those on whom their fellow citizens can rely in affairs of public importance; men who have won this confidence by the wisdom of their own investments and by the honorable lives they have led in every field of effort, and as neighbors and friends. Such a man in every particular was the late William Riddell of Sparland, Marshall County, Ill., who was the most prominent representative of the financial interests of his city. He was born on the Wellgreen farm near Glasford, Scotland, November 21, 1844, and lived there until 1866, when he came to the United States, locating on a farm in Marshall County, Ill. There he worked by the month, but later developed into an extensive shipper of stock. For thirty-eight years he was engaged in the grain trade, which came from his stock connections, and in May, 1903, he became president of the Sparland Bank, a private institution backed by his personal resources, he being one of the heaviest stockholders of it. Mr. Riddell was also a stockholder in the First National Bank of Lacon, Ill., and the State

Trust and Savings Bank of Peoria, Ill. In addition he was the owner of a section of excellent land near Sparland, Ill., and about 4,000 acres in Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas and Canada. For years his wise counsel was valued at its true worth and his advice was sought by those having in view the establishing of new business ventures in Marshall County. In all of his operations, he was a man of unswerving integrity, keen intelligence, undying energy, positive character, and he took a liberal view of life.

In 1881 Mr. Riddell married Miss Mary C. Smith of Marshall County and they became the parents of three children, namely: Margaret S., William S., and Robert J., the two latter of whom are living. Margaret S. was born November 18, 1883. She was graduated from the Sparland High school in June, 1901, and left for Monmouth College the same year. Here she remained for two years, spending the following two years at Knox College of Galesburg, Ill. In the summer of 1905 she went with her parents and younger brother to Scotland, and



Mr. Pittsall

there she died, after a month's illness, of typhoid fever, in the city of Strathaven, September 16, 1905. She is buried in the Strathaven Cemetery. William S., after leaving the Sparland High school, took a business course at Peoria, Ill., and then entered the First National Bank of Lacon as bookkeeper, thus continuing for two and one-half years, when he embarked in a livery business at the same place and he is still conducting it and looking after the estate left by his father. He married Elizabeth Westcott of Lacon, Ill., a daughter of Circuit Clerk William L. Westcott and wife, and they have one daughter, Mary Virginia. Robert J. entered Monmouth College in September, 1911, from the Sparland High school and he is now a member of the Junior class. Mr. Riddell was a stalwart Republican but could never be induced to accept office, as he did not seek publicity of any kind. The United Presbyterian church held his membership and profited by his generosity. His death occurred October 28, 1912, and he was mourned by a wide concourse of friends who realized that in his demise Marshall County lost one of its best known and most representative men.

Mrs. Riddell was born in Marshall County, Ill., a daughter of William and Ottillia (Fos-

bender) Smith, the former born in Scotland, May 4, 1823, died at Sparland, Ill., February 8, 1907, at the age of eighty-three years. He was one of the pioneers of Marshall County, coming here when seventeen years old, and took a prominent part in the development of his locality, being the first town clerk of La Prairie and one of the founders in 1853 of the old Presbyterian church. His widow survives him, making her home at Sparland, being now seventy-eight years old. She is a member of the United Presbyterian church.

William Riddell's work is done, his life course is run, and his record is closed. There are few men of Marshall County, however, who led more blameless lives or during the same number of years accomplished more. Not only did he place the institutions with which he was connected upon a firm, sound, financial foundation, but he elevated the tone of his neighborhood and advanced the cause of religion. In his home he was a tender and loving husband and father and among his associates, a friend who did not allow reverses to affect his attachments. The loss of such a man to the community is great and in this case is recognized as a calamity and one from which the people of Sparland have not yet recovered.

WILLIAM GRACE.

Among the labors to which men devote their activities there are none which have a more important bearing upon the growth and development of any community than those which have to do with building and architecture and their allied interests. The vocations which fashion and erect the homes of citizens and the buildings in which large enterprises are housed are among the oldest known to civilization, and in their ranks have been found men who have risen to high places in the world. The community which may boast of able and energetic workers in these fields seldom wants for enterprise and civic zeal. They create a need for their services, and while advancing their own interests they promote the community's growth. Without such men, a city may not hope to prosper, for, lacking their initiative, skill and resource other enterprises are affected and fall into the rut of mediocrity which eventuates in failure.

Among the leading representatives in building and architectural work in the great and constantly-growing city of Chicago, William Grace

holds a deservedly high place, for he has been connected with this line of endeavor both in the city and surrounding country for more than four decades. Mr. Grace was born in Hull, England, September 11, 1847, the eldest son of William Evans and Mary (Bodell) Grace. His educational advantages were gained in the public schools, and he early decided that greater advantages were to be found in the United States, so that, in 1872, he emigrated to this country and located in Chicago. In the Illinois metropolis, he began to engage in contracting and building, and through his own unaided efforts and pluck worked his way up the ladder of success, round by round, growing with the city of his adoption and sharing in its marvelous prosperity. On coming to Chicago, in 1872, Mr. Grace took charge of the construction work for Charles Cook and others until the fall of 1874, when he engaged as a builder on his own account, and has since continued in this field of activity. He later organized the William Grace Company, builders and contractors, which was incorporated and of which

he is president. Mr. Grace has not only built up one of the most prominent and active concerns doing business along these lines in Chicago, but also extends his operations to many parts of the United States and Canada. Among the more prominent structures erected in Chicago and elsewhere may be mentioned the Coliseum, Stock Yards Pavilion, La Salle Street Station, new Cook County Court House, Hibbard-Spencer-Bartlett & Company's building, and many of the buildings of the University of Chicago; the Grand Central Station, at New York City, rebuilt in 1897-8, the First National Bank building, Hagerman building, Antlers Hotel and other buildings at Colorado Springs, the Post Office and Customs House at Newberne, North Carolina, the Union Depot, at Omaha, Nebraska, the Rock Island Station and office building at Topeka, Kansas, the Agricultural College building at Saint Ann's, Province of Quebec, Canada, the Union Bank and office building at Montreal, Canada, the Bank of British North America and numerous other buildings at Winnipeg, Canada.

Mr. Grace's life has been one of continuous activity in which has been accorded due recognition of labor. Few have shown greater executive ability and few have been more active in business circles. He has always been deeply interested in Chicago's welfare and at all times his sympathy and support have been with the measures that in any way benefit the western metropolis. For forty-two years he has been identified with the building and architectural interests of Chicago, and during this entire period has maintained a high standard of business ethics. No citizen has been more active in the promotion of progress and advancement,

and none enjoys a higher standing, both in business and social circles.

Mr. Grace was married at Manchester, England, August 20, 1868, to Miss Mary Booth, of Middleton, a woman of culture and refinement and of many admirable traits of character, and to this union there were born four children, two of whom died in infancy. Those living are: John W., a civil engineer, a graduate of the Polytechnique of Troy, N. Y., and Harvey E., treasurer of his father's business. They are classed with the men of action in this city. Though quiet and unostentatious in manner, Mr. Grace has many warm friends, and those who know him recognize in him a man of earnest purpose and progressive principles.

Mr. Grace is a Mason of high standing, being a member of Landmark Lodge, Fairview Chapter, Englewood Commandery and Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a valued member of the Union League, Chicago Athletic and Builders clubs, and though prominent in the social life of Chicago, does not forget those whose careers have been less fortunate than his own, his charities extending to many worthy individuals and institutions.

It has been Mr. Grace's fortune to achieve many accomplishments and to realize many of his high ideals. In so doing, he has traveled the difficult road that leads to self-made manhood, and in his career has experienced the vicissitudes that attend the labors of the man of action. Through all his struggles he has steadfastly maintained his unflinching integrity, and his reward is found in the fact that he may look back over his life, content with the knowledge of worthy effort and well-won battles.

FRANK O. LOWDEN.

Col. Frank O. Lowden, whose place of residence is Shinnissippi Farm in Nashua Township, three miles southeast of Oregon, is Representative in Congress from this, the Thirtieth Illinois District. Congressman Lowden was born at Sunrise, Minn., January 26, 1861, whither his father Lorenzo O. Lowden, moved in 1853, from Pennsylvania. His father was of Scotch-Irish and English stock, while his mother, whose maiden name was Nancy Elizabeth Breg, was of French and Dutch descent. After 1868, the family home was Hardin County, Iowa, where on the farm young Lowden grew

to manhood. He attended the rural schools during winter months and at fifteen was himself a teacher. Teaching alternated with farming, but a determination to enter college was continuous, and after five years the entrance examinations to Iowa University at Iowa City were taken and passed, during which time a partial course had been pursued for a time at the Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa. At the beginning of the junior year the young student's funds needing replenishing, he became principal of the school at Hubbard, Iowa, and while teaching and earning, kept up with his

class, which he re-entered at the opening of the senior year, and was graduated valedictorian.

During the following year, he was engaged in teaching Latin and mathematics in the Burlington High school, meantime studying law on his own account. He then, in the year 1886, went to Chicago, entered the law office of Dexter, Herrick & Allen as stenographer, and at the same time took advance standing in the Union College of Law. Keeping up both lines of work, he was graduated in 1887, again as valedictorian, and received two first prizes, one for his oration and one for scholarship. His continued interest as an alumnus of Union College of Law, now Northwestern Law School, has resulted in the new assembly room being named "Lowden Hall." After his graduation, Mr. Lowden began the practice of the law in Chicago, took part in politics and was connected with various civic reform associations. During the Spanish-American war Mr. Lowden was elected lieutenant-colonel of the First Regiment of Illinois Infantry.

In 1899 Colonel Lowden purchased a beautiful old homestead and farm of 600 acres on Rock River near Oregon, Ill. He has replaced the original house with a commodious cement and tumbled plaster dwelling, increased the woodland bordered lawn to a hundred acres, or more, planted to shrubbery and laid out in macadam driveways, and extended the farm acreage until now there is a country estate of about five thousand acres, which is used as a combined residence and farm.

In 1904, Colonel Lowden was a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor. He announced his candidacy at Oregon at a public meeting of citizens of Ogle County, presided over by the Hon. Robert R. Hitt, then congressman from the Thirteenth District, made a canvass of the state, and in the celebrated deadlock convention, which convened at Springfield May 12th, and, after a recess of ten days, beginning May 20th, adjourned June 3rd, received 631½ votes, the highest number to go to him, on the seventy-third ballot, the number necessary to a choice (752), being obtained by no one until the seventy-ninth ballot.

Becoming a candidate for Congress in the Thirteenth District, upon the resignation of Robert R. Hitt in the spring of 1906, Colonel

Lowden received the Republican nomination at the primaries held throughout the district, and was elected for the unexpired term of the Fifty-ninth and the full term of the Sixtieth Congress, entering upon his duties in Washington on December 3, 1906. Speaker Cannon appointed him a member of the committee on Foreign Affairs, of which his predecessor had been the chairman for many years; and also made him a member of the committee on Militia.

In 1904 he was chosen National Republican Committeeman for Illinois, and was re-chosen in 1908. He opened the campaign of the latter year in this state with a speech at Murphysboro, and spoke repeatedly in different parts of Illinois for the election of Secretary Taft and the re-election of Governor Deneen. In the Thirteenth Congressional District, where he was again the Republican nominee for Congress, he made one or more speeches in each of the six counties of the district, closing by addressing the citizens of Oregon and vicinity on the evening of the day before election at a meeting held in the court house, where, besides Republicans, adherents of other political parties were also present, the occasion being made a reception to Colonel Lowden personally, as well as a political meeting.

Colonel Lowden was married in 1896 to Miss Florence Pullman, of Chicago, daughter of the late George M. Pullman, president of the Pullman Car Company, and founder of the town of Pullman, Ill. Miss Pullman received her education at Miss Anne Brown's School, New York. After her graduation, she traveled abroad with her sister, under the chaperonage of Mrs. John A. Logan. Colonel and Mrs. Lowden have four children: Pullman, Florence, Harriet Elizabeth and Frances Orren. Mrs. Lowden takes an intelligent interest in politics and public affairs, and often accompanies Colonel Lowden when making political tours and addresses in the district and in the state. She possesses the admirable, old-time quality of looking, with thoughtful kindness and care, after the welfare of those about them. She also is in sympathy with the broad plans for the agricultural development of Mississippi Farm, and both she and the children, as well as Colonel Lowden, are very fond of the beautiful outdoor life and surroundings of their Rock River home.

FRANCIS ASBURY HAYDEN.

The late Francis Asbury Hayden was a man of marked liberality and public spirit. His principles were those of the sturdiest kind of honesty, although he was not one to obtrude his moral standards upon others. Interested and an active participant in the mercantile life of various places, he successfully guided the affairs of large concerns, his complete and rapid comprehension of business propositions as they were presented to him seemed to be intuitive, and he also possessed a shrewd understanding of men and their probable motives. His word had a value above parchment or legal formalities, and he was deservedly ranked among the open-hearted, generous and charitable men of his day. Mr. Hayden was born at Rome, Oneida County, N. Y., July 28, 1835, and there grew up useful and happy, receiving a grammar and high school education.

Beginning his business career at Rome, N. Y., in a mercantile establishment, he thus found work that was both congenial and profitable, he later establishing himself at Syracuse, Onondaga County, N. Y. Returning to Rome, he and his brother Cyrus went into a mercantile business which they conducted successfully for a time, and then Mr. Hayden went to Milwaukee, Wis., where he was manager of one of the departments of a large dry goods concern of that city. Leaving Milwaukee, he established himself in a dry goods business at Winona, Minn., and still later came to Chicago, where he was associated with Hunt & Winslow, wholesale jobbers, with whom he remained until the fire of 1871. During that terrible period, the establishment was utterly destroyed by fire, and Mr. Hayden then was with Lindeaur Bros. in a furnishing business until he formed his connections with Kohn Bros., which continued until his death, he traveling for this firm over a wide territory.

On December 7, 1859, Mr. Hayden was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Glover of Wa-

terloo, Iowa, a daughter of James and Esther (Funderburg) Glover, natives of Chillicothe, Ohio, and Baltimore, Md., respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Hayden had the following children: Charles E., who married Miss Mary Brodell, and May. Mr. Hayden belonged to the Episcopal church, but Mrs. Hayden is a member of St. Paul's Universalist Church. Charles E. Hayden was born in Waterloo, Iowa, December 5, 1860, and is now living in St. Louis, Mo., where he is prominent in Masonic circles and has attained an enviable standing both as a citizen and a substantial and successful man of business. He is at the head of the Crucible Steel Foundry of St. Louis, and also has large real estate interests. Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Hayden have one daughter, Hazel Bell, who resides at home.

The death of Mr. Hayden occurred January 1, 1911. During his life he was very prominent in Masonry, and was known throughout the world as the author of "Hayden's Researches of Masonry." He was a member of Dearborn Lodge, No. 310, A. F. & A. M.; Winona Chapter No. 5, R. A. M.; a charter member of St. Bernard's Commandery No. 35, K. T., of Chicago; honorary member of Des Moines, Ia., Consistory No. 3; honorary member of Oriental Consistory of Chicago, and was crowned a Thirty-third degree Mason on April 20, 1896, at Washington, D. C. Mrs. Hayden survives her husband, and makes her home at the family residence, No. 444 Woodlawn avenue, Chicago. In reviewing the life of a man like Mr. Hayden, it is only necessary to say that he possessed a fine business sense that gained him a goodly share of this world's goods, and also a strict honesty of purpose and action combined with loyalty to his friends that makes for real manhood. In his death his immediate community suffered a great loss, his firm still miss his faithful services, and his family can never replace him. He lived up to his principles; he was a good man.

GEORGE MILTON MARSHALL.

In every community there are certain men whose forceful personality and enthusiastic convictions with regard to its future, dominate all avenues of progress, and make possible development and advancement. In many instances these representative men are at the head of banking institutions, for their knowl-

edge of human nature, their sound judgment and realization of true values, make them necessary to the conduct of such concerns. When such men are in charge of the finances of a community, it is sure to prosper, and its people live comfortably and securely, knowing that those more competent than they have their



* Femme At Hayden 33"
Lester J. H. H. H.
1907

affairs in hand. Belvidere is specially fortunate for it not only has a sound, conservative and reputable banking house, but at its head is a man who is known all over the northern part of the state, a man in whom every trust is placed, and upon whose judgment many rely. The bank in question is the First National Bank of Belvidere, while its executive is George Milton Marshall, who is also associated with other interests in this city and elsewhere.

George Milton Marshall was born at Sycamore, Ill., October 18, 1861, a son of Thomas and Rachel (Siglin) Marshall, natives of Nottinghamshire, England, and of Wilkesbarre, Pa., respectively. The father was educated in the parish schools of the Church of England in his native land, and remained there until he was eighteen years old, when he left for the United States, being followed later by his parents. He located first at St. Charles, Ill., but after a year, moved to Sycamore Township, DeKalb County, buying land there in 1853. He became the owner of 700 acres of land which he devoted to general farming and stock raising until his retirement in 1906, at which time he located at Sycamore. He and his wife are still living in that city, being now aged respectively eighty-one and eighty years. For years he has been one of the leading Republicans, politically, and Methodists, religiously, that the county possesses. On the maternal side of the house there were five sons, and three of them served as soldiers in the Civil war. Jacob Siglin, the oldest son, became a prominent attorney of Marshfield, Ore., and was Adjutant General of the G. A. R. at the time of his death in 1895.

George Milton Marshall grew up on his father's homestead where he was born, and attended the country schools, and also spent two years in the Sycamore High school. In 1880 he was graduated from Bryant & Stratton's Business College of Chicago. Following this he was in the employ of Marshall Field & Co.'s wholesale house for one year. He then returned to the homestead and there remained until 1886. In that year he began farming on another rural property owned by his father, operating it for five years, during which time he also bought and sold grain and live stock at Charter Grove, Ill. Attracted by the opportunities at Belvidere, Mr. Marshall moved here in 1891 and embarked in a grain and coal business with M. G. Leonard, which association continued until 1893, when a brother, Taylor Z. Marshall,

purchased the interest of Mr. Leonard, since which time the firm has been Marshall Brothers. For fifteen years the brothers handled grain and coal, then began feeding sheep, and finding it more profitable, they now confine themselves to this industry, although additionally they own and handle considerable real estate. Mr. Marshall's connection with the First National Bank of Belvidere began with his election as one of its directors in 1903, and in 1906 he was placed at its head, and has continued its executive ever since. He was made president of the school board in 1902, and served as such for seven years, and was again elected to the same office in 1914.

On February 2, 1886, Mr. Marshall was married to Miss Susan Cottrell of Sycamore, Ill., a daughter of Norman and Mary (Palmer) Cottrell. Mr. Cottrell came to DeKalb County, Ill., from Chautauqua County, N. Y., and was a farmer and stock raiser until his retirement in the early nineties, at which time he located at Sycamore, where both he and his wife passed away. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall have had the following children: Florence, who died in 1908, at the age of twenty-one, while attending the University of Wisconsin; Gilbert, who spent two years at the University of Wisconsin, is now at home and has charge of his father's sheep and land interests; and Thomas, the younger son, is now attending school at the same university, being now a freshman and will specialize in law.

Mr. Marshall is a Republican, born and bred. In religious faith, he is a Methodist. His grandfather, William Marshall, was one of the early Wesleyan Methodists in England, who came to the United States in 1853, and lived until his death, which took place in 1876, at the home of his son, Thomas Marshall, at Sycamore. George Milton Marshall is a Mason, belonging to Belvidere Lodge, No. 60, A. F. & A. M., and Kistwacker Chapter No. 90, R. A. M. He is a member of the Chicago Transportation Association of Chicago, which is composed exclusively of transportation men. He belongs to the Belvidere Automobile and the Belvidere Commercial clubs, and is also a member of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce. A man of wide interests and broad experience, Mr. Marshall has won his right to be considered one of the leading men of his section, and lives up to his reputation in his every day life and actions.

AMOS CHURCHILL.

Coming to Chicago in 1873, the late Amos Churchill so well directed his activities and talents that he made a recognized position for himself among the business men of the Illinois metropolis, while in the discharge of his duties as a citizen he was so capable and public-spirited that he was eminently worthy of the high esteem in which he was universally held. In no period of recorded history has there been a time when the caring for the dead has not been a feature of the life of mankind and the ceremonies have been of a character that has been marked by the measure of civilization. The student of the customs and habits of nations finds that a reverence has been paid to the dead oftentimes such as has not been given to the living. In late years the proper, dignified, sanitary conduct of funeral obsequies and disposal of the remains of those whose life-work has ended has been so developed as to be placed upon an equal standing with the learned professions. Until his retirement Mr. Churchill was known as one of Chicago's leading undertakers, and brought to his vocation a rare tact and excellent judgment.

Amos Churchill was born at Newbury, Ohio, July 25, 1837, and was a son of Albert and Anna (Fosdick) Churchill, also natives of the Buckeye state. About 1843 the Churchill family came to Illinois, establishing their home near Woodstock, in McHenry County, where the father engaged in farming and stock raising, and continued to reside in that locality for a number of years. They were among the pioneers of that part of the state, and were intelligent, earnest and honest people, who were ever ready to do their part in the world's work for civilization and progress. In their later years the parents moved to Iowa, and there both passed away. Amos Churchill was but six years of age when the family came to Illinois. In those days educational facilities in the new western states were limited in scope, schools usually keeping open for about three months of the year. Of such advantages young Churchill availed himself to the utmost, and while experience was his principal teacher, his observant eye and retentive mind made him a well-posted man on all matters of importance. While still in his junior years he entered the employ of Thomas Hunt, and under his instruction learned the trade of brick-making. He displayed such efficiency and true worthiness

that at the age of seventeen years he was made foreman of the business and had supervision over a number of employees. He always believed if anything was worth doing at all it was worth doing well, and he was very thorough in anything that he undertook, forming his plans carefully and executing them with dispatch and decision. He engaged in the brick manufacturing business for a number of years, his last connection with that line being at Centralia, Ill.

During the period of the Civil war Mr. Churchill offered his services to the Government in 1863, enlisting as a member of Company K, One Hundred and Fifty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war, principally in Tennessee, and was mustered out of the service with a clear record, September 25, 1865. He afterward purchased property in Woodstock, where he conducted a livery stable for a few years, and while thus engaged made the purchase and sale of horses a feature of his business, having always been interested in animals. In 1873 he came to Chicago, establishing himself at the corner of Halsted street and Milwaukee avenue, in the undertaking and livery business, which he conducted in connection with a partner for several years. In 1884 the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Churchill erected a place of business at what is now Nos. 512 and 514 North Green street, carrying on the business at that place until he sold out and retired, about fourteen years prior to his death. He became one of the best known men in his special line in the city, and always conducted his affairs in a reliable manner. By reason of his thrift and capable management he was enabled to invest from time to time in real estate, and had accumulated considerable property, owning at the time of his death twenty houses and lots, which, according to his plans, were given to his nephews and nieces.

On July 4, 1862, Mr. Churchill was married to Mrs. Mahala (Clark) Stevens, a native of Yates County, N. Y., and a daughter of Elijah M. and Amaretta (Sutfin) Clark, who became residents of Kane County, Ill., in 1844, settling near Elgin. Later they moved to that city and there their last days were spent. Mr. and Mrs. Churchill had no children. Mrs. Churchill maintains a pleasant home at No. 32 South Sacramento Boulevard, Chicago, and

owns considerable property in the block, is well known in social circles of the West Side, and takes an active and helpful part in social and charitable work. Although now in her seventy-sixth year, she retains full possession of her mental and physical abilities, and in addition to her social graces is recognized as a business woman of far more than ordinary ability.

Mr. Churchill was a prominent Mason, attaining to the Knight Templar degree in the York Rite and also becoming a member of Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He likewise held membership in the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and both he and his wife were life mem-

bers of Lady Washington Chapter of the Eastern Star, No. 28. He maintained pleasant relations with his old army comrades through his membership in the Grand Army of the Republic. His friends in the Seventeenth Ward, appreciative of his worth and ability, many times urged him to become a candidate for alderman, but he always declined the proffered honor, preferring to devote his time entirely to his business. His death, which occurred February 28, 1910, removed from Chicago a business man who had been true to every obligation, and who left behind him a record for public-spirited citizenship, moral probity and loyalty to friendships.

JOHN S. WOLFE.

High on the roster of Champaign County's most distinguished citizens appears the name of Col. John S. Wolfe, for years one of the most brilliant and astute attorneys practicing before the Champaign bar, an orator whose talents had gained for him state-wide reputation, and a man who was universally respected and beloved. A resident of the city for more than half a century, his personality was indelibly impressed upon the home of his adoption, and his loss created a vacancy which would be far from easy to fill.

Colonel Wolfe was born in Morgan County, Ill., September 21, 1833, and was a son of George and Mary (Simms) Wolfe, natives, respectively, of Greenbrier County, Virginia, and Sparta, S. C. He was of Revolutionary stock, his grandfather, Henry Wolfe, having served in the war for American independence. The family moved in 1839 to Macoupin County, Ill., where John S. Wolfe grew to manhood on a farm, remaining with his parents until he was twenty-two years of age. His early education was secured in the log schoolhouse with his desk consisting of a slab of wood, in the vicinity of his home, and even then he began to lay plans to enter upon a professional career. With this end in view, he patiently spent two years in breaking the prairie with a team of oxen, thus securing the necessary funds with which to accomplish his ambition. In 1857 he entered the law office of John M. Palmer (who later became governor of Illinois), at Carlinville, and two years later the young man was admitted to the bar, succeeding which he entered into a professional partnership with Col. J. W. Langley, who had been admitted to the

bar the same year and at the same time. One year later they removed to Champaign, and, with the exception of the time that he spent in the Civil war, and from 1864 until 1867, when he was living in Chicago, this city continued to be Colonel Wolfe's home until his death.

On May 15, 1862, Colonel Wolfe was married to Miss Celestia A. Young, of Lorain County, Ohio. Although Colonel Wolfe had no children, his home life was beautiful, and the half century that marked the period of his married life was one of extreme happiness. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and his fraternal connection was with Western Star Lodge, No. 240, A. F. & A. M., and Champaign Commandery, No. 68, K. T. A local newspaper, in a brief review of his career at the time of his death, said, in part: "His career as a lawyer was marked by a high sense of personal honor and a love of fair play. He was a successful practitioner, although it was a matter often commented upon that he would not take a false or compromising position in the hope of aiding a client. For thirty years he was local attorney for the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and he was still senior local attorney at the time of his death. It was as an orator and lawyer that he and Mrs. Wolfe desired that his career should be made. If he had one wish greater than another, it was to be a success at the bar. He loved his work as a lawyer and threw his whole soul into it."

Colonel Wolfe won his title on Southern battlefields, and his military record has ever been a source of great pride to the people of Champaign, although his modesty forbade him to often speak of the part he took in upholding

the Union. It has been stated that he was the first man in Champaign to enlist in the volunteer service. When the first call came for volunteers, a mass meeting was held in a hall in the city, and Colonel Wolfe, even then a speaker of prominence, encouraged the men to enlist in the defense of the flag, writing his own name at the head of the list of volunteers. The company was subsequently formed and Colonel Wolfe made its captain. It was attached to the Twentieth regiment, which had a long and valiant service. Colonel Wolfe, however, after the company had been out a year, came home on a leave of absence, but subsequently re-enlisted and was elected colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Mustered in at Mattoon, this regiment served about six months, its operations being confined to the state of Missouri, suppressing so-called "non-combatants." Colonel Wolfe never desired political honors, and frequently declined offers for such positions. In 1875 or 1876, when his partner, Colonel Langley, became county judge, Colonel Wolfe associated himself with Manford Savage, but this partnership was dissolved a few years later. On January 1, 1902, the law partnership of Wolfe & Muliken was formed, with A. D. Muliken as the junior partner, and this connection was severed only by the death of Colonel Wolfe, which occurred on Thursday, June 23, 1904. On the following Sunday he was laid at rest in Mount Hope, being buried by his Masonic brethren. The funeral was one of the largest the city has known, and the numerous artistic and beautiful floral offerings testified to the love and veneration in which was held this man "who knew no race nor creed, who had naught but friend." That the death of Colonel Wolfe was considered a loss to the city of his adoption may be gathered from an editorial in one of the local newspapers, which said, in part, as follows:

"In sorrowful performance of sad duty, we come now to put on paper a respectful word of remembrance in regard to a noble soul whose life was open before this community for more than a generation. An eloquent pen might

fitly engage itself with the virtues and beautiful traits of John S. Wolfe. In whatever aspect we consider him he was a man of extraordinary qualities. As Thomas Carlyle says of John Sterling, he was a man of infinite susceptibility, who caught everywhere, more than others, the color of the element he lived in, the infection of all that was or appeared honorable, beautiful or manful in the tendencies of his time.' His disposition was so sweet, his soul so poetic, that it is difficult to speak adequately of him to those who did not know him intimately. Yet no man was easier to know. His heart opened intuitively to every human being who had a word to say in sincerity and truth. To all such he was a wise counsellor and friend. He did not cover himself from his friends by a shrewd reserve, but took them into his heart and showed them the most sacred things it contained. To be or terms of intimacy with him was to be inspired with everything pure, beautiful and manly. He was incapable of meanness. Though most of his adult years had been devoted to the law, he was especially a lover of pure literature and discussed it with rare intelligence. Even in the literature of the law he found great beauty, and the slow and hard processes by which the rights of men have been brought to a system of reasonable and rational adjustment appealed to him as one of the marvelous achievements of the ages. It is good for any people to have known such a man, 'a brilliant human presence, distinguishable, honorable and lovable amid the dim populations.' May heaven give great peace to this noble soul that never willingly broke peace on earth."

By the Champaign board of education one of the public schools of the city has been given the name of the "Colonel Wolfe" school. Mrs. Wolfe is about to erect a parish house for the Methodist church of Champaign, to adjoin the present church edifice. It will be known as "The Celestia Wolfe Memorial." In expressing sincere appreciation of the gift, the church has said the parish house will be "to us a blessing, and to all ages a voice that will speak of a faithful woman's love for the church."

HARRY L. JONES.

The character of the men of a community may be correctly gauged by the standing of its business houses whose growth has been stimulated by intelligent and progressive methods, or held back for lack of proper development.

No town or city can reach its highest standard unless its men in all lines co-operate to give an honest service for value received. Such men can be counted upon to promulgate and support worthy measures looking towards se-



John L. Wolfe

curing for their community solid improvements, and the bringing into it sound business houses that will add to its prosperity. These men are to be found actively engaged in church labors; they give a solidity to commercial organizations, and when the need arises, contribute liberally towards charities. In their home relations these men sustain the highest of characters, and because they recognize the value of careful educational training for the young, provide excellent schools. Judging from all these standards, Paris, Ill., is and has been the home of many such men from its organization, and no one has ever stood higher in deserved public approval than the late Harry L. Jones, whose association with the mercantile trade of his county, brought him into intimate relations with the people of Paris and contiguous territory.

Harry L. Jones was born at Paris, Ill., January 29, 1869, and died at Chicago, May 26, 1913, when aged forty-four years three months and twenty-two days. He was a son of J. C. and Mary L. Jones, the former having been one of the pioneer dry goods merchants of Paris, and a man of sterling traits of character. Harry L. Jones was educated in the public schools of his native place, leaving the high school while in his junior year to become a commercial traveler for Mills & Gibbs, wholesale dry goods merchants of Indianapolis, Ind. During the two years he remained with this concern, Mr. Jones acquired a sound knowledge of the dry goods business, and only left it to become a partner in his father's business, under the title of J. C. Jones & Son. Although then but twenty-one years old, the young man displayed such capabilities, that his father placed him in charge of affairs, and upon the latter's death, the junior partner took over the business which he successfully operated until his own demise. When he became sole proprietor, he removed the business to larger and more advantageous quarters, and expanded it until it became the

leading dry goods establishment in the county. A far sighted man, Mr. Jones bought carefully and advisedly, and was able to offer his customers goods of superior quality at reasonable prices, while his methods and service were of such a character as to commend him and his house to the consideration of all. The watchword of Mr. Jones' operations was efficiency, and he took pride in rendering a service that was as nearly perfect as it was possible to make it. While a successful man himself, Mr. Jones' ear was never deaf to the appeal of those less fortunate, and he gave generously, not only of his means but his influence as well. For many years Mr. Jones was a potent factor in the Christian church at Paris, and its successive pastors had no hesitancy in calling upon Mr. Jones for aid in forwarding the work of the organization of which he was so consistent a member. He belonged to the local order of Elks and was held in the highest esteem by his fellow members. In addition to his other interests, Mr. Jones was a director of the Edgar County National Bank, and his connection with that institution gave it added solidity.

On November 15, 1893, Mr. Jones was united in marriage with Miss Anna Augustus, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Augustus, the former of whom is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Jones became the parents of one son, Henry A., who, with his mother, survives. Mr. Jones is also survived by his mother, Mrs. Mary L. Jones, of Paris, Ill., and by a sister, Mrs. Nettie Klum, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Although a sufferer for some five years prior to his demise Mr. Jones did not relinquish his grasp on affairs until it was absolutely necessary, and never lost his interest in public matters. Possessed of a broad mind, a keen business sense, and a thorough realization of the possibilities of his business and community, Mr. Jones developed into one of the leading commercial factors of Edgar County, and the influence of his accomplishments will long endure.

OTTO L. SCHMIDT.

One of the men who has made a name for himself among the successful practitioners of Chicago is Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, with offices at No. 5 South Wabash avenue. Dr. Schmidt was born at Chicago in 1863, a son of Ernst and Theresa Schmidt, natives of Germany, who came to Chicago in 1857 when it was still a comparatively small city. Dr. Schmidt grew

up within its confines and when old enough attended the New Haven school and later the Central high school, at that time located on West Monroe street, and had the distinction of being graduated therefrom in the class of 1880, the last to be sent forth from that institution. Having decided to enter the medical profession, Dr. Schmidt matriculated at the

Chicago Medical College, which later became the medical department of the Northwestern University, and was graduated therefrom in 1883. For the following two years he was interne at the Cook County Infirmary and the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, both of Chicago. To still further pursue his studies, he went abroad and took a post-graduate course at Wurzburg, Germany, and Vienna, Austria. Returning to Chicago, Dr. Schmidt entered upon a general practice. At present he is a physician to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital and consulting physician to the Michael Reese and German Hospitals. For many years he has been connected with the Chicago Polyclinic as professor of internal medicine, and is a recognized authority upon many subjects. Professionally he belongs to the Chicago Medical Society, the

Chicago Academy of Medicine, the American Medical Association and the Chicago Society of Medical History. He is also active along other lines, belonging to many social and charitable organizations, is president of the Illinois Historical Society, a vice-president of the Chicago Historical Society, a trustee of the Illinois State Historical Library, president of the German-American Historical Society of Illinois, and a member of the Illinois Centennial Commission. Socially he belongs to the Chicago Athletic Club, the South Shore Country Club, and the Germania Maenner-Chor.

In 1891 Dr. Schmidt was united in marriage with Miss Emma Seipp, a daughter of Conrad and Catherine (Orb) Seipp, and they have had three children: Ernest C., Alma C., and C. Tessa.

SENECA D. KIMBARK.

It is scarcely possible to mention the hardware trade of the past or present in Chicago without recalling the name of Seneca D. Kimbark, so important was he for years in the development of the iron and steel industries and in the establishing of manufacturing concerns which continue to expand their already vast volume of business. For sixty years he was an honored resident of Chicago, beginning and ending his business life here, although his business judgment and practical knowledge were useful to the whole country. Seneca D. Kimbark was born March 4, 1832, at Venice, in Cayuga County, N. Y., later accompanying his parents to Livingston County, where his father carried on farming. He attended the district schools, also academies at Geneseo and Canandaigua, in this way preparing himself for teaching school during the winter season, his summers being occupied with farm work. However, neither farming nor teaching filled the measure of his ambition, and as the home neighborhood offered no other path in which he could reach a wider field, in 1852 he came to Chicago and in the following year was engaged by the iron firm of E. G. Hall and Company, shortly afterward becoming the junior partner in this firm. In 1860 the firm became Hall, Kimbark & Co., which changed in 1873 to Kimbark Brothers & Co., and in 1876 Seneca D. Kimbark became sole proprietor. The firm had passed through the heavy losses entailed by the great conflagration of 1871, in which Mr. Kimbark's personal losses were also severe, taxing his energy and busi-

ness sagacity to the farthest limit to keep from going down with the heavy tide. Few did more to help in rescuing the city from the dangers and difficulties which confronted it even while his own business life was in a precarious condition.

Mr. Kimbark's early political affiliations were with the Democratic party, but his views changed as public measures of national importance were promulgated and when the Republican party was organized he identified himself with it and so continued. At the outbreak of the Civil war he early defined his own position and was an unwavering supporter of the Government. Several of the younger members of the firm of Hall & Kimbark enlisted and Mr. Kimbark contributed largely to the financing of the company known as the Kimbark Guards, and, with the other members of the firm, contributed generously to the war funds. He never accepted public office because of his high ideals of the responsibilities connected with the same, but gave loyal support to those in whose judgment and integrity he could place confidence. Among his business associates as in the community at large, he was noted for his business honor. His sympathies were keen and broad, hence he was ready to cooperate with his fellow citizens in schemes to advance the general welfare and was ready to further movements to ameliorate the condition of his fellow men and to assist in times of national disaster. He was proud of his city and carefully, as far as able, guarded her interests. In 1869, when



A. D. Kenibark

the South Park system was under consideration, Mr. Kimbark, with Chauncey T. Bowen and James H. Rees, were appointed three commissioners to locate the same, and to their excellent discrimination the city owes Washington and Jackson Parks as the sites are today. In the controversy relative to the ownership of the lake front, Mr. Kimbark always opposed any further encroachment by private interests. Mr. Kimbark was an honored member of the Union League Club almost from its organization; belonged also to the Calumet Club and was a charter member of the Washington Park and Chicago clubs. While identified as a member with no church body, he was liberal in his gifts to every denomination, his broad sympathies enabling him to see pure Christianity as the groundwork for every belief. Practical morality was to him more than technical differences and into his daily life he brought this principle.

In 1856 Mr. Kimbark was united in marriage

with Miss Elizabeth Pruyne, a daughter of Hon. Peter and Rebecca Sherman Pruyne, the former at one time a colleague of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas in the Illinois State Senate. After the death of Mr. Pruyne, Mrs. Pruyne became the wife of Thomas Church, an early citizen of Chicago. Mrs. Kimbark has always been noted for personal qualities which have made her admired as well as beloved. Two sons and two daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Kimbark, both of the latter, Charles A. and Walter, having been associated in business with their father and displaying many of the qualities which made him a man of so much worth to his city. Walter Kimbark, the younger son, passed away in 1905. Marie Kimbark, and Phoebe Grace, now the wife of Frank J. Hornell, of Chicago, were the daughters. Mr. Kimbark retired from business in 1904 and died at Chicago, August 13, 1912, at the age of eighty-one years.

HARRY C. ROBERTS.

No man is placed at the head of any concern without having earned such a promotion. To successfully discharge the duties of an executive position, whether it be that of some financial institution, a manufacturing plant, or of a nation, requires certain traits of character, unusual capabilities and the power to sway others and direct their actions. Every man is not fitted for such a task; many are developed for such work through successive promotions, while others are born with the power to lead their associates. The executive of a financial institution is confronted with many problems for not only must he be conservative in handling the funds of his depositors, but he must also have a keen insight into human nature, and the ability to judge wisely and rapidly with regard to the character of investments. His mind must be capable of laying the plans for others to carry out, that will bring to his bank prosperity and yet at the same time place and keep it in the ranks of the sound financial establishments of the country. It is not only in the great centers of civilization that these capable, keen leaders of men are found. The smaller cities develop men of equal strength of character and firmness of decision, and Princeton is no exception to this rule, for in Harry C. Roberts, president of the First National Bank of that city, Bureau County has one of the most reliable men of his class in the state.

Mr. Roberts is a product of the Prairie State, having been born at Peru, LaSalle County, Ill., November 6, 1851, and comes of the stock that has given the United States some of its most brilliant men, for his paternal grandfather, John Roberts, was born at Waterford, Ireland, where he became a successful lawyer. He had three brothers, Major-General Abraham Roberts; Sir Samuel Roberts, who distinguished himself as a captain in the English navy; and General Thomas Roberts who was also connected with the English service, as a general in its army. Abraham Roberts was the father of Lord Roberts, the distinguished English general, familiarly known to all British subjects as "Little Bobs," the hero of the whole army. Abraham Roberts, father of Harry C. Roberts, was also born at Waterford, Ireland, but came to the United States in the early forties. A man of superior ability, he found action at Pittsburgh, Pa., Vicksburg, Miss., and St. Louis, Mo., but in none of these places did he meet with the conditions for which he was looking, and finally he settled in Bureau County, Ill., and for a number of years was connected with the mercantile life of this section. His death occurred at Dover in 1869, where he had spent his last years. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Zearing, came of German descent, but she was born in Pennsylvania, and was brought to Bureau County, Ill., when a

child, her family being among the pioneer ones of this county, where members of it took an important part in the making of its history. Martin Zearing came to Bureau County as early as 1833, but did not bring his family until 1836, the journey being made in the old and tiresome way on a flatboat down the Ohio River and up the Mississippi River to Hennepin, from whence the trip was finished by teams and wagons to Bureau County. The government tract of land entered to Martin Zearing, is still owned by members of his family. From the foregoing it can be easily seen that Mr. Roberts comes of distinguished ancestry on both sides of his family, and his history shows that he has lived up to the traditions of his forebears.

Harry C. Roberts attended the public schools of his neighborhood, and Dover Academy and learned much from observation and reading. In 1869, he came to Princeton and until 1871, found congenial employment in the book store of R. B. Foster, but in that year, seeking a change, went to Ackley, Iowa, where he spent a fruitful six months as a clerk and bookkeeper in a private bank. Returning on May 27, 1872, to Princeton, he entered the First National Bank, as clerk and bookkeeper, and thus began the career for which he was so eminently fitted. His ability was recognized from the start, and he rose, becoming assistant cashier on August 26, 1875; cashier on January 9, 1877, and on August 11, 1911, was raised to the executive chair. Since October 2, 1882,

Mr. Roberts has been on the directorate of the bank, and has been instrumental from that date in shaping the policy of his institution. A natural leader of men, Mr. Roberts has worked hard to secure excellent educational privileges for the children of Princeton, directing many of his efforts as a member of the school board.

On May 16, 1878, Mr. Roberts was married to Emma E. Steckel, a daughter of Solomon and Emeline (Heinley) Steckel, natives of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Roberts was born in New York City, September 13, 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts became the parents of the following children: Beulah, who was born June 30, 1885, died August 8, 1888; Helen M., who was born June 20, 1889, married William R. Babb of Chillicothe, Ill., and has a son.—William Roberts; Grace E., who was born February 3, 1892; and Ruth H., who was born January 1, 1894. Mr. Roberts belongs to Princeton Lodge No. 587, A. F. & A. M.; Princeton Chapter No. 28, R. A. M.; and Temple Commandery No. 20, K. T. A man of broad sympathies, keen insight and public spirit, Mr. Roberts is a powerful factor in the progressive movements of his community, and has won a recognized position among the really big men of his part of the state. Mr. Roberts has been very active in the First M. E. Church and has been an official in the church practically from the time he became a member. His family are also members of this church.

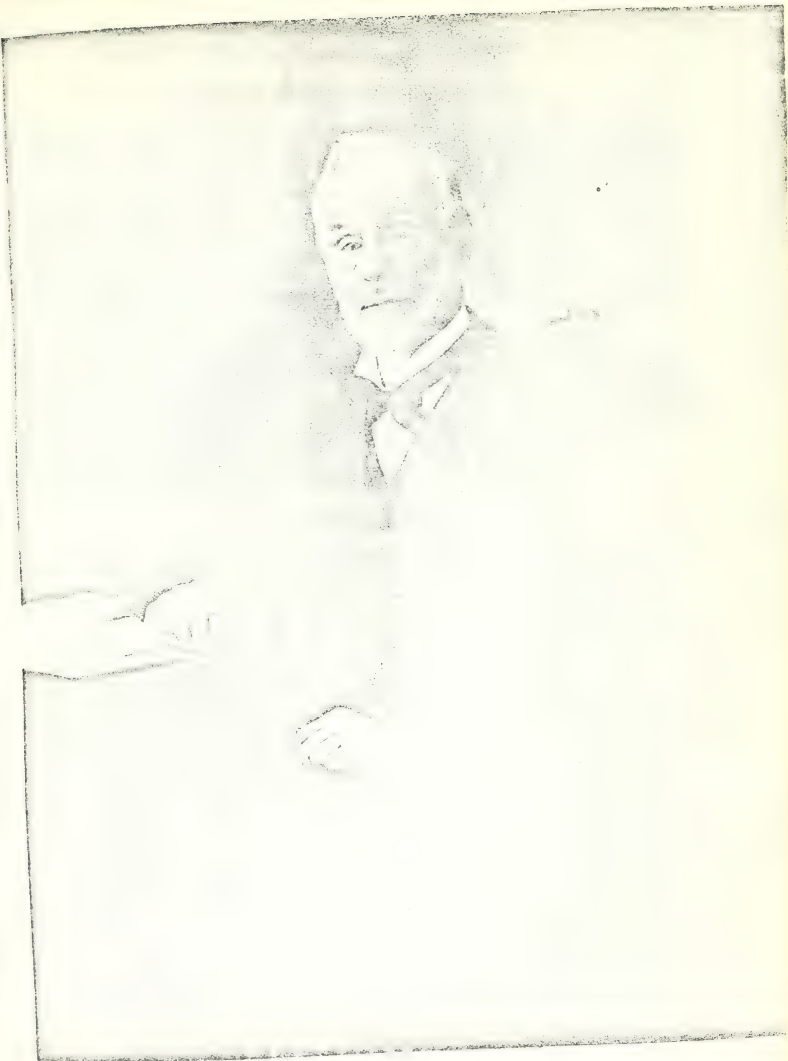
Mr. Roberts has always been a Republican, but never in the sense of an office seeker.

HENRY SCHOELLKOPF.

It would be difficult to properly and justly review the history of Chicago and its responsible men through whose activities and public-spirited endeavors this metropolis has attained its present superiority, without giving due attention to the life of Henry Schoellkopf, who for sixty-three years was a resident here, and during that period prominently identified himself with the city's progress. He was born at Goeppingen, Germany, April 23, 1826, a son of Henry and Susan Schoellkopf, most excellent people who early taught him habits of self-reliance and frugality which were to prove so useful in after life.

The educational advantages of Henry Schoellkopf were obtained in the excellent private schools of his native land and he was well grounded in the essential principles. Even be-

fore he had attained his majority, he had begun supporting himself, but soon realized that in his own country there were few opportunities offered to an ambitious young man compared to those afforded in the United States. Accordingly he sailed for the latter country in 1848. After his arrival, he spent some time at Buffalo, N. Y., where his abilities enabled him to efficiently fill the position of bookkeeper in one of the savings banks of that city. What was then the West beckoned him, however, and in 1851, he came to Chicago, establishing himself in a grocery business at the corner of what is now Fifth Avenue, but was then Wells Street, and Washington Street, and the house he then founded, in a small way, has been developed until it is one of the best known and most reliable in the wholesale and retail grocery trade in



Ingalls Carleton.

Chicago. For more than half a century, he has been located at what is now No. 311 West Randolph Street. The growth of his business has kept pace with that of the city, and it is worthy the metropolis in which it is situated. Many of the original customers are still retained, and there is no other establishment in the trade that stands any higher in public confidence. The management is broad in character and progressive in spirit, and new methods are being constantly adopted, but not until they have been thoroughly tested.

Mr. Schoellkopf was married at Akron, Ohio, in 1864, to Miss Emma Koehler, the daughter of Dr. Robert Koehler, a well-known Reformed Evangelical clergyman, who served the Union Army as chaplain in the Civil war, and they became the parents of five children, namely: Henry Jr., Emma, Minnie, Ida and Edward. Mrs. Schoellkopf died May 14, 1903, after a happy married life of forty years. She was a lady of many admirable traits of character, and was beloved by all who knew her. She al-

ways enjoyed to the fullest measure her husband's confidence. Although quiet and unostentatious in manner, Mr. Schoellkopf has many warm friends, and those who knew him best recognize in him a man of earnest purpose not easily swayed by passing events. In his business relations, he ranks with the best men of the city, for he is honorable, prompt and true to every obligation, and his humane sympathy and broad charities have brought him into contact with humanity and gained him the warm friendship of many. To have lived as he, gaining confidence and respect, and forging to a foremost place among the sterling men of his city, means much, especially in these days of constant competition and laxity in fulfilling moral obligations on the part of some. His riches are not all entered upon his account books, for much of his wealth is garnered in the hearts of those to whom he has been a true friend, a wise adviser, and at all times a strong influence towards clean living and civic patriotism.

INGALLS CARLETON.

Whether owing to climatic conditions or planetary influences, it seems strangely apparent that men of especial prominence and greatness were born in that decade of the past century which gave to the world this notable pioneer, the late Hon. Ingalls Carleton. In the long line of distinguished men whose life and work have contributed towards the upbuilding and maintenance of the Commonwealth of Illinois, no one stands more truly for solid worth and dignified capability than he. He was the eldest son and second child of the late Jeremiah Carleton, of Barre, Vermont, and his wife, Betsey Robey Carleton, of Dunstable, New Hampshire. The other children were as follows: Betsey Marcus, Charlotte and Silas. Ingalls Carleton was born in Marshfield, Vt., March 30, 1824, of English descent, and was a representative of the twenty-sixth generation from the noted Baldwin De Carleton, who lived in England in the year 1066, and whose descendants occupied Carleton Hall for 600 years. Later, other descendants of prominence appeared, among whom were Sir Dudley Carleton, a statesman, who was created Viscount Dorchester by Charles I, and died in 1651, and Sir Guy Carleton, first Governor General of Canada, and the first Lord Dorchester.

Among the Carleton family of this country

are found farmers, soldiers, ministers and men of letters. Ingalls Carleton's son, Leonard Ingalls, represents the twenty-seventh, and his grandson, Robey Freeman Carleton, the twenty-eighth generation. Mr. Carleton was entitled to, and his son naturally succeeded to the title and the family coat of arms of Oxfordshire, London and Surrey, the motto of which is, "Non ad Periculum."

Ingalls Carleton was educated in the public schools of his native town, and when young taught three winter terms of school. He represented his district in the Vermont legislature in 1855. In 1856 he came to Rockford, but soon returned to his Vermont home, where he was re-elected to the legislature. In 1857 he again came west and located in Rockton, where he formed a co-partnership with the late George H. Hollister, and built a large flouring mill and elevator, and engaged in the milling and grain business. After a successful ten years' business the firm sold its milling interests. Mr. Carleton removed to Rockford, where he resided until his death in 1908. The family residence on East State street is one of the most beautiful homes in the city, and has been occupied by the family since 1877. Here Mrs. Carleton resides.

Not only did Mr. Carleton bear the great

Lincoln-Douglas debate in Freeport in 1858, but he attended the reunion celebration fifty years later. In politics he was an earnest Republican. He always took a deep interest in public affairs and by his generosity aided in the development and substantial growth of the city.

He was married at Rockton in 1869 to Miss Amy Lawrence, a daughter of Luther and Adelia (Loomer) Lawrence, of Rockton, Ill. Mrs. Carleton's father traces his ancestors to Sir Robert Lawrence of Ashton Hall, England, who was knighted in the year 1190. Among his descendants have been many people of prominence and worth. Conspicuous in this country were Amos and Abbott Lawrence, of Groton, Mass., the original home of John Lawrence, of Suffolk, England, who settled there in 1635. Mr. and Mrs. Carleton had one son, Leonard Ingalls, who was born at Rockton. He is a man of fine character and is a true scion of the ancient gentle family of Carletons. His wife is Alice (Freeman) Carleton, a daughter of the late William Edward and Sarah (Hill) Freeman, of Cheltenham, England. In life Mr. Freeman was one of Rockford's oldest and best

known business men. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Ingalls Carleton, as follows: Leonard Ingalls, Jr., who died January 20, 1902, aged two years; Robey Freeman, born August 28, 1902; Leon Lawrence, born July 6, 1904; and Alice Elizabeth, born January 5, 1907.

Ingalls Carleton was a broad-minded man, energetic and honorable, whose word carried weight. A leader of men, he understood human nature, and knew how to sway those about him, and, fortunately for them and for his community, his influence always tended toward moral uplift and the betterment of existing conditions. His business operations, directed by his able and ripe judgment, netted him a handsome fortune, and proved the truth of his claim that a man could be thoroughly honorable in his dealings, and yet accumulate considerable property, provided he be willing to exert himself and act according to his conscience. Mr. Carleton has passed from this life, but his influence remains, and its effects will long be felt in the community where he was so potent a factor for good.

JESSIE PALMER WEBER.

Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, librarian and editor, was born at Carlinville, Ill., and is a daughter of the late Gen. John M. and Malinda A. (Neely) Palmer. She was educated in the public schools of Springfield and by private tutors; and was graduated at the Bettele Stuart Institute, Springfield, Ill., under the principalship of Mrs. M. McKee Homes, a noted teacher. Her home has always been at Springfield. She was married in 1881 to Norval W. Weber, now deceased, the youngest son of George R. Weber, for many years editor of the Illinois State Register. She has one daughter, Malinda, who is the wife of Dr. J. W. Trion, a prominent physician of Fort Worth, Tex.

From 1891 to 1897, Mrs. Weber was secretary for her father, Gen. John M. Palmer, during his term in the United States Senate, and was a clerk for the senate committee on Pensions, of which General Palmer was chairman, 1893-1897. On January 1, 1898, she became librarian of the Illinois State Historical Library, which position she now occupies. She was one of the founders of the Illinois State Historical Society, 1899, and has been a member of the board of directors of the society since 1904. At the annual meeting

held in Bloomington, in January, 1904, Mrs. Weber was elected secretary of the society, and has been reelected every year since that time. In April, 1908, the Quarterly Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society was founded and Mrs. Weber became editor-in-chief, and assisted by a board of associate editors has continued to edit the magazine from its foundation. She is also the editor of the Annual Transactions of the Historical Society. In 1903, through the efforts of the Illinois Daughters of the American Revolution, the site of old Fort Massac, near Metropolis, Ill., was purchased by the state of Illinois, and this historic site became a state park. Mrs. Weber has been a member of the board of trustees of Fort Massac Park since 1904, and ever since has been secretary of the board.

The Forty-eighth General Assembly of Illinois created a commission to prepare for the celebration in 1918, of the centennial of the admission of Illinois into the Federal Union. Mrs. Weber was, by the resolution creating the commission, consisting of fifteen commissioners, made a member of the Centennial Commission and upon

the organization of the commission she was elected secretary of this body.

Mrs. Weber was secretary of a State Commission which had charge of the erection of the monument in 1912, at Edwardsville, Ill., to Governor Ninian Edwards and the pioneers of Madison County. She had charge of exhibits of Illinois state historical material and Lincolniana, at the exposition held at St. Louis, 1904; Portland, Ore., 1905; Jamestown, Va., 1907, and has charge of the same at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in the current year (1915).

She is a member of the American Historical Association, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the United Daughters of 1812, the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, the National Association of State Librarians and the Illinois State Library Association. Mrs. Weber has devoted herself to the work of the Illinois State Historical Society, and its growth into the largest state historical society in the United States, in point of numbers, has been in a great measure due to her energy and industry in the management of its affairs.

JAMES ROBINSON SCOTT.

It has often been proved that what at the time seemed a calamity in the end was a blessing. Men whose entire plans have been overthrown by some accident have lived to realize that this was the turning point in their career, and without pain and suffering attendant upon bodily affliction they would have never developed into what they later became. Such was the case with the Hon. James Robinson Scott, now deceased, who for many years was a leading and influential factor in the progress of Champaign, Ill., and its surrounding territory. Had his early plans been carried out it is doubtful if he would have come to Illinois or entered into the public life for which he was so eminently fitted, for he had dedicated himself to the ministry, but in the work he later entered upon he achieved more for humanity and brought to bear the influence of a blameless life upon many with whom he was associated in a business and political way. Mr. Scott was born in Shelby County, Ky., in 1832, a son of Archibald and Ann Robinson Scott. His parents recognized his unusual abilities and gave him an excellent education, he being graduated from the Center College at Danville, Ky., in 1853. Following this for one year he was a teacher, and then entered the theological seminary at Princeton, N. J., purposing to become a minister of the gospel. Within a year, however, he suffered injury from a fall from his horse, and owing to his ill health was forced to leave college. Not recovering as he had hoped, he acted upon the advice of his physician and came to Illinois in 1857 to enter upon an outdoor life. In order to do this he located on a farm three and one-half miles north of Champaign, now known as the Scott homestead, and from that time on made his influence felt. A man of progressive ideas and

well read upon many subjects, he put his knowledge to practical purposes, developing his farm to such an extent that he became noted for his agricultural successes. He it was who laid the first drainage tile in the county, and owned the first self-binder, using wire for binding purposes. These were but a few of the improvements he tried out and placed the results before his neighbors for their benefit. Early recognizing the need for county exhibitions for the farmers, he advocated them, and gave his hearty support to the work of holding them. In time his success as a farmer reached out beyond local confines, and he was made a member of the State Board of Agriculture, serving as its president from 1879 until 1883. It was while he was on this board that the first International Fat Stock Show was held at Chicago, and he was one of the most active factors in promoting it, and advocating a continuance of these exhibits, as he realized their worth and the benefit accruing to agriculturists the country over. Mr. Scott did not confine his activities to agricultural matters, for he was a man of such broad sympathies that he was able to grasp the needs of the people and work out a practical method of meeting them. During 1897 and 1898 he was Mayor of Champaign, and while occupying the chair of the chief executive of that city he inaugurated many improvements, chief among them being the changing of the course of the undesirable Silver Creek, known as the "boneyard," so that the old course could be filled and transformed into the present beautiful Green street. To carry out his ideas of a city beautiful, he and his wife donated East Side Park to Champaign, and both were active in many improvements looking towards the betterment of the people. In 1872 Governor John L. Beveridge appointed

Mr. Scott a trustee of the Illinois University and he held that office until 1877, being on the executive committee of that institution during the time the late Emery Cobb of Kankakee was its chairman. Acting upon his experience, Mr. Scott exerted himself to secure the location of the State University at Urbana, and induced the Illinois Central Railroad to contribute \$50,000 in freight service towards the university, which was a very valuable donation. Realizing his strength of character and powerful influence for good, Governor Joseph Fifer appointed him a member of the board of trustees of the State Reform School at Pontiac. In addition to these responsibilities Mr. Scott found time to act as a member of the council of Champaign for ten years and was a member of the county board of supervisors from Hensley Township for some time.

In 1860 Mr. Scott married Miss Lizzie King of Shelby County, Ky., and five of the children born of this union are now living, namely: Mrs. Anna A. Leonard of Twin Falls, Idaho; John

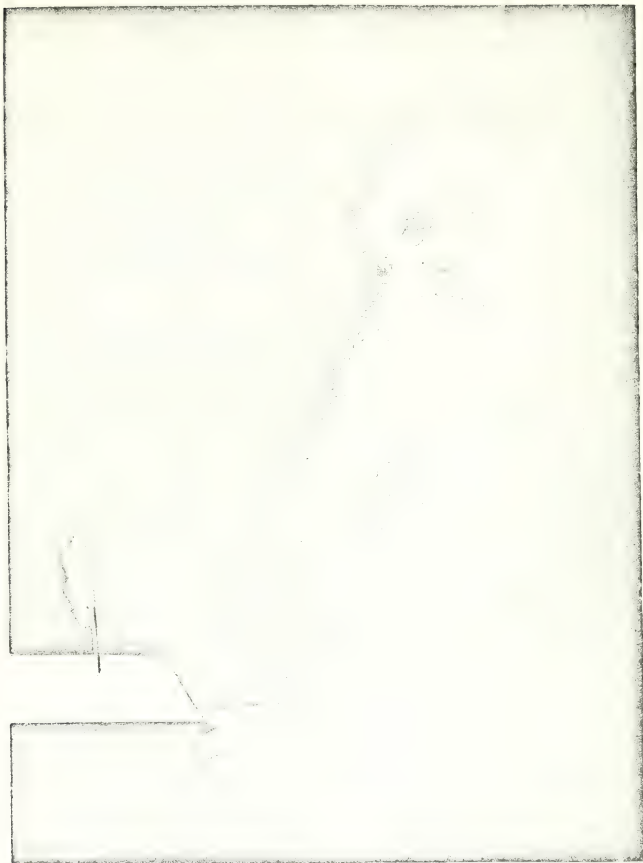
A.; Archibald R.; Stewart R., and Walter W., of Champaign. Mrs. Scott died in 1875, and the following year the family moved to Champaign. On December 15, 1881, Mr. Scott married (second) Miss Len Emma King, and their children were: James K. Scott, Jr., who is a civil engineer; and Miss Juliet A., who is residing at home. Not only was Mr. Scott a member of the Presbyterian church, but he held official connections with it as well, and always was a liberal supporter of its work. His only fraternal connection was with his college order of Beta Theta Pi. After a long and useful life, filled with good deeds and thought for others, Mr. Scott passed away on November 23, 1910, at his home on South State street, Champaign, and his loss was sincerely mourned by thousands, for he was one who made and retained friends, and received a cordial recognition of his public spirited efforts from all who were brought into contact with him during his period of service to the people.

WILLIAM WORTH BURSON.

William Worth Burson was the inventor, manufacturer and salesman of what was known up to the time of its dissolution in 1874 as the Burson and Nelson Knitting Company. A remarkable man both as to his impressive personality and the notable achievements of his inventive genius, Mr. Burson has left on record in the commercial world a long list of inventive triumphs relating to harvesting machinery and the knitting industry, more particularly to the latter. To his family and friends he bequeathed a fragrant memory of constant charity and wide generosity, of intellectual ruggedness and a love for all the simple, beautiful things of life.

This remarkable man was born in Venango County, Pa., September 22, 1832, and died at Rockford, Ill., April 10, 1913. He was the son of Samuel and Mary (Henry) Burson, both natives of Sussex County, N. J. They removed to the site of what is now Oil City, Pa., where the father engaged in agriculture until the year 1838 or 1839, when he took his family to Pittsburgh by means of a raft built for that purpose. From there they went on down the Ohio River, and by boat and team finally reached McDonough County, where they bought a farm, later leaving it for Fulton County, Ill. Here they became owners of seven quarter sections

of land, two sections of which still remain in the family. The father of William Worth was, therefore, one of the pioneers of the state, dying in 1856 when only about fifty-three or fifty-four years of age. William Burson's first winter in Illinois was called, "The winter of the great snow." For months the roads were drifted full, fences, shrubs and small trees entirely covered. It was the coldest winter ever known in Illinois. Mr. Burson often told an incident of how his father gave an ox yoke for their first home in Illinois, and here William and his brother slept through the intensest cold with only an unplastered clapboard roof over them. They would often jump out of bed in the morning, tumbling into a snow drift that had found its way in through the cracks during the night. A lad of but seven or eight years of age when the family came to Illinois, William Worth Burson practically grew up in this commonwealth, spending his youthful days on a farm. Life was simple in those days, and the opportunities circumscribed. He often told of a school he attended. The house was of logs, the only board used being made to serve the purposes of a writing desk whereon each pupil displayed his penmanship by means of a quill pen. The school house boasted one window, covered with greased paper in place of glass.



W. W. Burdett.

There was no ceiling, but a roof of rough clapboards laid in rows and held down by poles arched this intellectual temple. A fireplace filled one end of the room, but was insufficient to heat the whole of it. Against the resulting discomfort the youthful philosopher uttered no complaint save the simple remark, "We did not expect to keep warm." The schools of the time could offer only limited curriculum; history, grammar, advanced arithmetic and geography being absent from the courses of study of that period. To learn to read and write, to be able to cipher the simplest problems of arithmetic, this was thought to represent an adequate education. The books accessible for reading consisted of the Bible and a stray almanac or two, no newspapers being seen until some years later.

Mr. Burson did not attend the public schools after his seventh year, although he later became a teacher of others. It will thus be seen that he was largely self-educated, attaining through his own guidance an impressive efficiency in many branches of learning even now considered essentials of a broad culture. He was an omnivorous reader, borrowing every book he could. That he might secure more time in which to master them it became a habit with him to tie the open volume to his plough handles and read while guiding his horses. So as he ploughed the ground underneath him he at the same time ploughed deep and straight the furrows of his future mental power. Hours that should have been spent in sleep his eager mind devoted to study that he might the more quickly pass the examinations that would give him the right to teach school. He achieved the goal of this ambition only to find that the ambition for a still higher education haunted him. Husbanding his resources, he was at last able to enter Lombard University, Galesburg, Ill., then presided over by Professor John VanNess Standish. He was graduated there in 1856 in the first class ever leaving that institution, and had the honor of receiving the first diploma ever presented to a graduate of Lombard.

Mrs. William Worth Burson was born in New Jersey, but was later brought by her parents to Fulton County, Ill. She and Mr. Burson became schoolmates at Lombard and later fellow teachers in the country schools. Mrs. Burson survives her husband, and now resides in California. The children born of this union were: Florence Adele, who is residing in Rockford, Ill.; Wilson Worth, who maintains the Burson con-

nection with the Zlock and Brown Knitting Company, where the knitting machine he invented is being used; and Ernest Emerson, who is the owner of a large ranch near Orange, Cal., has devoted his entire life to music. The daughter, Florence Adele, married Seth C. Trufant, a native of Lynn, Mass., who was connected with the knitting company for twenty years. Mr. and Mrs. Trufant became the parents of three daughters: Grace A., wife of R. Deless Treadwell of Chicago; Norva, who is at home; and Betty Margaret, who married George Searle of Mobile, Ala.

Mr. Burson had a mind that was as inquiring and forward-looking as it was tireless; it was tenacious and of a remarkable power of concentration. His children might romp about the room while he wrote difficult patent papers, made drawings for the Patent Office; but he was not at all disturbed, declaring that no outside noise found its way into those depths where lay the secrets of his power. His versatility was impressive. The spirit of the poet fused with that of the inventor, and while composing beautiful verses, his active mind was also recognizing the need of improved machinery, and later inventing it. By 1856 he had taken out patents on binders and mowers, and in 1859 he secured a patent on a twine binder, later projecting the wire binder. In 1865 he patented the first twine binder to operate successfully. Mr. Burson then turned the attention of his inventive genius in the direction of solving the problems relating to knitting machines. The story of his progress here may best be shown by excerpts culled from his diary of that period. For more than sixty years he wrote these notes in shorthand, learning the system when it was almost a thing unknown. The excerpts that follow may give a more intimate revelation of the work achieved during some wonderful years.

September 28, '66. "I have a defined plan of a knitting machine for knitting men's socks. The plan of making the stitch is entirely my own, as my partner, Mr. Nelson, is away on a three months' trip." November 29, '66. "I spent evening knitting on a sock and got down to the heel, and on 30th finished same, being the first sock ever knit in this manner. The papers prepared by myself and sent to the patent office December 4, '66." February 7, '67. "I spent entire day on knitting machine, knitting first pair of socks." February 17, '67. "Knit mit-

ten, the first ever knitted on machine." This mitten is now in the possession of his daughter, Mrs. Adele Trufant of Rockford. June 24, '67. "Prepared patent papers. Began a new knitting machine, known as parallel row." This is the machine now in universal use. July 31. "Was knitting on same and got patents July 23, 1870, to knit the first sock with a pattern wheel." October 8, '70. "Saw the first sock knitted by water power." April 5, '71. "Ran three knitting machines making eighty dozen socks. Took thirty dozen to Dubuque, Ia., and sold the first they had sold outside of Rockford. These were uniform color throughout, and this trip convinced me that we must have white tops." August 8, '71. "Shipped out first lot to Chicago, twelve dozen." August 16, '71. "Knitted a sock in five minutes today." September 13, '71. "Made a trip to Chicago to sell goods and sold Farwell forty dozen." Today, 1913, the factory is turning out 6,000 dozen per day of 24 hours. "After working hard all day in Chicago, selling socks, went to La Salle, Ill., and have conceived plan for new machine to finish the toe." Heretofore this had not been done by machinery, but by hand. March 30, '72. "Knitted and closed the toe of the first sock ever completed on a machine." May 1, '73. "The knitting machine worked perfectly." October 10, '73. "Knitted sock in 3 3/4 minutes."

Mr. Burson also designed punches and dies to make various parts of the machines, and in 1881 started his Burson machine for knitting ladies' fine hose. The factory, now working day and night, gives employment to more than 1,000 people. The present Burson Knitting Company was organized in 1892 with a capital of \$24,000. Later this was increased to \$750,000. Mr. Burson was not content with his work even after these remarkable achievements. He continued his efforts further to perfect them. Some 1,800 machines are now used at Rockford and about 300 at Paris, Canada. A man who can fashion out of the fabric of his dreams machines so uncannily in their intelligence as to seem human save for blood and conscience has invited immortality both for himself and his work. As a young man Mr. Burson longed always to do something for his fellow-men, for "poor humanity." He achieved his desire. His inventions have given employment to thousands. Many men and women have been made comfortable in old age through this splendid industry which owes its life to Mr.

Burson. His name belongs with the immortals. Fulton, Morse, Edison and Marconi are his companions in those inventive ministries that have made for the social progress of the race. He flung his patient genius in the face of the world's ridicule and fashioned a machine representing the vapors of doubt cooled into solid forms of human service.

Mr. Burson lived an exemplary life. In the attainments of character he was no less great than in the sweep of his intellectual power. His life was most temperate. He never used tobacco in any form. Alcoholic drinks had no enticement for him. In eating he never used meat or butter, and never drank tea or coffee. He never shaved after leaving college, but wore a long flowing beard, and often said, "I never paid a barber a cent in my life." He established almost a like record in respect to the medical profession, never having been called upon to receive the ministrations of a physician until in his last brief illness. Those who knew him best declare that he had no morally disfiguring habits whatever. Profanity was far from him, nor did any injustice provoke him to harshness. In his greatness he rose above the petty concerns that so often engage the attention of smaller minds. His life ranged in those upper immensities where the days are serene and unclouded. His family never recall a quick or a cross word. To his children he was always gentle and kind. Disappointment left no scar upon his face, nor did bitterness sear his soul. He was so compassionate and gentle-spirited that although he loved to wear a flower he never plucked a longer stem than necessary lest he should give needless pain to these fragrant friends of man. Although never formally a member of any church, Mr. Burson was a man of deep religious convictions, and whenever in Rockford attended services at the Church of the Christian Union. He read the New Testament reverently and often. He read it in seven languages, and continued an earnest student of this great Christian document until the day of his death. For years a Mason, he was a charter member of the Chicago Lake View lodge of that order. In politics a Republican of Republicans, he adhered to the party from its organization, being a delegate to the first state convention at Bloomington and cast his first vote for John C. Fremont for president, and his last for William H. Taft.

His motto through life was, "Integrity, In-

dustry and Perseverance." On a monument erected to his father and mother these three words are engraved. Taught the lessons by his father, he later exemplified them in his own life. Two thoughts gave him wonder—the duration of time, and immensity of space. These held the deeper secrets of the eternal which he constantly sought to know, but before which even his persistent intellect paused. Mr. Burson's death came after a very brief illness. It was unexpected. He had enjoyed excellent health in such generous measure that the trifling indisposition which attacked him was not deemed serious. But his venerable age joined hands with disease and he died in less than a week at the home of his daughter, Mrs.

Trufant. He was laid to rest in Forest View Abbey in Rockford. His tomb is marked, as was that of his parents, with the motto, "Integrity, Industry and Perseverance." Understanding, feeling and perseverance are the attributes of genius. Mr. Burson possessed these and to them added other virtues—contentment of mind, encouragement of generous thoughts, and the exercise of a virile memory. Thus, while his name will ever be associated with the inventions his genius produced, it will also be tenderly connected with his blameless life, his unsullied reputation, and his many deeds of kindly charity which endeared him to all. This way lies immortality.

WILSON WORTH BURSON.

It is not often the case that a son of a distinguished father follows in the latter's footsteps. Brilliant he may be, but usually along entirely different lines, but this has not been the case with Wilson Worth Burson of Rockford. Son of the man who first lifted from the shoulders of woman-kind the almost endless task of knitting the stockings of the world, he has made many improvements through his inventions, upon knitting machines, and is vice-president of the Burson-Ziock-Brown Knitting Company of Rockford, Ill., and in his way is as great a genius as the remarkable man who gave him birth. Mr. Burson was born in Rockford, Ill., May 21, 1864, a son of William Worth Burson, the pioneer inventor of binders, the first knitting machine and one hundred other contrivances. A biography of the father and the Burson family is given in this work. Growing up amid healthy, normal conditions, surrounded by high moral influences, Mr. Burson remained at Rockford until he was fourteen years old, when he went to Sioux Falls, S. D., and learned there the watchmaker's trade. After five years in that city he went to southern California and spent four years in the hardware and implement business, being located at Escondido. Having been very successful in this line of endeavor, he branched out and until 1898 was variously engaged in erecting engineering, mechanical engineering and general refrigerating. In that year he returned to Rockford and was with his father, studying under him and developing his inventive genius. During the four years' association that followed Mr. Burson proved his mettle and

designed and invented the machinery now in use in the Burson-Ziock-Brown Company, which was organized in 1907, with Mr. Burson as one of the original promoters and stockholders. This company now have 510 knitting machines in operation and are building and installing a machine each day; owns its own factory, and turns out about 1,000 dozen pairs of stockings daily. In time it will be the largest plant of its kind in the world. The company was capitalized for \$200,000, but the stock is worth much more at present.

In 1890 Mr. Burson was united in marriage with Miss Lettie Hoyt, a native of Illinois, having been born in the vicinity of Rockford. Mr. and Mrs. Burson have one daughter, Florence E. Politically Mr. Burson is a Republican. He belongs to Ellis Lodge No. 633, A. F. & A. M., Freeport Consistory, and Tehala Shrine of Rockford. Like his father, he is a natural inventor, and has made a great many changes in knitting machines, and produced other inventions of which the world knows nothing, he not having patented them. A man of clean living and high ideals, he is worthy of the name he bears. In the business world his activities have been of great importance. Coming into the knitting business as he has with a new company, he has been able to produce a product similar to, without interfering with that of his father. The two Bursons, father and son, have done much to build up Rockford. Their kindred industries furnish employment to hundreds, and their wages spent in the city for necessities and comforts form no little part of the commercial life of the place. Generous, he gives liberally,

although his modesty keeps him from appearing prominently before the public as a philanthropist, and his association with civic measures shows that he is always to be found on the

side of progressive movements towards further improvements and the bringing into Rockford of new capital to be used for legitimate purposes.

JOHN FITZ RANDOLPH.

The wonderful success which attended the efforts of the late John Fitz Randolph, for sixty years a resident of Fulton County, Ill., stamped him as a man possessed of phenomenal business ability. Adopting farming as his life-work, as a young man he became the owner of 160 acres of fertile Fulton County soil, and through the years that followed continued to add from time to time to his holdings, until he was known as one of the largest landholders of the county. He was not content, however, to confine his activities to the furthering of his own interests, for his influence was always felt in movements promoting the public welfare, and he continues to be remembered as a helpful figure in social and political life. Mr. Randolph was born May, 26, 1833, in Indiana, a son of John and Nancy (Rawalt) Randolph, natives respectively of New York and Pennsylvania. The father was born in Yates County, N. Y., in December, 1776, and died in 1847, while the mother passed away February 13, 1878. Jephtha Randolph, the grandfather of John Fitz Randolph, was a Revolutionary soldier, and the family has since furnished a number of men who have taken prominent part in military life. John Randolph was a school teacher in the Empire State, but, with the intention of securing land for his sons, migrated to the new West, the family first locating in Indiana, and subsequently, during the early forties, coming to Fulton County, Ill. John Randolph built a saw-mill on Putt Creek, in Joshua Township, and also owned a farm in that locality, where he passed the last years of his life. He and his wife were the parents of eleven children, of whom six survive. The father was a Whig in his political views, while his religious faith was that of the Swedenborgian church.

The education of John Fitz Randolph was secured in the public schools of Joshua Township, to which locality he had been brought as a lad by his parents, and there first met, as a schoolmate, the lady who in later years became his wife. At a subsequent period he supplemented his early training by attendance at Lombard University, Galesburg, Ill. He was about twenty-two years of age when he secured,

by purchase, his first 160 acres of land, this property being located in Canton Township, where he continued to carry on general farming operations until within about three years of his death. Through the exercise of industry, thrift and good management, he became one of the most extensive of Fulton County's land holders, his farms in this county comprising some 600 acres, while he also owned 1,700 acres in Kansas and 160 acres in Nebraska, part of which is included in his estate, and several properties in the city of Canton. There he erected a number of buildings, including the Randolph block, the building occupied by Leaman's Laundry, the Pacific House and the Randolph residence on Chestnut street. He also owned an interest in the Joplin lead mines.

Mr. Randolph's marriage occurred February 14, 1856, when he was united with Louisa Havermale, who was born twelve miles from Dayton, in Montgomery County, Ohio, March 3, 1836, a daughter of Peter and Maria Havermale, natives of Maryland. To this union there was born the following children: Flora, who became the wife of Alba Page, is a resident of the state of Washington; Thurston, who married May McDonald, has one child, Jessie; Viola, who became the wife of George Miller, of Fulton County, has three children, Bertha, Harry, and George; Orpha, who died when aged one and one-half years; Artie, a resident of Kansas, who married (first) Alberta Reichard, had one daughter, Ruth, and married (second) Marie Powers, has two children, John F. and Carl F.; and John F., who married Pearl Divilbiss, resides on the old homestead farm, has two sons, Keith and Ralph.

In his political views, Mr. Randolph was a Populist and Greenbacker, but he did not aspire to public position, although for some years he served as school director and at all times faithfully performed the duties of citizenship. He was connected with the Grange, and his religious belief was that of the Swedenborgian church, in the faith of which he passed away June 6, 1905. The influence of his forceful personality has continued to be felt even after his death, while he is held in kindly remembrance



R. F. Cummings

by the many who knew and appreciated his many admirable qualities. Mrs. Randolph still survives her husband, and is prominent in the

church and social life of the community of which she has been a resident for such a long period.

ROBERT FOWLER CUMMINGS.

It has been the fortune of certain men to have so impressed their personalities and activities upon the communities in which their labors have found a receptive field that their influence and prestige continue to be an asset even when the authors of these qualities have been removed from the scene of their life's work. To achieve success in the strenuous competition of the present-day marts of trade and commerce, and particularly in a community which has no lack of men of stalwart ability, calls forth the supreme efforts of the most capable of individuals; to combine with these efforts a helpful influence in the cause of good citizenship, morality and the higher ethics of life, demands qualifications which few individuals possess. Success, as the world views its achievements, is rarely granted. The gaining of material things, and the possession of the momentary position which they give, may place one upon a certain pedestal, but the mere attainment of means does not spell success as it should be written to insure a lasting monument; this may be securely built only upon the foundation stones of constant fidelity to trust, immaculate probity of life and a sincere and conscientious performance of the duties and responsibilities which man is called upon to discharge.

The late Robert Fowler Cummings combined in rare degree, in his business qualifications and his standards of life, those characteristics which make for success in its truest and best form. He achieved a name and position in the business world that few men of his time and locality have gained; with honor and without animosity he fought his way through the supreme contests of commercial transactions in which only the fittest survive; it was his reward to place his name beyond and above criticism; straightforward and high business conduct insured him that. But better, there will ever be connected with his name a record for sterling and high-minded citizenship and personal integrity in the avenues of life which rarely run parallel to the highways of business performance.

Robert Fowler Cummings was born at North Oxford, Mass., June 17, 1848, the only son of Abel B. and Emily (Fowler) Cummings. He

was five years of age when his parents came to Illinois, and his rudimentary education was secured in the public schools of Wenona and La Salle, this being supplemented by attendance at Lake Forest Academy, and also by instruction from his father, who had been an educator at Granville, Ill. His entrance into business was under excellent preceptorship, for while still a youth he was associated with the firms of B. Fowler and E. S. Fowler & Company, the gentlemen in each firm being his uncles. With the former firm he worked for one year on the Chicago Board of Trade, and in 1870 acquired a one-third interest in the drygoods establishment of E. S. Fowler & Company at Wenona, Ill., where he continued to be engaged in merchandising until 1877. In August of that year the firm sold out and Mr. Cummings, now a full-fledged business man, removed to Clifton, Iroquois County, Ill., where he established himself in a modest way in a grain and coal enterprise. Energy, high business standards and progressive spirit combined to develop this venture into large proportions and he eventually became the owner of elevators at Clifton, Gilman, Chelbanse, Irwin, Martinton, Papineau, Pittwood and St. Anne, all in Iroquois County, Ill., and Otto, in Kankakee County, Ill., with a total storage capacity of 1,000,000 bushels, while he also conducted a retail coal business at each elevator. In 1903 the business was incorporated under the firm name of The R. F. Cummings Grain Company with Mr. Cummings as president. The firm was capitalized for \$90,000, Mr. Cummings owning \$85,000 of this stock. Mr. Cummings continued as the executive head of the R. F. Cummings Grain Company until the time of his death, and had numerous other holdings, which included 3,500 acres of fine land in Illinois and 2,500 acres in Iowa, the vice-presidency of the Hyde Park State Bank of Chicago, a general grain business on the Chicago Board of Trade, a private banking business at Clifton, and directorships in the Grain Dealers National Fire Insurance Company of Indianapolis, the First Trust and Savings Bank of Watseka, Iroquois County, Ill., and the Martinton State Bank of Martinton. "Mr. Cummings," reads an article written at the time of his demise, "went beyond

the requirements of fairness and displayed a consideration for others that enabled many a man to secure his own home and become well provided for in life. He possessed keen discernment and the power of readily judging men and motives."

In 1898 Mr. Cummings removed to Chicago with his family and located at No. 5135 Dorchester avenue, Hyde Park. The same qualities which had won him standing and friendships at Clifton soon attracted to him a wide circle of friends, both in business and social circles, and when his death occurred suddenly, December 31, 1914, there were left scores in his new locality to mourn his loss. His funeral, at Clifton, was more largely attended than any similar event in the history of the city.

It is rare that one finds in the struggle of present-day life for supremacy in business, an individual who combines ability in commercial transactions with a love for the aesthetic. Mr. Cummings was such a man. He was blessed with an appreciation of the beautiful in nature and art. Because of his donation in collections from the Philippine Islands, he was made one of the five honorary members of the Field Columbian Museum of Chicago, and was a life member of the Art Institute of Chicago and of the Chicago Geographical Society. His various social connections included a life membership in the Hamilton Club of Chicago. Although not a politician, he regarded public service as a stern re-

sponsibility, and when called upon to serve as mayor of Clifton did so cheerfully and conscientiously, and with such ability that he was retained in that office for ten years. Clifton has known no better chief executive, both from a business and civic standpoint. He always voted with the Republican party.

Mr. Cummings was married at Onarga, Iroquois County, Ill., July 6, 1874, to Miss Mary A. Marston, who survives him, and to this union there were born six children, namely: Lenore; Marion, who is the wife of Ralph C. Stevens, of Glen Ridge, N. J.; Florence, who is the wife of Thomas J. Hair, of Chicago; Irene, whose death occurred in the Iroquois Theatre fire which occurred December 30, 1903; Benjamin, who died in infancy; and Marston, who is at home.

In his eulogy of Mr. Cummings, at the funeral services, Rev. W. B. Milne, who was in charge, stated very aptly the sentiment of scores of friends when he said: "The present generation may not know so well—may not remember so long—but the fathers and the generation whose memory goes back to days of distress will never forget that Mr. Cummings stood by them and back of them to their eventual advantage when it meant little to him except that their burdens were transferred from their shoulders to his. They will never forget."

Truly, that man has helpfully lived and has builded for himself a lasting monument, of whom it may be said: "They will never forget."

JOHN W. VINSON.

The high rewards that are attainable in character and influence through a life of industry and probity, guided and regulated by a sense of Christian obligation, are illustrated in the career of John W. Vinson, for many years special agent and adjuster of the Traders' Insurance Company of Chicago, but later an independent insurance adjuster of Jerseyville. Possessed with more than ordinary faculty, he entered into his life work and has never failed to carry out the obligations laid upon his willing shoulders and to follow up opportunities that opened before him with steadiness and industry, gaining step by step the rare fruits of well directed enterprise, until he found himself the occupant of a position second to none in his special line.

John W. Vinson was born April 22, 1839, in what is now Jersey County, Ill., but was then included in Greene County, a son of John L.

and Katherine (Spangle) Vinson, both natives of Sciota County, Ohio, where the father was born in 1810, his parents having come to that locality from Pennsylvania. The mother was born in 1814, and came of German parentage. They were married in September, 1832, and in 1838 came to Illinois. The trip was saddened by the death of a daughter which occurred while they were on the Ohio River, and her little body was interred at New Albany before the journey was resumed. They came to Alton by the river and located four miles south of what is now Jerseyville, but later went to the western part of the county near Otterville where the mother died in 1854, and the family home was broken up.

After the death of his mother John W. Vinson was thrown upon his own resources for a living. Realizing the necessity for an education, his opportunities for securing same having been

limited, he attended school whenever possible, and was so apt a pupil that when only sixteen years old he secured a first grade teacher's certificate. From then on for the next nine years he alternated teaching with studying, attending Shurtleff College at Upper Alton during his vacation months. In 1865 Mr. Vinson entered upon a business career as manager of the Jerseyville Flouring Mills and retained this position for twelve years, rendering efficient service in this capacity. In the meanwhile appreciating the value of insurance, he became local agent for several companies, but in 1884, became special agent and adjuster for the Lancashire Insurance Company, continuing his relations with this concern until 1892. In the latter year he went with the Traders' Insurance Company of Chicago as special agent and adjuster throughout Missouri and Illinois. Still later he branched out as an independent adjuster and his success has justified his action. His knowledge of insurance and insurance laws is wide and intimate and his long association with this field of endeavor has specially fitted him for that work.

Mr. Vinson was united in marriage on September 12, 1861, to Miss Mary L. Starkweather, who came of an old Vermont family. Mr. and Mrs. Vinson became the parents of six daughters, four of whom are now living, namely: Lula V. Patton, now a widow; Maude S., who is the wife of W. A. Alderson, a prominent attorney, now residing in Los Angeles, Cal.; Leora, who is the wife of George D. Pogue, employed in the Fulton Iron Works of St. Louis, Mo., resides in St. Louis; and Ruth O., who is the wife of B. F. Staton, a real estate man, resides in Huntington, W. Va. Those deceased are: Anna, who died when twenty years old; and Maty, who died in childhood. On September 12, 1911, Mr. and Mrs. Vinson celebrated their Golden Wedding anniversary, which was attended by three of their daughters, besides numerous other relatives and friends. Their marriage in 1861 occurred at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Zimmermann in Springfield, Ill., where the bride was then making her home, Mrs. Zimmerman being her aunt. Rev. Albert Hale, D. D., then and for twenty-six years pas-

tor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Springfield, was the officiating clergyman. This venerable pastor then and for many years afterwards, took great pride in alluding to the fact that of the many couples he had married all of them had always lived happily together. This fact was alluded to at the Golden Wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Vinson, when it was declared by the friends then present that the truth of Rev. Hale's statement was verified so far as it applied to Mr. and Mrs. Vinson, whose guests they then were.

Mr. Vinson has always been a strong supporter of the Republican party, has repeatedly been elected a member of the board of education of Jerseyville, serving in all twenty years as such, giving to the board the benefit of his years of experience as an instructor as well as his matured ability as a man. It is largely due to his influence and efforts that the public school system has been advanced to its present efficiency in Jerseyville. For nearly a half century Mr. Vinson has been an enthusiastic Mason. For about as many years he has been a member of the Presbyterian Church in which for a long period he has been an elder. His interest in historical matters has always been deep and sincere and through him the Jersey County Historical Society has accomplished some very valuable work, he now being its secretary. The life of such a man points its own moral and teaches its own lesson. He had no inherited wealth to help him along, but was forced to labor hard for everything he obtained from life, even an education. Notwithstanding his many drawbacks in early life he forged ahead and has every reason to be proud of what he has accomplished. A man of kindly disposition, he has ever been a friend of the poor and needy, and willing in a material way as far as able and by advise, to aid those less fortunate than himself. Both Church and State have been his beneficiaries. Many of his friends and business associates, who have been consulted, join in declaring that nothing stated in this article over-praised their distinguished fellow townsman, for he is deserving of all possible credit.

SWAN NELSON SWAN.

One of the most conspicuous features of American life is the operation here of immense manufacturing plants producing articles that cannot be classed among the necessities of life,

but are certainly designed to give pleasure and add refinement and culture to every home. With the manufacturing and placing upon the market at a reasonable price, of high grade

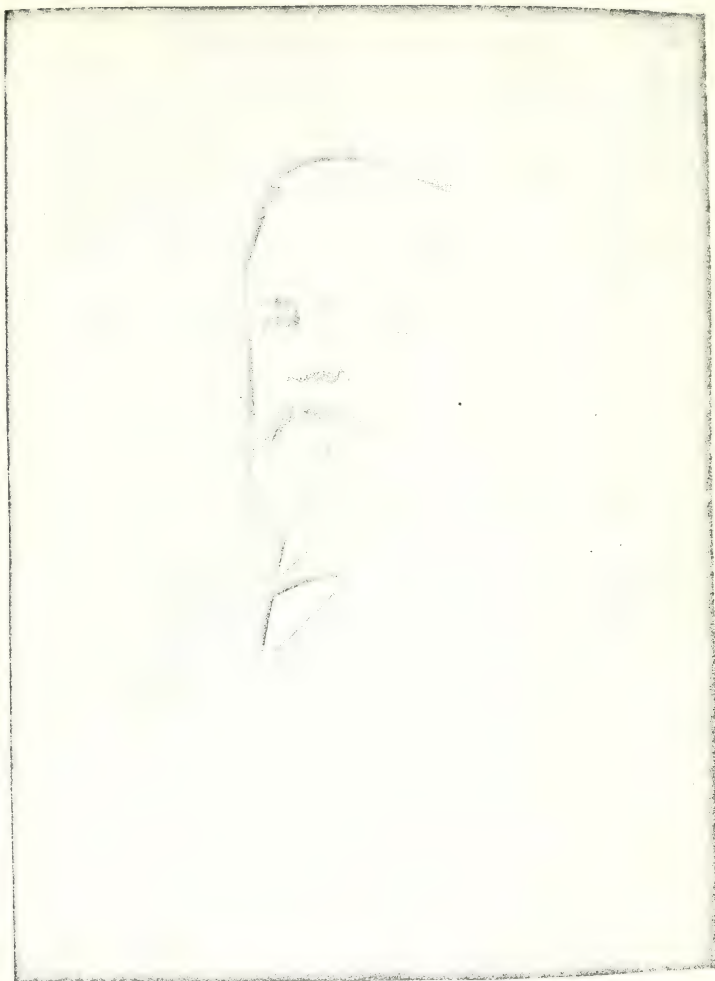
planos, came a wonderful increase in musical development, and at the same time there came about a centering of interests in the home where a piano would afford amusement hitherto sought elsewhere. The development of this industry was the result of earnest, painstaking, far-seeing effort on the part of the men engaged in this line of endeavor, and the situation today presents many interesting facts, as do the records of the lives of the men whose names are associated with the history of the piano manufacturing of the country. One of the men now deceased, who for years devoted himself to perfecting the operations of the concern of which he was the capable executive head, Swan Nelson Swan, was a man whose work and charities will never be forgotten. His house, the S. N. Swan & Sons manufacturing plant, stands in evidence of what he accomplished as a business man, but his many deeds of kindly charity live in the hearts of those who benefited by them, and his name is honored by all who knew him.

Swan Nelson Swan was a native of the far north country of Sweden, having been born at Gerds Kopinge, June 20, 1844, and was but fifteen years old when he left school to enter upon an apprenticeship to a cabinetmaker, and after five years, from 1859 to 1863, he spent a year as a pattern maker in a Christianstad foundry. Later he worked at Malmo as a pattern maker, and then entered a piano factory at the same place and there laid the foundations for his future line of work. For a short period he made furniture to order, prior to 1868, when he came to the United States, landing at New York. From that city he made his way to Princeton, Ill., arriving there with very little money, in fact was in debt, as he had borrowed funds to make the trip with his wife and infant daughter. Furthermore, he knew nothing of the English language, and for three weeks after his arrival at Princeton found it impossible to secure employment because of this lack, but was fortunate in having a friend there, a fellow countryman, who kept looking out for him to a certain extent. A resident of Princeton had in his employ a man of some experience, to do odd jobs, and this friend of Mr. Swan, knowing his ability, induced the employer to put both men on these jobs to see which one was the best workman, each one to work three days a week at \$1.25. This was his beginning.

In the meanwhile Mr. Swan managed to purchase some bits of furniture for the new home, but because he had to send a portion of his small earnings back to Sweden to repay the loan made him for his passage, had practically no means with which to advance himself. In order to secure firewood, he grubbed out stumps on the days he was not employed. It is doubtful if he would have pulled through that terrible period of privation had it not been for his resourceful wife. Not only did she encourage him with her good advice and cheerfulness, but she added to the scanty income by taking boarders, also by putting splint bottoms in chairs for a nearby store, and doing all kinds of odd jobs she could find. In every forward move Mr. Swan was finally able to make, his wife kept right by his side, and together they worked, saved and reared their family, and gave their children advantages which have made them people of culture and high attainments.

In 1870 Mr. Swan went to Mendota, Ill., to enter the employ of the Western Cottage Organ Company, and soon became recognized as one of the company's most capable men. With his savings, he invested in a farm in the vicinity of Princeton, Ill., and cultivated his land for a brief period, but later returned to Mendota, Ill., where he took contracts with his old concern for several departments. By August, 1887, he was in a position where he was able to invest quite heavily in stock of the Chicago Cottage Organ Company, that later became the Cable Piano Company, and purchased the Kingsbury piano. This association lasted until April, 1903, when Mr. Swan sold his interest for \$45,000, and became manager and superintendent of the Burdett Organ factory of Freeport. Later he became sole owner of this concern, and reorganized it as S. N. Swan & Sons. At the time of Mr. Swan's death he was making the Swan piano, one of the finest and best instruments of its kind. The one called "The Art Style" was his favorite piano, and was always used for concerts and musicals and highly recommended by the most accomplished musicians. He was a great lover of music and enjoyed every minute at a concert or wherever music was played.

On June 22, 1893, Mr. Swan was married to Ingria Carlson, and they became the parents of the following children: Annie E., David E., Gustave A., Mrs. Ananda Loomis, Mrs. Matilda



Edward Prince

Reinhardt, Mrs. Hulda Anderson and Mrs. Minnie Clark. Two grandsons, H. Eugene Loomis, Jr., and Arthur Anderson, also survive Mr. Swan. For twenty years he was a member of the Swedish Lutheran church, but as that denomination had no representation at Freeport, he did not connect himself with any religious organization in that city. He was a Knight Templar Mason, and Freeport Commandery had charge of the funeral services, which were very impressive. The death of Mr. Swan occurred November 18, 1914. Not only did Freeport lose one of its most influential business men, but Chicago a valued resident, as the family had maintained a home in that metropolis for some time previously.

In 1894, Mr. and Mrs. Swan and two of their

daughters, Tillie and Minnie, took a trip to Mr. Swan's old home in Sweden, and also visited other parts of Europe. An interesting feature of the trip was that on his birthday he passed the day in the same house in which he was born. The rise of Mr. Swan was remarkable, and yet it came through the earnest, painstaking thrift and hard work of himself and wife. The lesson is apparent. What they accomplished, others can do if willing to endure hardships and self denial until luxuries are possible. While striving to advance his own interests, Mr. Swan never forgot others, and was a man of kindly impulses, whose example can be profitably and honorably followed by those who come after him.

EDWARD PRINCE.

There would be no consistency in calling this work a memorial to the lives and work of Illinois' most distinguished men unless the name of the late Col. Edward Prince was included in the list of those whose biographies are given. Not only was he a man of remarkable ability and loyal citizenship, but he won honors as a soldier and is remembered as a public benefactor of Quincy, where for years he was a forceful and successful attorney. Colonel Prince was born in West Bloomfield, Ontario County, N. Y., December 8, 1822, and died in the city of Quincy December 5, 1908, full of years and honors. He was a son of David and Sophia (Ellsworth) Prince, who brought their son Edward to Illinois when he was but six years old, so he was practically a product of the Prairie State. The family exodus from New York State to the new home, was made by way of canal boat and wagon, and settlement was made on a farm near Payson and grew up amid healthful rural surroundings. He was taught the principles of farming and also to value the homely virtues of honesty and industry, which were early inculcated in him by his watchful parents.

An ambitious lad, Edward Prince was ever anxious to improve himself, and his parents recognized this and sympathized with him, and so arranged that he entered when only fourteen years old, the preparatory department of the Illinois College and two years later the college itself, from which he was graduated in 1852 with the degree of A. B. Immediately thereafter he began the study of law with Williams

& Lawrence, leading attorneys of Quincy, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. From then on to the outbreak of the Civil war Colonel Prince practiced his profession at Quincy. Then feeling that his country had need of him as a soldier he offered himself to Governor Yates, who appointed him captain and drill master of cavalry. In the fall of 1861 he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, and was promoted to the colonelcy for conspicuous bravery, receiving his honorable discharge in 1864. Including other engagements Colonel Prince participated in the battle of Corinth and the siege of Port Hudson, and his was the master mind that conceived and executed what is known as the Grierson Raid, the successful termination of which aided materially in forwarding the Union cause. With the formation of the Grand Army of the Republic Colonel Prince became one of the most enthusiastic members of the local post, and he was also a Mason, and enjoyed his connections with both bodies.

Returning to Quincy at the close of his military service Colonel Prince resumed his practice of law and then became interested in handling real estate, thus continuing until 1873, when he embarked upon an undertaking which, at the time, seemed almost too large for one man to successfully handle, but he proved capable and the present magnificent water works system of the city of Quincy is the result of his herculean efforts. After he had accomplished what he had undertaken he sold his interest. Feeling

then that he had earned leisure he retired, although he was always mindful of civic matters until his demise. At the close of the war he was offered the rank of General, but, not having had that title while in active service, he felt that he was not entitled to it thereafter. In 1902 he received the degree of A. M. from Illinois College, Jacksonville. He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. Mr. Prince was a linguist, speaking French, German and Spanish fluently. He was also one of the foremost men in connection with the good roads movement.

On September 24, 1867, Colonel Prince was united in marriage with Miss Virginia M. Arthur, who survives him. Mrs. Prince was born in St. Clair County, Ill., October 18, 1840, a daughter of James and Mary Jane (Reed) Arthur. Mr. Arthur was born in the north of Ireland, while his wife came of good Virginia stock. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur came to Quincy in 1846, and there Mr. Arthur became one of the

city's most valued citizens and substantial business men. His death occurred in Quincy in 1899, when he was eighty-eight years old. Colonel and Mrs. Prince became the parents of three children: Edward Arthur, who died in infancy; Edith Prince, who married Bishop Nathaniel Seymour Thomas, of Wyoming; and Mary Prince, who married William Guy Noll, of Quincy. Colonel Prince was a brave soldier, a progressive business man, a citizen whose life was shaped by the sentiment of civic pride and actuated by motives of pure patriotism. He took a deep and abiding interest in every movement that had for its object the betterment of his community, and possessing as he did a charm of manner that was indefinable, an integrity that was inflexible, his capacity for winning and retaining friends was boundless. The passing away of such a man as Colonel Prince was a heavy blow to those whose privilege it was to be in intimate association with him.

HENRY A. SHEPHARD.

The long and distinguished career of the Hon. Henry A. Shephard offers many indications that real merit receives proper recognition from those who are anxious to benefit from any man's grasp of large affairs, for the associates of this truly great man of Jerseyville have successively honored him upon numerous occasions, and their confidence has never been misplaced. Belonging to a family accustomed to handling important matters, Mr. Shephard early developed sagacity of an uncommon order, and turned his abilities into channels that led to public work for the masses. A financier of known and tested strength, Mr. Shephard gave to the management of the affairs of the offices he was called upon to fill the same conscientious, conservative methods that won him distinction as a banker, and the public benefited accordingly. His long and continuous service in behalf of the people of his community has been rewarded by his advance in popular estimation, and it is doubtful if any living man stands any higher with the people of Jersey County than he. Mr. Shephard was born May 17, 1858, in the city he has so signally honored for so many years, a son of the late William Shephard and his wife, Ann M. (Gross) Shephard, written up at some length elsewhere in this work. Henry A. Shephard attended the excellent public schools of Jerseyville, where

he was prepared for Notre Dame University, from which he was graduated, and following this he took a business course in the Jones commercial college of St. Louis. Having thus fitted himself for the duties of practical life, he entered the bank of Bewman & Ware, successors to his father's banking firm of William Shephard & Co., and in 1883 assisted in reorganizing this bank as the J. A. Shephard & Co. Bank. He became cashier of the new institution, and thus continued until 1890, when he accepted the same position when the bank was organized under the State laws as the State Bank of Jerseyville. Until July 16, 1912, he retained this responsible position, but then retired, after thirty years' experience as a banker, and connection with this same institution.

From the time he cast his first vote Mr. Shephard has been interested in politics, and was elected city treasurer in 1891, serving until 1893. In the latter year he was made chief executive of Jerseyville, and gave the people a sane, sound, businesslike administration that made him a logical candidate for re-election upon several occasions, he serving as mayor until 1901. During the Forty-sixth Assembly he was a member of the lower house, and served on a number of the important committees, and in 1912 was re-elected. At one time his name was mentioned favorably as a candi-

date for Congress, but he was not placed in nomination. Jerseyville has also benefited by his exertions as alderman for several terms, and owes many of its most popular improvements to his foresight and good management. Always active as a Democrat, Mr. Shephard has not confined his work to local issues, for he has often been a delegate to State conventions of his party, and during 1806 stumped the state, making speeches in favor of William Jennings Bryan.

In 1885 Mr. Shephard was united in marriage with Matilda Allen, daughter of Dr. A. B. Allen. Mrs. Shephard died in 1902, leaving

one son, William F., who for the past six years has been assistant cashier of the State Bank of Jerseyville. The family all belong to St. Francis Xavier Roman Catholic Church, and have been instrumental in promoting its general prosperity and forwarding its good work. Mr. Shephard has vigorously prosecuted whatever work he undertook, and filled each day with duties well carried out. Always generous of his time and money, he has eagerly embraced each opportunity as offered to better the conditions of his beloved city, and his patriotic and public spirited efforts have resulted in much good to all concerned.

WILLIAM SHEPHARD.

It is scarcely possible to give full credit to the life and work of great captains of industry while their memories are still green in the hearts of those with whom they were associated. Future generations will correctly pass upon and render judgment as to the relative value of the operations of the men who brought about twentieth century progress and developed wild lands into thriving communities. One of the men who for many years gave his best efforts towards a further expansion of railroads and the development of farm lands, operating from Jerseyville, Ill., as a center, was the late William Shephard, financier and magnate, who probably did more than any other to advance the interests of his home city. Mr. Shephard was born at Markington, near Ripon, Yorkshire, England, August 19, 1816, and died at Jerseyville, August 12, 1875, while still in the midst of a busy, active life. When only sixteen years old, Mr. Shephard left his native place in company with his father, William Shephard, and the two landed in New York City in 1832, from whence they went to Trenton, N. J.

Although still a lad, the younger William Shephard had learned the shoe making trade, and employed his energies for a short period with work at his trade, but soon secured employment on the Rariton canal in New Jersey, as a day laborer. Gaining an intimate knowledge of the work, he began contracting in a small way at Lancaster, Pa., and having a natural aptitude for this line of business, began promoting railroad construction. So successful was he that in 1838, he came west to St. Louis to enter upon broader fields of endeavor. That same fall, he began operating as a contractor

on the central branch of the railroad, now included in the Big Four system, in Coles County, under the State Internal Improvement system. When he had completed this contract, he came to Jersey County, Ill., and began excavating a bluff preparatory to the building of a new road through Grafton. Owing to various complications, this work failed, and Mr. Shephard reverted to his old calling, operating a shoe store at Jerseyville until he could recover lost ground. In 1847, he opened a store at Grafton, and conducted it until 1852, when he returned to Jerseyville, and establishing a general store, conducted it for many years. That same year, he resumed his contracting, constructing a railroad in Missouri, and was also engaged in the construction work of the Jacksonville, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad. He built the Louisiana branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and the main line of the same road from Dwight to Streator, Ill.

In the meanwhile, he had become very prominent politically, and in 1866, was elected state senator from the district comprising Jersey, Greene, Calhoun, Scott and Pike counties, on the Democratic ticket. So able did he prove himself as a legislator, that he was re-elected on the same ticket in 1870, but resigned in 1871, to take a large railroad contract that required all of his attention. Naturally he became interested also in financial matters, and was one of the organizers of the bank of Jerseyville that operated for many years as William Shephard & Son, but was sold in June, 1875, to Bowman & Ware, who conducted the bank under their name. The firm of J. A. Shephard & Co. was organized in 1883 and operated until 1890, when

they consolidated with Bowman & Ware, and it became the State Bank of Jerseyville and has since been continued as such.

Notwithstanding his many and valuable interests, by that time, Mr. Shephard was always anxious to expand, and in 1871, in connection with Colonel J. A. Noble of Joliet, J. J. Mitchell of St. Louis and William Mitchell of Chicago, he began building 200 miles of road for the Houston & Great Northern Railroad through Texas. Mr. Shephard took personal care of the construction, and permitted nothing to be done without his supervision. He felt it necessary to have personal charge of the work as he had to use convict labor in carrying out his contracts. However, his efforts proved too great for his strength, and he was stricken with paralysis, and this ultimately caused his death. Mr. Shephard also operated extensively in farm lands, and never let an opportunity escape for proving his loyalty to Jerseyville, promoting many measures himself, looking towards the betterment of existing conditions.

In November, 1840, Mr. Shephard was united in marriage with Ann Maria Gross of Dauphin County, Pa., a daughter of Adam and Elizabeth Gross. Mr. and Mrs. Shephard had the following family: Mary E., who is at home; William V., who died in February, 1875, aged thirty years, had been working on the Texas contract with his father; John A., who died July 3, 1912; Louisa C., who is at home; Francis B., who died April 28, 1876, aged twenty-three years; Anna M., Henry A., and Flora L. are all at home; and Lelia T., who married

Gregory R. Smith, a druggist of Jerseyville, Ill., lives in this city.

John A. Shephard, who died at the age of sixty-five years, was the head of the banking house of J. A. Shephard & Co. of Jerseyville, until it was changed into the State Bank of Jerseyville, when he was made its vice-president, and so continued until his death. Mr. Shephard was prominent politically, serving as county treasurer for two terms and was a member of the lower house of the state assembly during the Fortieth and Forty-first sessions.

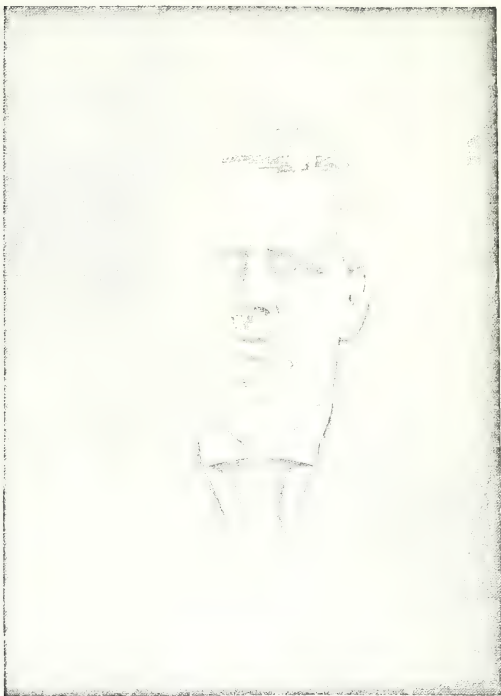
Francis B. Shephard was graduated from the University of Notre Dame, and Hensseler Polytechnic Institute, and was within one week of completing his legal course when he died. He was a student at that time in the law department of the Washington University, and was a very brilliant young man. Like his brothers, he had been associated with his father in the Texas railroad contracts.

William Shephard was a devout Catholic and was active in the work in his parish. The first mass celebrated in Jerseyville, was held at his home. During the Civil war, he was instrumental in protecting the community against the depredations of the bushwhackers, and espoused the cause of the Union vigorously. During all his useful life, Mr. Shephard never allowed himself to be discouraged by adverse circumstances. In fact, his characteristics were more strongly displayed under reverses than in prosperity, and he not only accomplished a great work, but made a record as a man of large affairs, and broadminded opinions.

ALEXANDER J. JONES.

Written on the pages of Illinois' history, and enshrined in the memory of those who knew him, is the name of Alexander J. Jones. As a journalist, lawyer and statesman, his modest deportment, his kindness of heart and true beneficence marked him as a gentleman, while his strong intellect, directed in the channels of law and statesmanship, gained him preeminence as one of the distinguished men of his state. Though some years have passed since the closing words in the life history of Alexander J. Jones were written, his influence has not ceased to be a potent factor among those with whom he was associated. Mr. Jones was born on a farm in Sangamon County, Ill., July 11, 1800, and received his early literary training in the public

schools of that county. He came of Revolutionary ancestry, tracing his descent directly from one who was an officer in the war for independence. His parents were natives of Kentucky and belong to that great group of people that the "Blue Grass" state sent early into Central Illinois. At the age of seventeen years, Alexander J. Jones entered the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, as a cadet midshipman, on the nomination of Congressman Springer. A year spent in naval training satisfied him that he would not care to devote his whole life to the sea and he resigned, but, as an experience, went as a seaman on a merchantman bound for Australia. While serving in this capacity in sailing around the world before the mast, he gained



Alex. J. Jones

broad and valuable experience. He returned to Illinois in 1880, and spent the following year in teaching school. Afterward he passed two years in France and other European countries, during which time his natural talents developed in him an observing eye and receptive mind, and made him appreciative of all the experiences which came to him, while the natural refinement of his nature led to his selection of those things which were most worthy. From 1884 until 1886, inclusive, he was employed successively on the New York Tribune, the Chicago Times and the Chicago Inter Ocean. His newspaper connections greatly broadened his views of life and developed that efficiency which enabled him later to cope with intricate problems of government. On abandoning the field of journalism he went to Washington, D. C., as clerk of the committee on claims, of the House of Representatives, and in 1888 received from President Cleveland appointment to the position of United States consul at Barranquilla, Colombia, South America. There he remained until the expiration of President Cleveland's term of office. On returning to Illinois Mr. Jones once more entered the field of journalism as representative of the Chicago Times, and from 1889 until 1893 was manager of the Illinois Legislative Bureau of the Associated Press.

While holding the above position he began the study of law and at length retired entirely from the newspaper field to enter upon an active practice. Here again he found that every previous experience of life counted in his preparation of his cases, enabling him to understand men and their motives, while his keen intellectual discernment was manifest in his correct application of legal principles to the points in litigation. All through his life Mr. Jones was deeply interested in the great political problems of the country and in November, 1894, was one of the few Illinois Democrats elected to the state legislature, representing the Third District. One of the Chicago papers said of him: "In the legislative sessions just closed Mr. Jones' ability as a lawyer and his long experience and familiarity with the rules of legislative bodies, made him an unusually active member. He was the author of the noted newspaper libel bill that passed the house early in the session and was especially active in securing the enactment of the arbitration bill, his bill being the one first to pass the house on this subject. His activity in arbitration and labor legislation generally has made him especially strong in labor circles."

His position on the drainage question and his deep interest in the subject enabled him to speak thereon with authority and in 1895 he was elected a trustee of the Sanitary District of Chicago, and at the close of a five-year term was reelected in 1900. The same year he was made president of the board and thus served for one year, continuing a member until November, 1905. When traveling abroad with his wife and family he studied the drainage systems of all the principal cities which they visited. In fact he went abroad several times in the interest of drainage and acquainted himself thoroughly with the far-famed sewerage system of Paris. His study of any question was always most comprehensive and thorough and his unbiased way of looking at things made him reach a just and correct conclusion.

Mr. Jones was married July 8, 1885, to Miss Agnes Chalmers, of Springfield, and by this union he became the father of four sons: William Chalmers, Leslie Gordon, Alexander J. and Donald Armand.

Public spirited and charitable, Mr. Jones always found time for studying and fostering movements which aimed to improve the public weal. Unassuming in his manner, sincere in his friendship, steadfast and unswerving in his loyalty to the right, it is but just praise to say of him that he ranked with the most capable of professional men and as a citizen he was honorable and upright. His death, which occurred February 2, 1906, removed from Chicago one of this city's most worthy and dependable men.

While always active in public life his opinions constituting an important factor in shaping public thought and action, his interest centered in his home and he found his greatest happiness in promoting the welfare of his family. He loved his home; his wife and children were ever first in his thoughts; no other place could be made so attractive to him as his home. His life was consecrated to the altar of home, and this consecration he never forgot. Mr. Jones studied deeply the great public questions of the day and found entertainment in books, music and travel and also in congenial companionship. His friends were many and entertained for him the warmest regard, for his life had reached up to the highest standards of manhood and citizenship. Besides a most attractive home in Chicago, Mr. Jones was the owner of a fine farm of 485 acres in Sangamon County and he was much interested in agricultural pursuits, finding pleas-

ure in the development and management of his farm. He also enjoyed hunting and the various phases of outdoor life, and was a valued member of the Chicago Athletic Club. The standing of Mr. Jones in public regard is indicated in the resolutions passed at his death.

The following was introduced by the Hon. John J. Paulton in the House of Representatives of the Forty-Sixth General Assembly:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to remove from this life the Honorable Alexander J. Jones of the city of Chicago and the State of Illinois, and

Whereas, the Honorable Alexander J. Jones was an honored and able member of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-Ninth General Assembly of the State of Illinois, and

Whereas, the Honorable Alexander J. Jones was a valuable and industrious member of the board of trustees of the Sanitary District of Chicago for many years and during a portion of said time was the president of said board, and

Whereas, by his death the State of Illinois has lost a conscientious, true and patriotic citizen, society a worthy member and his family a loving husband and father,

Therefore be it Resolved that the House of Representatives of the Forty-Sixth General Assembly of the State of Illinois extend to the family and friends of the Honorable Alexander J. Jones its sincere and heartfelt sympathy in the loss of their kind relative and true friend, and be it further Resolved that this resolution be spread upon the journal of this house, that the clerk of the House be and he is hereby directed to transmit a suitably engrossed copy of the same to the family of the deceased and that as a further mark of respect this House do now adjourn. The resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote February 10, 1909.

On February 11, 1909, at a regular meeting of the board of trustees of the Sanitary District of Chicago, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the board of trustees of the Sanitary

District of Chicago has learned with deep regret and sorrow of the death of Alexander J. Jones, who was elected a member of the board of trustees November 5, 1895, and served until December, 1905, and

Whereas, as a public official, he served the people of the Sanitary District faithfully and ably, sacrificing important private interests to devote his talents to the public good,

Therefore be it Resolved that in the death of Alexander J. Jones the city of Chicago lost a most useful citizen and the Sanitary District of Chicago one of its best and sincere friends; and further

Resolved, that in recognition of his public service and of his high character as a man and as a citizen, these resolutions be spread upon the records of the board of trustees and that a copy suitably engrossed be presented his family. William H. Baker, Adolph Bergman, Wallace G. Clark, Henry F. Eldman, Paul A. Hazard, Thomas J. Healy, George W. Paulling, Edward I. Williams, Robert R. McCormick, Trustees. I. J. Bryan, Clerk.

Not only in the General Assembly, among whose members he counted many admirers, and on the board of the Sanitary District was his loss deeply felt. Wherever he was known he had made friends who expressed deep regret and sorrow at his passing. He had made his life count for worth in the world's work, had ever faithfully performed the duty nearest at hand and his ability had enabled him to reach out to those broader activities which have to do with the welfare and progress of the majority. He ever held with President Grover Cleveland that "a public office is a public trust," and no trust reposed in Alexander J. Jones was ever betrayed in the slightest degree. He was equally loyal in his friendship and his home ties and it was his splendid qualities of manhood as well as his ability that gained him the honor of the multitude.

TOBIAS WEINSHENKER.

It is probable that very few men have accomplished in an entire life, such great results in practical philanthropy, as were realized through the efforts of the late Tobias Weinschenker, during his twenty-five years residence in Chicago. He almost appears in a class by himself. Yet, although he aided many, so unostentatious were

his actions, and so self-effacing was he, that practically few were aware of the great influence that he, perhaps unconsciously, wielded. His was the philanthropy of personal service, and the nature of his benevolence was mostly in aiding the needy to self-help,—perhaps through scholarship in the schools for the edu-

cation—hungry; or, through furnishing a horse and wagon for a peddler; his one thought was, not only to give, but to create a possibility for a respectable independence. While he made several fortunes in the commercial field, it is not improbable, on account of his boundless benefactions, that a number of those whom he assisted to this country, are now in better circumstances than he was when he passed away. Versed in several languages, fitted by birth and training to occupy a high position in life, he chose rather to devote himself to the amelioration of the sufferings of those who, through lack of opportunity, could not help themselves. He gained the sincere love of his fellow countrymen, whom he particularly aided, and of many others, as was evidenced at the time of his death by the presence at his funeral of hundreds of men, women and children of all nationalities and creeds, who sorrowfully came to pay their last tribute.

Tobias Weinschenker was born at Bobroisk, Minsk, Russia, January 15, 1844, a son of Boris and Lieba (Mogilner) Weinschenker, natives of that country, who both passed away there, the former in March, 1885, and the latter in April, 1900. Of his parents' nine children: Osep is a surgeon in the Czar's service, and participated in the Russo-Japanese war; Tobias was the second in order of birth; Nochem resides at Chicago; Theodore is a mechanical engineer of Indianapolis, Ind.; Leopold is a druggist in Russia; Joshua is a retired government produce purveyor in Russia; and Mrs. August and Mrs. Weiner, both of whom live in Chicago. Boris Weinschenker, the father, was a purveyor to the Russian government as were the heads of the family for three generations before him, they supplying provisions and clothing for the army. In this connection it may be stated that prior to his coming to the United States, Tobias Weinschenker was instrumental in securing for Jewish soldiers of the Russian army, a furlough of twenty-one days to visit their families during the holidays. Up to that time only three days were granted them—on the Jewish New Year and the Day of Atonement.

Tobias Weinschenker received his education in the schools of his native land, securing a thorough and comprehensive scholastic training. On completing his studies he at once engaged in the provision business, and was so employed until 1867, in which year he embarked for the United States with the intention of making his way to North Dakota to join a Russian student

colony, members of which, so he had heard, had taken up claims in that state. On his arrival at New York City, he found, upon investigation, that the colony was but an illusion. With the far sightedness natural to a man of his type, he recognized at once the unnatural life led by the Jewish emigrant compelled to live in the New York ghetto, and so decided that a western city would be preferable for settlement, so came to Chicago, making it his subsequent home. For a short while after his arrival in this city, he was employed in a humble capacity at the Union Stock Yards, but in 1880, he established himself in the mattress business at No. 349 West Chicago avenue. That continued the scene of his operations until 1897, when he moved to his own home, No. 817 North Ashland avenue, and there continued to reside and carry on business until his death. He was known as one of the best Hebrew scholars in Chicago, and conversed fluently in English, Russian, Polish, Bohemian, Hebrew, German and all of the Slavic languages.

It was, however, as a benefactor of the poor, that Mr. Weinschenker did his greatest work in Chicago. As before stated, according to his friends, he spent a half dozen fortunes bringing his relatives and former acquaintances in Russia to America, and the Mohliver Society, named in honor of his widow's birthplace, has a membership of 220 men and women, many of whom came to this country at his expense. In addition, he did much to relieve the sufferings of his countrymen. He organized the Northwest Side Hebrew School; was prominently identified with the Knights of Zion, the Chicago Hebrew Institute, the Marks Nathan Orphans' Home, the Sons and Daughters of Jacob, and the Royal Arcanum, of which he was a trustee. Mr. Weinschenker organized the Hebrew Free School and the Free Burial Society of the Northwest Side. He was a trustee of the Jewish Old People's Home, and held membership in the North American Union and the B'nai Brith. His list of regular pensioners was large, and additionally he was continually called upon to assist those in difficult straits. To hundreds his death was a sad blow. On two occasions, at least, through his efforts men were saved from the penitentiary, and he reformed them and secured them positions in which they were able to work out their own salvation. Politics never swayed him, and he always believed it every man's prerogative to cast his ballot for the man he deemed best fitted to govern, independent of party lines.

On March 18, 1864, Mr. Weinschenker was married, in Russia, to Miss Elka Markman, the second of six children of Reuben and Mary (Kramin) Markman. Mr. and Mrs. Weinschenker became the parents of fourteen children, ten of whom came to this country with them, and of these nine survive, namely: Dora, who married Samuel Weinschenker; Sophia, who married Edward Weinschenker; Mary, who married Charles Abrams; Charles, who is a manufacturer of mattresses; Mrs. Esther Natkin; Julia; Rose; Lewis T., who is a Chicago dentist; and Maurice, who is practicing law before the Chicago bar. At the time of his death, Mr. Weinschenker had twelve grandchildren and one great-grandchild. Mr. Weinschenker was a man of an intense nature, with great ability for loving his fellow-

men, even to the detriment of his own interests. His individuality was so strong that despite the fact that he came from a country of despotism, and by birth belonged to the orthodox wing of Judaism, he dared oppose the conventional laws of society, if his judgment so dictated.

The entire career of Mr. Weinschenker was one that ought to be emulated by the youth of any land, creed or station. His death was deplored because men of such type are not so plentiful that they can well be spared, and because it removed from Chicago a citizen who for a quarter of a century, had been connected with the things that go to make up what is best in the city's life.

WILLIAM PENUEL RICHARDS.

It is seldom that there is found in a community, men as restless to reach still higher success, whether in business or political life, as in Jerseyville, and one there who has contented himself only with bringing into a perfect system the duties devolving upon him, so that he is now satisfied with the rewards which his years of usefulness have brought him in the confidence of the people and the respect of his associates, is William Penuel Richards. Rare as is this condition, it is to be found and realized in his career which this sketch briefly and all too inadequately portrays. Whatever work he has undertaken he has done well; every duty cast upon him has been efficiently discharged; no one who has reposed confidence in him has been disappointed, and his accomplishments present an example worthy of imitation by all who are destined to follow in his footsteps. Mr. Richards comes of an old and honored family, and was born at Jerseyville, Ill., June 11, 1865, a son of Captain J. L. C. and Mary A. (Corbett) Richards. Captain Richards was born at Springfield, N. J., while his wife was born at Bristol, R. I. They were married at Jerseyville in 1859, Captain Richards having come to Illinois in 1855, and she in 1838, being brought here at the age of two years by her parents, Penuel and Charlotte (Bourne) Corbett. Mrs. Corbett was a daughter of Sherjashub Bourne, formerly chief justice of Rhode Island, and a Revolutionary soldier of distinction. Penuel Corbett was a graduate of Harvard, Class of 1816, who later became a professor of his alma mater, and later president of a college in Mississippi.

In 1836, he came to Jerseyville, where he established the first reliable school of the place. His death occurred in 1878, when he was ninety years old.

Captain J. L. C. Richards was a contractor and builder and had a fine business when he enlisted and was made captain of Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in September, 1862, and gave his country three years of brave service. Returning home, he resumed his contracting, and so continued until 1877, when he was appointed postmaster. In 1882, failing health sent him to the Ozarks in Missouri, and later to Colorado Springs, Colo., where he died October 6, 1908, and his remains were sent back to Jerseyville for interment. Captain Richards not only assisted in organizing the local G. A. R. Post, which he served as first commander, but he was captain of a military company, and was never found lacking in patriotism. The wife of Captain Richards died in 1894, having born him seven children all of whom are surviving.

William P. Richards attended the public and high schools and was graduated from the latter in 1882. He entered the post office under his father, as deputy postmaster, and remained in the office until 1894, when he left it to embark in a hardware and furniture business and continued to operate it until 1898. In that year he opened up a produce business which he still conducts, and in the following year, 1899, he was made state agent for Missouri for the Mutual Life Insurance Company, so continuing until 1902, when he re-entered the post office



Isaac Walton

as deputy. So efficient did he prove that in 1906, he was the logical man for the office of postmaster, and was appointed as such, and was re-appointed in 1912. This office is a very important one, having eight rural free delivery routes, four city carriers and three clerks. It is a second class office with an income of \$12,000 annually. Politically, Mr. Richards is a Republican, and has been prominent in his party, for four terms serving in the city council. He is a Knight Templar Mason and has taken the thirty-second degree as well.

In 1889, Mr. Richards was married to Lora A. Cowen, daughter of F. M. and Mary Cowen of Jersey County. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Richards: Theodore C., who is a student of Harvard, Class of 1916; and Bernice C., who was graduated from Forest Park University of St. Louis, Class of 1912. It is interesting to note that Theodore C. Richards will be graduated from Harvard exactly one hundred years from the time that his grandfather Corbett was also graduated from that institution. The part that the Richards family has played in the progress of Jersey County is a matter of history, and well known to every-

one within its confines. Its representatives have been men of progress, enthusiastic in their work, and anxious to advance the general welfare of their community. It is such men as these who form the great backbone of any commonwealth and make possible the remarkable advancement that has marked the history of this country. Mr. Richards has been brought into contact with the leading men of Illinois, and numbers many of them as his warm, personal friends, by whom his ability and integrity are correctly appreciated. The future holds much in store for a man of Mr. Richards' capability, but no matter what the sphere into which he may be called, he can be depended upon to give his duties the same zealous attention that has rendered him so efficient as both postmaster and alderman of Jerseyville. The exigencies of any emergency in business or official life have been met ably and effectively by Mr. Richards, and the present magnificent working conditions prevailing at the post office are due to his systematic efforts and dependable methods. His reputation is firmly established throughout the state, and he can easily stand on his record for it is worthy of him.

ISAAC WALTON.

The builders of empires are not greater than the men who establish, organize and develop vast commercial and industrial enterprises that make communities the centers of a thriving trade and carry their name to the uttermost parts of the earth. Such men must possess many qualities. Their insight into business conditions must be keen and far-reaching; their knowledge of men profound, and their ability to grasp opportunities, unlimited. Without industrial and commercial interests, no locality progresses, for such enterprises are the very life of a community. The investment and attraction of capital, the employment of labor, and the consequent opening of new avenues of endeavor to meet newly created demands, all infuse blood into the veins of a section and endow it with renewed vigor and strength. Fairbury is an excellent example of the above statement. With the location in its midst of several flourishing houses of the kind mentioned, its business life quickened, new interests were awakened, and it has developed into a prosperous center of this part of the state. One of the men largely responsible for this desirable state of affairs was the late Isaac Walton, veteran, former gold

miner, business man, public-spirited citizen and philanthropist. He will long live in the memory of his fellow citizens.

Isaac Walton was born in Groveport, Ohio, August 29, 1842, one in a family of twelve children born to his parents. When only twelve years old, he left Ohio for Illinois, going to work for his brother-in-law, David Crum in Belle Prairie Township, Livingston County. Still a lad at the outbreak of the Civil war, he was nevertheless ready and willing to offer his life in the service of his country, and enlisted in the Thirtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and remained with his regiment until he was stricken with a severe illness about three years later. While yet in the hospital, hostilities were ended, and Mr. Walton was free to resume the occupations of peace. An interesting incident connected with his hospital experience is the fact that Mr. Walton never forgot the faithful services of his surgeon, and later in life, when he discovered that gentleman in need, he repaid his debt many fold. With the close of the war, Mr. Walton's venturesome spirit did not brook the restraints of an every-day existence, so he went to Idaho, and spent three years in that and other

states where gold had been found, and had a pleasant and profitable experience. Later he visited those scenes with his wife. In 1867 he located at Fairbury, where he established himself as a grocer in a small frame structure, facing the public square. Although his first stock of goods cost barely \$500, he was successful from the start, increasing his field of operation until at the time of his death, he was one of the leading business men of his county. In 1868, his brother, J. W. Walton, joined him, and the firm of Walton Bros. was formed, and the foundations laid for the present house of that name that has long been synonymous with honest dealing and uprightness of purpose, the state over. Although the firm suffered severely from several fires, the partners rebuilt and the present structure is the finest of its kind not only in Fairbury, but this part of the state. Mr. Walton continued the active head until his death, which occurred August 18, 1913. In addition to his large mercantile interests, Mr. Walton was engaged in rice growing in Arkansas, having 4,000 acres in rice in that state, and being the largest individual rice planter in the United States.

Patriotic to a marked degree, Mr. Walton never deemed himself an unusual character in this respect, and refused to accept a pension, although he gave three years of the best part of his young manhood to the service of his country. His death, due to apoplexy, occurred at St. Louis, while en route for home from Stuttgart, Ark. Interment was made in the Fairbury Cemetery, and the funeral was one of the most impressive ever held in this city.

Isaac Walton was twice married, first to Sally

Withour in 1865, who died after the birth of one child, that also passed away. On March 24, 1892, Mr. Walton was married to Miss Sally Thompson, of Ridgeway, Pa., who survives him. It would be impossible to say too much in praise of Mr. Walton, for he was a man of countless virtues and manifold charities. It was his pleasure, and he also considered it his duty, to render aid, in a quiet, unobtrusive way, to young men who were struggling to get a footing. That his judgment with regard to character was excellent is shown in the fact that very few of his proteges failed to prove worthy of his friendship and favor. A man of broad, humanitarian views, his religion was of a nature to embrace all conscientious effort along right living, and he gave generously to all creeds. While he was a man of remarkable public spirit, his inclinations did not run in the direction of office, he preferring to direct others rather than to seek advancement for himself, yet had he so desired there is probably no position within the gift of his fellow citizens that might not have been his, for he was held in the highest esteem. Successful not only in a material way, but also in the higher and better measure of manhood, Mr. Walton passed away, leaving behind him a record few can surpass or even equal. A most touching and truthful memorial was written of him by his pastor, Dr. A. Wirt Lowther, who in it mentions as salient characteristics of this man the following: Generosity, gratitude, granite honesty, business sagacity, fidelity to duty, cleanness of living, and a religion of helpfulness, and in them is to be found the best obituary that could ever be written of him or of any other man.

JOHN J. KOSINSKI.

It is but seldom that an outsider understands or appreciates the work accomplished by the Roman Catholic clergy. Fortunately these learned and honored prelates give but little thought to the criticisms or lack of appreciation on the part of the world, resting content with the realization that they have carried out the ideas of their superiors and achieved untold good for humanity. One of these distinguished clergymen of the Roman Catholic church is the Very Rev. John J. Kosinski, pastor of St. John Cantius Church, N. Carpenter street, Chicago.

Father Kosinski was born in the province of Posen, Prussian-Poland, July 5, 1870, a son of James and Veronika (Kolpacki) Kosinski, but

was brought to Chicago, Ill., the following year. For several years thereafter, James Kosinski was foreman of a Chicago factory, and later secured a political position under the administration of former Mayor Busse. The Kosinski family is of noble birth, but like so many others, was driven from Poland on account of participation in an insurrection against the government. The grandfather had all his property confiscated and was compelled to cross the frontier to save his life. He enlisted in the Prussian army and participated in the Franco-Prussian war, holding a minor command in the Prussian Black Hussar cavalry. Father John J. Kosinski is the only survivor of the children

born to his father's first marriage. Later James Kosinski married Victoria Kaczmarek, and by her he had nine children, six of whom are living: Felix, who served in the Asiatic squadron in the United States Navy; Stanislaus, who is a business man of Chicago; Frances, who is an organist and school teacher; Martha, who is the wife of John Kowalski, a real estate dealer of Chicago; Clara, who is a stenographer; and Eugene.

Father Kosinski was reared in Chicago, and was graduated with distinguished honors from St. Stanislaus parochial school in 1882. Later he took a classical course at St. Jerome College, Berlin, Canada, being graduated therefrom in 1887, and in the fall of the same year he went to Rome, Italy, to join the congregation of the Resurrection Fathers, and attended the school of oratory at the Propaganda De Fide, and in due time received his degree of Philosophy at the Gregorian University at Rome. Then, on account of poor health, he was transferred to Lemberg, Austria-Poland, to continue his theological studies. By this time he had exhibited such exceptional talent and aptitude for his duties that he was summoned to occupy the chair of literature and classics at St. Jerome College, Ontario, Canada. Following this he was ordained to the priesthood through a special dispensation of the Holy Father, prior to attaining his majority, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Bowling, D. D., of Hamilton, Canada.

After teaching two years, Father Kosinski was transferred, by the authorities, to St. Mary's College, St. Mary's, Ky., and held the office of disciplinarian there for two years. He then served as vice-president of the college for

the succeeding two years, and in 1899 was summoned to his home city to take charge of the newly erected Polish college of Chicago, and shortly thereafter was made its president, holding that office until 1909. He has devoted his talent, energy and heart to the cause of the people of his parish and can look back with pride and gratification upon the good he accomplished. The college was first started as a school in 1890, but its importance and usefulness was immensely extended by Father Kosinski, who is recognized as one of the foremost educators of the United States, being particularly distinguished for his rare powers of oratory and persuasive speech. A talented linguist, in addition to his native tongue, he speaks English, German, French and Italian.

On January 6, 1900, orders came from the headquarters of the Resurrection Fathers, at Rome, Italy, appointing him superior, and at the same time placing him in charge of St. John Cantius Church on Carpenter and Front streets, Chicago. Notwithstanding this charge, he is still connected with the project of erecting new college buildings at Avondale for the education of the Polish-American youth, and is a director of the new corporate body, "The Polish-American Educational Institute." He is likewise president of the Polish Publishing Company that issues the Polish Daily News. Father Kosinski is at the head of the largest Polish congregations in Chicago, if not in America, having from 2,500 to 3,000 souls in his charge. This parish is very well organized and has a splendid modern school with 2,000 pupils in attendance, conducted by the teaching nuns of Notre Dame of Milwaukee.

JOHN M. TURNBULL.

In the life and services of such men as the late Lieut. ("Capt.") John M. Turnbull, of Mount Carmel, Ill., may be found the assurances that give meaning to the notable promise of the framers of the Declaration of Independence that each individual shall have the privilege of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. If all men were of as rigid probity, as clear understanding and as great and abundant sympathy as was Captain Turnbull no contention concerning this great claim would ever arise in any community. His was a life of earnest effort and of signal achievement and his memory is preserved not only in his family and wide social circle, but also in those larger connections which were in-

fluenced through his ability, patriotism and his kindly view of life that enabled him to smooth rough pathways for others by a genial presence and an understanding and forgiving spirit. Fortunate in a sturdy ancestry he continued to be representative of the solid and substantial qualities of his inheritance and to these added the attainments which experience gave, while his personality was such that it made him as welcome in the social circle as he was in business and military organizations.

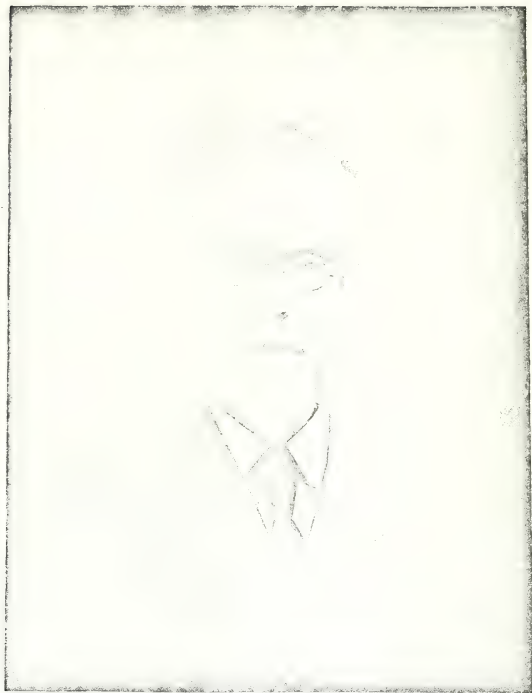
John M. Turnbull was born July 23, 1833, near Cedarville, Ohio, and was a son of David and Nancy (Mitchell) Turnbull. His grandfather, William Turnbull, was a native of Scotland, and

married a member of the Marshall family of Tennessee. He was educated in the country school near Monmouth and began life as a farmer on the Turnbull homestead, six miles northwest of Monmouth. In November, 1854, he was married at Washington, Iowa, to Miss Anna P. Orr, who died in 1889, and to this marriage four children were born, all of whom are living: Miss Mary E. Turnbull, Mrs. Clara Pollock and Mrs. Jennie Adams, all of McKeesport, Pa., and Mrs. Nancy Johnson, of Dumellen, N. J. Mr. Turnbull was married in 1892 to Mrs. Hattie A. Edwards (a soldier's widow at that time), who survives him, and one son was born to them: John M. Jr.

Lieutenant Turnbull was generally known as "Captain" Turnbull, but he always modestly declared he was not entitled to the rank of captain, although his comrades and those acquainted with his military record insisted that he was. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted in Company C, Thirty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry and was made second lieutenant. He was promoted to first lieutenant in 1862, after the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., and afterwards for two months in which the engagements of Perryville, Ky., Stone River and Murfreesboro, Tenn., were fought, he was in command of the company. His modesty alone prevented his having a captain's commission, as he was entitled to it but did not ask for it. He was afterwards detailed for duty on the staff of General W. H. Lytle, and was in that service at the time of the general's death at Chickamauga. Lieutenant Turnbull participated in the Atlanta campaign with General Sherman where his command was under fire almost constantly for thirty days, and while inspecting the lines at Dallas, Ga., May 24, 1864, he was wounded. While inspecting the lines he came upon three men in the dark. He halted them and they stated they were members of a Michigan regiment which was encamped just ahead of them. Confederates were working in the front, throwing up earthworks, and when the party of four came close enough a sentry fired upon them. The ball struck the lieutenant in the left knee cap and shattered the leg so that it had to be amputated. The operation was performed on the field and had to be done in such short order that the surgeon made poor work of it, and the leg troubled Lieutenant Turnbull throughout the remainder of his life. During his last few years he was almost totally incapacitated and it was then that the courage,

ability and tenderness of his wife found full expression, for she cared not alone for his personal wants, but attended to his business as well. Lieutenant Turnbull participated in the historic battle of Missionary Ridge and other later engagements, but in October, 1864, resigned his commission and was discharged and returned to this city in time to vote at the election in November.

Lieutenant Turnbull was appointed postmaster of Monmouth by President Lincoln soon after his return, but his commission was signed by President Johnson. The latter tried to remove him from office later, after he had been elected mayor of the city, but the Senate refused to confirm the act of the president and Mr. Turnbull resigned the office of mayor and held the position of postmaster until 1887. In 1891 he was appointed by Governor Fifer to serve out an unexpired term as a registrar in the grain office of the railroad and warehouse commission and served in that capacity two years. Later he returned to Monmouth and from that time on held numerous civil offices. He was police magistrate for several years, and was town clerk and justice of the peace for a long period. During his earlier years he was put forward several times as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress, but could never be induced to make an active campaign for the nomination, although urged by his county and friends in other counties of the district. He ever took an interest in the work of the Grand Army of the Republic and was one of the founders of General Crook Post No. 81, which is at Kirkwood, Ill., about seven miles southwest of Monmouth, this being established through his efforts. An earlier post with which he was also identified was chartered in July, 1866, but on account of political feeling in those days was disbanded. On September 10, 1883, McManahan Post No. 230 was instituted at Monmouth and Mr. Turnbull kept up his membership in Posts No. 1 and 230 all the rest of his life. He was devoted to duty as a soldier and no less as a civilian. The educational problem claimed his interest and intelligent cooperation from early years and he was made chairman of the first high school board of Monmouth and continued in that office until 1891 when his appointment as registrar in the grain office by Governor Fifer made his absence from home necessary and he resigned. He never lost interest, however, in the claims of higher education.



H. H. Wagner

Mr. Turnbull was always ready to help a comrade and in fact, it was owing to his inability to refuse aid that kept him from becoming a rich man. His religious connection was with the First United Presbyterian Church. A robust appearing man, weighing in the neighborhood of 225 pounds, it was difficult for him in

his later years to go to and from his business, which was carried on almost entirely by his devoted wife. He made friends wherever he went, his honesty and wholeheartedness winning him the regard of all with whom he came into contact. When he died May 25, 1913, the whole city mourned.

HENRY HURLBUT WAGNER.

Were a record kept of the daily trials, of adverse circumstances overcome and responsibilities faithfully carried out by every business man, much valuable information would be preserved, for it is by the little things of life that a man's character is determined, and his worth to the community proven. The majority stand forth advantageously under stress of powerful circumstances, and on the spur of the moment develop into heroes, but it is the one who can endure the everyday burdens, discharge insignificant duties acceptably and come out of it all successfully, who can be accounted a real man. Business life serves to develop many of this class, and to them is due the material welfare of the community in which they live. Stone by stone they build the foundation of their enterprises, not in a single moment of emblazoned glory, and because of this very fact, their buildings stand firm no matter what winds and storms of adversity beat against them. DeKalb has numbered among its dependable citizens men of the above class and one whom all held in the highest esteem was the late Henry Hurlbut Wagner, whose operations as a dry goods merchant in that city for many years, gave him prestige and wealth, and his city distinction.

Henry H. Wagner was born July 6, 1847, in LaSalle County, Ill., a son of Joseph and Lois (Hough) Wagner, who came from New York State to LaSalle County. The father died when his son, Henry H., was very young, and the child had the misfortune to lose his mother when he was but two years old. The orphan lad grew up in an agricultural district and at Ottawa, Ill., and his early manhood was spent on a farm in the Sonoma Creek district. On the outbreak of the Civil war, Mr. Wagner took a definite stand, and although still a lad, in 1864, he enlisted for service in defense of his country, in Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-second Illinois Infantry, and was honorably discharged in 1865.

In 1875 Mr. Wagner established his business house at DeKalb, and continued to operate it

until the time of his demise, developing into one of the substantial men of his country, and one who always stood for what was best and most desirable. His house is one of the best known in this section, and his name has long been synonymous with fair and honorable dealing and uprightness of purpose.

On March 24, 1871, Mr. Wagner was united in marriage with Nancy E. Waite, a daughter of William W. and Sarah Jane (Streeter) Waite. Mr. Waite was a native of Vermont, and became a cotton merchant, at Rochester, N. Y., where he died in 1856, having devoted his mature years to this line of endeavor. Mrs. Waite, who was of Massachusetts birth, after the death of her husband, came to DeKalb, and located about fifteen miles from that city, in the township of Shabbona, where she died within two years of her arrival. Mr. and Mrs. Wagner became the parents of the following children: Eva W., who married Elmer E. Embree, is living in DeKalb; Cora Frances, who married Vere C. Goodyear, lives in DeKalb; Elvin Henry Wagner, who is a first lieutenant in the Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Army, married Florence Greene, a daughter of Charles F. and Elizabeth (Johnson) Greene; Nina W., who married Harold Hemenway, a son of Charles F. and Mary E. (Harrold) Hemenway, lives at Moline, Ill.; Hayden Waite, who is a first lieutenant in the Third Cavalry, United States Army, married Jessie Aspenwall, a daughter of John and Juliet (Wilson) Aspenwall; and Harry Hough, who is living at home, is carrying on his father's business at DeKalb. The grandchildren in the family are as follows: Waite Wagner Embree, Henry Hough Embree, Nancy Louise Embree, Gertrude Elizabeth Goodyear, Katherine Louise Goodyear, Henry Arthur Wagner, Elizabeth Florence Wagner, and John Aspenwall Wagner.

Mr. Wagner belonged to the Modern Woodmen and to Merritt Simonds Post No. 283, G. A. R. While not a member of any religious organization, he attended the Congregational church and was a generous contributor to its

support. A very strong Prohibitionist through principle and conviction, he was never afraid of voicing and supporting his ideas, and while a very unassuming man, exerted a strong influence for good, especially in this direction. Generous to a fault, he gave liberally towards the establishment and maintenance of public libraries and philanthropic societies, and was ever ready to assist in developing business projects which his mature judgment deemed feasible. No matter at what loss, he always kept his word, and no one ever trusted him in vain. In his death DeKalb not only lost its oldest business man but also its most highly respected one, and as a token of respect, during the hours of his funeral, all of the business houses closed

their doors. Various commercial interests with which he was connected held special meetings and adopted resolutions of regret and sympathy, and all honor was accorded him that could be rendered such a man. Mr. Wagner died April 27, 1914, his death coming somewhat suddenly after an illness of about a week. His business connections with DeKalb extended over a half century, and surely no more fruitful years have come to any of its citizens, than those that Mr. Wagner spent in this city. A real man in every sense of the word, his memory is cherished, and his example followed, and although he is dead, his spirit lives on in the community where he was once so important a factor.

JAMES STEVENSON EWING.

James Stevenson Ewing was born in Woodford County, Ill., July 19, 1825. In 1858 he graduated from Centre College, at Danville, Ky., and immediately thereafter commenced the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in Bloomington in 1868, in partnership with his cousin, Adlai Ewing Stevenson, the two having been of the unusual relationship of cousin on both the paternal and maternal sides. The firm soon became one of the leading law firms of central Illinois. Mr. Ewing was possessed of a remarkably strong judicial mind, and the two

lawyers combined all of the qualities needed for success. They were both active Democrats of unusual political ability. After several terms in Congress from the Bloomington district, Mr. Stevenson became vice president of the United States. Mr. Ewing was often in demand in Democratic councils, in both state and nation, having served with distinction on the highest committees of the Democratic party. From 1893 to 1897, by appointment of President Cleveland, he served with ability as Minister to the Kingdom of Belgium.

CLAAB ONNO COLLMANN.

For more than sixty years the late Claab Onno Collmann was a resident of Freeport, Ill., and during that time was so closely identified with the business, insurance and financial interests of the city that he left an indelible impress thereon, his name being at all times synonymous with upright and straightforward dealing. He was possessed of but meagre capital when he first came to this country, but so forceful and well-directed were his efforts that he had accumulated a handsome competence by the time of his death and occupied a high position among the men of substantiality here. Essentially a business man, he cared but little for public life, and yet he was ever foremost in his support of good public movements, and was usually to be found among earnest, zealous and public-spirited men whose main object was the advancement and progress of the community. His career was useful, helpful and clean, and it would be hard to find a man who

had, in a greater degree, the esteem of his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Collmann was born in the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, November 1, 1822, a son of Onno and Elina (Kremer) Collmann. He received ordinary educational advantages, attending the common school, and when still a youth entered upon his career as a hand on his father's farm. Mr. Collmann was twenty-eight years of age when he came to America. Like thousands of his fellow countrymen he could see naught ahead of him in his native Fatherland except long years of arduous labor with little hope of gaining more than a doubtful success. Accordingly, like them, he turned his face towards the land of promise, and in 1850 first set foot on American soil. His parents and sister accompanied him on the journey, and the family located in Freeport, whence two brothers had preceded them. Shortly thereafter, the family removed to a farm in Silver Creek Town-

ship, Stephenson County, Ill., and there the parents continued to reside until their death, being successful in developing a productive and valuable farm and making themselves a comfortable home.

During the next five years Claab O. Collmann worked with a purpose in view, and in 1855 returned to his native land and when he again came to America he brought with him Miss Afke Rademaker and her parents. On June 17, 1855, at Freeport, Ill., Mr. Collmann was married to Miss Rademaker, and they became the parents of the following children: Rose W., who married Hon. John Meyer; John S.; Elena M.; Margaret G.; Jane W., who married George A. Lounsbury; Onneus; William C.; Harry and Charles C. Mr. Collmann bought a farm on his own account and continued to work it until the fall of 1866, at which time he came to Freeport and settled his family in the rooms above a general store, which he conducted at the corner of Galena and Van Buren streets. He continued there in the mercantile business until May, 1876, at which time he organized what was known as the German Bank, with ownership resting with Hettinger, Collmann Brothers & Company. The bank was incorporated in 1894, Mr. Collmann being elected president, and continued to be the directing head of this institution up to the time of his retirement. In

1865 was established the German Insurance Company, of which Mr. Collmann was president for many years. In addition to these enterprises, Mr. Collmann dealt largely in Illinois and Iowa lands, and in all of these ventures was successful because of his excellent business abilities, his quick perception of an opportunity and his able executive management. For years he was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, of which he was a deacon. His political faith was that of the Democratic party, but at times his judgment led him to cast his vote for a man of another party. His son-in-law, Mr. Meyer, was a prominent Chicago lawyer and Republican politician, and served as a member of the Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-eighth General Assemblies, and in the Thirty-ninth was elected and served as speaker of the House right up to the time of his death.

Mr. Collmann was extremely fond of his home, and occupied a beautiful residence in Freeport, where he passed quietly away August 13, 1912, being later buried in Oakland Cemetery. The salient features of his career were close application, thorough investigation and mastery of every subject that came within his range, unflagging perseverance and resolute purpose, and to these he owed his steady advancement from a humble beginning to a prominent place and financial independence.

CYRUS HALL ADAMS.

Like a successful general, the prosperous retired business man can look back upon many battlefields on which he vanquished the enemy, and brought his cohorts into a period of peace and plenty. During the progress of his battle of life an American trader in commercial affairs must be ever alert to seize upon each advantage as offered, and never to relax his vigilance until increasing years permit him to retire with honor. The results of his struggles; the influence of his campaigns carefully planned and sagaciously carried out; the prosperity that has accrued; and the prestige others as well as himself, have gained, remain with him, and make happy and contented his years of peaceful retrospection. During the period of his activity Cyrus Hall Adams was a powerful factor in the development and maintenance of the grain trade of Chicago, and his connection with the Chicago Board of Trade resulted in some very important changes in the policy of that body.

Cyrus Hall Adams was born at Kerr's Creek,

Rockbridge County, Va., February 21, 1819, a son of Hugh and Amanda (McCormick) Adams. The Adams family was founded in the American Colonies by Robert Adams in 1708. He came to Campbell County, Va., about that date, from England, where he was connected with the nobility. The first Adams to locate in Rockbridge County, Va., was John Adams of Timberidge, whose son, John Adams of Rockbridge Baths, married (first) Jane Hutcheson of Scottish descent, and (second) Margaret McIlenny. By his first marriage, John Adams had eight children, of whom James was the father of Hugh Adams. A sketch of Hugh Adams appears elsewhere in this work.

Coming to Chicago in 1857, Hugh Adams two years later, with his brother-in-law, Cyrus H. McCormick founded the grain house of Cyrus H. McCormick & Company. Having been brought to what was to become a great metropolis, in childhood, Cyrus H. Adams received his educational training in the public schools of this city,

and the old Chicago University. As was but natural, after completing his studies, he entered the grain house of his father and uncle, in 1867, and in 1871, was admitted as a partner, the name being changed to McCormick Adams & Co., and still later to Cyrus H. Adams & Co., when two of his younger brothers, Hugh Leander and Edward Shields Adams were admitted to the firm. Becoming a member of the Board of Trade, Mr. Adams soon became one of its most forceful workers, and from 1871 to 1889, he was a member of the Arbitration committee, the Appeals committee, and of the board of directors. He was largely instrumental in drafting and putting into use the "Rules and Regulations" of the board and to him belongs the credit mainly of devising and establishing its "clearing house and delivery system," which almost revolutionized its methods, and greatly assisted in making Chicago a center for the grain and provision trade of the middle west. With failing health, however, Mr. Adams realized that he must relax his hold upon active business affairs and in 1889 he retired, although nothing will ever cause him to lose his interest in the progress of events. For many years he was a director of the National Bank of America.

HUGH ADAMS.

In reviewing the history of Chicago, especially that portion which has reference to the establishment and growth of the grain trade, and the foundation of those houses which were to so largely influence the development of this branch of Chicago's commercial activity, it is interesting to note that the majority of the men who took part in this work, were those who brought with them from other parts of the country, unblemished reputations for honorable dealing, and dignified capability for accomplishment of purpose. Indissolubly associated with the grain history of this part of the country and that of the Board of Trade, is the name of Adams, for not only did his sons win success and fame as honorable members of the Board of Trade and grain merchants, operating upon a large scale, but Hugh Adams, now deceased, was instrumental in founding, in conjunction with his brother-in-law, the firm of Cyrus H. McCormick & Company, afterwards changed to McCormick, Adams & Co.; later becoming Cyrus H. Adams & Co. and now operating under the name of Edward S. Adams & Co.

Born in Rockbridge County, Va., February 10,

A member of the Presbyterian church, a trustee of the McCormick Theological Seminary, and of the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund, a governing member of the Art Institute of Chicago, a member of the Board of Governors of the Presbyterian Hospital for years, he has more than played his part as man of broad ideas and unflinching charity. The Union League, Onwentsia and the Saddle and Cycle clubs hold his membership, and profit by his connection with them.

On September 26, 1878, Cyrus H. Adams was married, at Chicago, to Miss Emma J. Blair, a daughter of Lyman Blair, and they have one son, Cyrus H. Adams, Jr., who married Mary Shumway. He was educated at Princeton University and the Northwestern Law School and is a member of the Chicago bar. Mr. Adams maintains an office at No. 140 West Van Buren street, and while practically retired, he usually spends a part of each day there in order to look after his private affairs. The family residence at No. 711 Rush street, is one of the quiet, elegant homes of Chicago, where Mr. Adams and his family delight to welcome their friends.

1820, Hugh Adams came of an old and honored family which was founded in Virginia by Robert Adams of England, who settled in Campbell County, Va., in 1708. Hugh Adams was a son of James and Sarah Adams, and a grandson of John Adams. On May 8, 1845, he married Amanda J. McCormick, a daughter of Robert and Mary Ann (Hall) McCormick, and their children were: Mary Caroline, who was born April 21, 1846, married John E. Chapman, who died January 4, 1882, having had two children, Anna, and John Adams; Robert McCormick, who was born October 21, 1847, married Virginia Claiborne, and they had the following children, Hugh C., Mildred Kyle, Amanda McCormick, Natalie, Virginia C., Robert McCormick and Marian Kyle (twins), and John Bellingham; Cyrus Hall, who was born February 21, 1849, is written of at length elsewhere in this work; James William, who was born January 2, 1853, married Grace Clark and they have two children, James W. Jr. and Robert; Ella Sarah, who was born March 10, 1855, married Willis E. Lewis, and they had one child, Genevieve; Hugh Leander, who was born May 5,



Very Truly Yours,

Cyrus H. Adams.

1857, married Susan Kirby, died June 4, 1891, having had the following children, Hugh Leander, Letitia and Azaly; Edward Shields, who was born December 12, 1859, married Amie Irwin; and Ananda Virginia, who was born March 3, 1862, married Wallace Farwell Campbell and they had two children, Mary Virginia and Ruth.

Although he had been successful as a merchant in his native state, Hugh Adams came of that stock which produces pioneers, and in 1857, he sought a wider horizon in the then village of Chicago. It took an optimistic spirit to foresee the magnificent future before the Illinois settlement by the lake, but Mr. Adams was a man who looked beneath the surface, and measured things other than by the requirement of small undertakings. In 1859, he founded the grain commission house which is still operated by members of his family, and became one of the first members of the Board of Trade, with which he was connected until his death at Chicago, March 10, 1880. A man of strong religious convictions, he united with the North (now the Fourth) Presbyterian Church upon coming to Chicago, transferring his membership from a

church of the same denomination in his old home, and ever afterwards was a constant attendant upon its services, and a worker for its cause. His greatest pleasure was found in his home, and belonging to the old school, he endeavored to instill in his sons his own love of honesty, his integrity of purpose and his high standard of living, and all profited by his example and teachings. Perhaps no better idea of his worth as a citizen, and his standing as a business man can be given than the following excerpt from the resolutions adopted by the Chicago Board of Trade upon the occasion of his death:

"Whereas it has pleased The Divine Providence to remove suddenly from our midst, by death, Mr. Hugh Adams, for over twenty years a member and formerly a director of the board, therefore, Resolved: That in the decease of Mr. Adams, we recognize the loss of one of the oldest and most valued members of our association, and one who, by his unswerving integrity as a merchant, and by his genial disposition and pleasant demeanor, endeared his memory to us in no ordinary measure."

JOHN JAMES VAN NOSTRAND.

Recognized as the second largest metropolis of the country, Chicago has long been an important commercial center of the United States. Its geographical location and trade resources and its vast surrounding grain-producing districts make it unquestionably one of the most important grain markets in America, if not in the world. The grain commission business is here in the hands of some men of high standing and national prominence and among those distinguished in this field of activity is John James Van Nostrand, whose career is typical of modern progress and advancement. It is not necessary to seek far for the secret of his success for his close application, indefatigable energy and progressive methods have laid the foundation of the enterprise which he has built up. The biographer in reviewing the lives and characters of prominent men is naturally led to compare achievements and motives and to draw the deduction that success is a result of experience and sound judgment, as in nearly every case it can be easily proved that these men are those who have devoted their lives to deep study and close application and from the beginning placed due valuation upon honor, integrity and determination. These are traits of character that

generally insure the highest emoluments and greatest reward—and to these may be attributed the success that has rewarded the efforts of John J. Van Nostrand.

As a defender of the American flag during the great struggle for supremacy between the North and the South in the Civil war, as a business man, a philanthropist, a friend of education and the supporter of all worthy movements which have their root in unselfish devotion to the best interests of the country, John J. Van Nostrand has left and is leaving his impress indelibly inscribed upon the history of Chicago, and no citizen of this city holds in larger measure the esteem of his fellows, nor exerts a stronger influence for the promotion of good citizenship. Mr. Van Nostrand was born in Wayne County, Ohio, January 26, 1844, a son of Isaac and Catherine (Rose) Van Nostrand. His educational advantages were those afforded by the public schools of his native state and Washington County, Iowa. Imbued with the patriotic spirit characteristic of true Americans, he, when eighteen years of age, tendered his services in defense of the Union, enlisting in Company H, Second Iowa Volunteer Infantry, September 8, 1862, and served with his regiment,

except while a detailed forager in Sherman's army from Savannah to Goldsboro, until his discharge June 15, 1865. Soon after his discharge he came to Chicago and engaged in buying and selling live stock at the Union Stock Yards, continuing in this field of activity until 1880, and since that time he has been engaged in buying and selling grain contracts on the Chicago Board of Trade, of which he is a member. Mr. Van Nostrand is a member of the National Union and the Royal League and is also a member of the Hawkeye Fellowship Club. He is the author of a number of valuable works, among which are "A Positive Method," published in 1890; "The Microcosm," published in 1891; "Beginning of a Formal Philosophy," published in 1892; "A Theory of the Mental Constitution," published in 1894; "A Mechanical Philosophy," published in 1901; and "The Philosophy of History," published in 1909. He is a man of broad information and marked intellectual activity and his labors along these lines have given impetus to the work of science, being valuable and far-reaching in its effects and influence. Although quiet and unostentatious in manner, he has many warm friends and

those who know him well recognize in him a man of earnest purpose and progressive principles. He is widely known as a man of substantial worth whose judgment is sound and sagacity keen. He has always taken a deep interest in the city's welfare, never hesitating to advocate or oppose any measure or project which in his judgment merits indorsement or opposition. He is interested in all that pertains to modern advancement and improvements along material, intellectual and moral lines and his charities extend to many worthy enterprises.

Mr. Van Nostrand was married at Des Moines, Iowa, August 23, 1871, to Miss Martha George, a native of Cadiz, Ohio, and a lady of culture and refinement, and to this union two children were born: Myra B., who is the district superintendent of the Central District of United Charities of Chicago; and John J., Jr., who is Professor of History at the State University of California, at Berkeley, Cal. The family home at No. 5553 Drexel avenue is a hospitable one where good cheer always abounds and where Mr. Van Nostrand delights in entertaining his many friends.

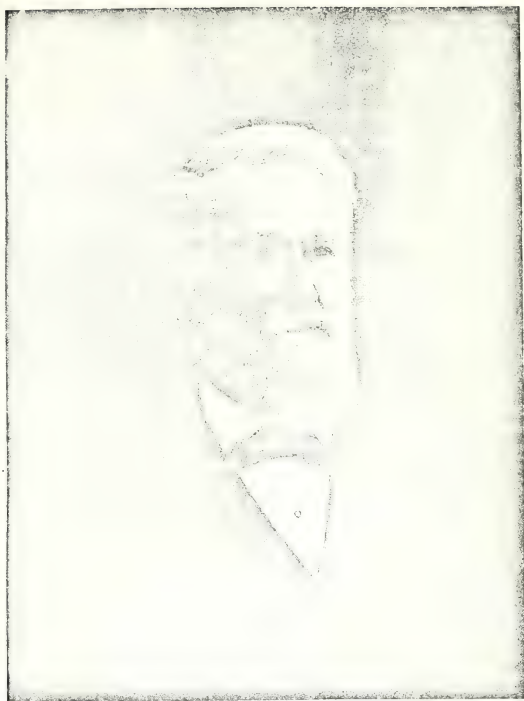
GEORGE STEPHENS.

Of absorbing interest is the story of the life of the late George Stephens, once one of Moline's best known, most useful and most highly honored citizens. It is a story of ambition, industry, courage, persistency and success, and in a day when opportunity opens many paths to youths as it did not four score years ago, it may be an inspiration and be deemed worthy of emulation.

George Stephens was born in Ligonier Township, Westmoreland County, Pa., February 22, 1819, the date suggesting his name, in honor of the Father of his country, George Washington. It may not be amiss to state that many of the characteristics of the great soldier and statesman belonged also to his namesake, who also achieved distinction, although along the paths of peace and in the fields of industry. He came of notable ancestry. His father, Randall Stephens, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and his great-grandfather, Captain Alexander Stephens, born in England, became, after the battle of Culloden a soldier in the American colonies under Washington, in the French and Indian wars. He founded what was known as the Penn Colony, at the junction of the Sus-

quehanna and Juniata rivers in Pennsylvania, in 1746. For the distinguished services of his father, Amos, eldest son of Captain Stephens, was granted 118 acres of land in Westmoreland County. A branch of the family established in Georgia produced Alexander Hamilton Stephens, later a national character, as vice president of the Confederacy during the Civil war. The mother of the late George Stephens bore the name of Martha Boggs, one not unknown in Pennsylvania.

When George Stephens was a boy his educational opportunities were meager, schools were not yet well established and books were few and expensive. He had so active and inquiring a mind that he sought and secured reading matter, especially on scientific subjects, that would probably not have interested nine-tenths of his acquaintances, but he was thoughtful and serious-minded then as in later days, when, from his well stored mind he evolved ideas that subsequently made him the great manufacturer he became. Without capital, except a thorough knowledge of the millwright trade and experience in mill construction in his native state and in Ohio, he came first to Moline, in 1841,



Leo Stephens

and located here permanently in 1843. At this time he was engaged by D. B. Sears to put in the machinery in his flouring mill and to take care of it, and soon afterward built a sawmill on Rock Island for Sears, Wood & Co., and had charge of that mill for five years. In 1859, in company with Jonathan Huntoon and Timothy Wood, he leased the mill and in 1861 the three men purchased it, the firm name becoming Stephens, Huntoon & Wood. This mill was an extensive one for its day, having a capacity of 3,000,000 feet of lumber annually. They continued the business on the island until 1866, when the Government paid them \$28,270 for their property.

In 1865, with Henry Candee, R. K. Swan and Andrew Friberg, Mr. Stephens went into the plow manufacturing business at Moline, and in 1870 the firm was incorporated as the Moline Plow Co., with a capital of \$250,000, its prosperity being indicated by its later increase of capital to \$2,400,000. Mr. Stephens was made its first vice president and continued in that position until 1885, when he resigned, but after the death of President S. W. Wheelock, he was made president and held that position until his death, in July, 1902. It was largely through his energy and practical knowledge that prosperity came to this enterprise, and was so overwhelming that at the time of Mr. Stephens' demise his factory was one of the largest of its kind in the world, in fact being the second largest steel plow factory on the globe.

In 1846 Mr. Stephens was married in Rock Island County to Miss Mary A. Gardner, who was born near Ithaca, N. Y. She was a descendant of the Wilkinson family that founded Providence, R. I., and of Stephen Hopkins, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and of Esek Hopkins, the founder of the American navy. To Mr. and Mrs. Stephens eight children were born. The survivors are: George Arthur, Charles Randall, Mary L. (Mrs. George H. Huntoon), Minnie Florence (Mrs. Frank Gates Allen), Nellie M. (Mrs. Charles Howard Lippincott), and Ada Eudora. All are residents of Moline except the Lippincotts, who live in Hollywood, Cal.

Although Mr. Stephens never released himself entirely from the cares of business, he enjoyed social relaxation and through his kind and genial personality had a very wide circle of friends which embraced the leading men of this section. The faculties of his mind were with him to the last, even his exceptionally retentive memory, and his business advice was valued as it had been in earlier years. He was not only respected by his army of employees, but was regarded by them with affection. All his life he found pleasure and recreation in scientific studies, and had he not developed into the head of the mammoth manufacturing concern, he undoubtedly would have become equally distinguished through achievement along other lines.

JOHN DEERE.

No citizen in Rock Island County, or throughout the country, was probably more widely known than John Deere, of Moline. He was born at Middlebury, Vt., February 7, 1803, and died May 17, 1886. The reading, writing and little arithmetic obtained preparatory to his entering Middlebury College, which he attended a few months, stimulated the inborn inclination for active practical work and his career began, which for unconquerable energy, determined will, and self-made success, has few equals, if any superiors. Becoming tired of the school-room, he hired himself to a tanner to grind bark, and the pair of shoes and suit of clothes purchased with the wages were the first information the mother had of John's doings. At the age of seventeen, he became an apprentice to Captain Benjamin Lawrence, and began learning the blacksmith trade. He faithfully worked

out his engagement of four years, and was then employed in the shop of William Wells and Ira Allen, to construct iron wagons, buggies and stage coaches. A year later, he was at Burlington, Vt., and did the entire wrought-iron work on the saw and linseed oil mill built at Colchester Falls, Vt. This indicates the mechanical ability of the young man; for it must be remembered that work which is now done by machinery, in those days must depend upon the skill and strength of the common blacksmith. In 1827 Mr. Deere went to Vergennes, Vt., and entered into partnership with John McVene, to do general blacksmithing. On January 28, 1827, he was married to Demarius Lamb, who became his faithful companion and helper for thirty-eight years. When she met Mr. Deere, she had just returned from the Emma Willard school at Troy, N. Y. Of their nine children, only one

survives, she being Jeannette Deere Chapman. After the death of his first wife, John Deere married (second) her sister, Lucinda Lamb.

A change was made in 1829 to Leicester, Vt., where a shop twenty-five by thirty-five feet was built, which was destroyed by fire six months after. It was rebuilt, only to be again burned. A third one was built, in which business was carried on till 1831, when the family moved to Hancock, Vt., where Mr. Deere followed his trade, adding to his general work the business of making forks and hoes. Energy and diligence were bringing in sure but small returns, but the rumors of larger openings and richer rewards in the "Great West" induced Mr. Deere to sell out his business, leave his family at Hancock, and come to Chicago. The town was small, unpromising and planted in a swamp. Strong inducements were urged that he should remain and shoe horses and repair coaches, but he rejected them and removed to Grand Detour, on Rock river. Here a shop was opened, and to the general work was added the building of breaking-plows. Mr. Deere soon began to see that his iron plows with wooden mold-board could not be made to do good work in the prairie soil; with difficulty they entered the ground, clogged up and failed to scour. Then began experiments and improvements which finally resulted in the present perfect steel plow. With characteristic energy and will, the battle was pushed till success came. There was a demand for a good plow, and such a plow must be made. The first one which did satisfactory work was made in this way: Wrought-iron land-slide and standard steel share and moldboard cut from a sawmill saw, and beam and handle of white oak rails. In 1838 two of these plows were made, with which the farmers were much

pleased, and did unusually good work for those days.

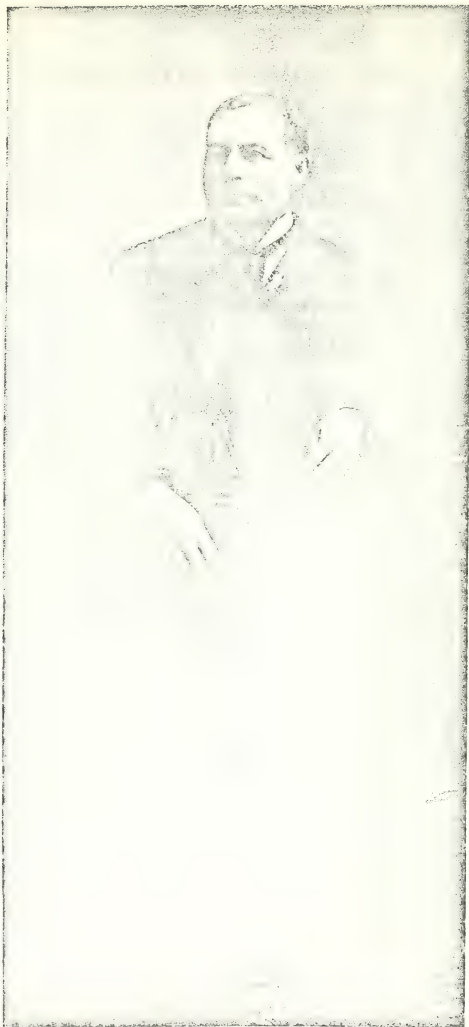
Mr. Deere became a resident of Moline in 1847. Here was good waterpower, coal in abundance within three to five miles, and cheap river navigation. A partnership was formed with R. M. Tate and John M. Gould; shops were built and work commenced, resulting the first year in seven hundred plows. About this time the first shipment of steel from England came to hand. Fifty plows were made and sent to different parts of the country where the soil was most difficult to work. They proved successful, the trade enlarged, new machinery was added, the shops enlarged, till the annual product was ten thousand plows. Mr. Deere then bought out the company. In 1858, Mr. Deere took his son, Charles H., into the business as partner, and the business was conducted under the name of Deere & Company till 1868, when it was incorporated under the general laws of the state, with John Deere as president.

This business is John Deere's monument on the business side of life. It is the result of quick foresight, practical energy, great executive ability, and an almost resistless will, which were marked characteristics of the man. It is conceded that he was the originator of the steel plow. He was a Republican in politics from the organization of that party. An active member of the Congregational church, he was a generous contributor to local and foreign objects of benevolence. The religious, moral and educational interests of society had in him a friend and patron. He was a large stockholder in the First National Bank of Moline, and was its second president. Once elected mayor of the city, he was also one of the directors of the free public library.

WILLIAM C. KUEFFNER.

Gen. William C. Kueffner, soldier of the Civil war and former attorney-at-law, Belleville, Ill., was born in Rostock, Mecklenburg, Germany, February 27, 1840. His father, Carl Kueffner, was also a native of Mecklenburg. Mr. Kueffner came to America at the age of sixteen years and was located at Memphis, Tenn., at the outbreak of the Civil war. Thence he came to St. Louis, and then to Belleville, Ill., where he enlisted April 20, 1861, in Company D, Ninth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered in as sergeant of Capt. Alexander G. Hawe's company, and transferred to Company

C, as first lieutenant, serving three months. He then re-enlisted for three years as captain of Company B, in the same regiment, and participated in the battles of Saratoga, Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, Tenn., in February, 1862. He was wounded in the head by a gunshot at the battle of Shiloh, and was taken to the hospital and thence to St. Louis. After his recovery he rejoined his regiment and took part in the battle of Corinth, where he was again wounded by a gunshot through the breast and removed to the hospital. After the expiration of his second period of enlistment, he enlisted for a third



O. J. Brown

time in February, 1865, as a member of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry—one of the last regiments organized for the Civil war—of which he was commissioned as colonel, and on March 13 following, promoted to brevet brigadier-general for gallant and meritorious service, remaining in service until January 27, 1866, when he was honorably discharged with his regiment at Springfield, Ill. In all General Kueffner took part in 110 battles and skirmishes. During a part of the war he was stationed for one year and three months at the Barracks, St. Louis.

General Kueffner was a zealous champion of the principles of the Republican party and after the war served for a time as justice of the peace and police magistrate, and in March, 1867, was appointed collector of internal revenue for the Belleville District. He later began the study of law in the law department of Washington University, from which he graduated on March 8, 1871, after which he practiced his pro-

fession in Belleville up to the time of his death. He was twice married, first to Cecelia Mallinckrodt, a native of St. Louis, to whom he was married in May, 1865, and who died in 1873, having borne him two children, namely: Cecelia W. and Louisa D. On June 3, 1876, he was married (second) to Miss Elise Lorey, who was born and educated in Belleville and who still survives. His death, resulting from an attack of pneumonia, occurred March 18, 1893, and he was buried with the honors due to a veteran of the Civil war, in Walnut Hill Cemetery. An earnest patriot, General Kueffner took a just pride in his record as a soldier, and was a devoted member of Becker Post, No. 443, Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. Almost his last words, uttered in command of his comrades—the "Boys in Blue"—as he lay upon his death-bed, indicated the deep hold the memories of the war period still had upon him.

OLIVER PERRY SOWERS.

The majority of the people of this country, especially those living in a county like Rock Island, that gave so many of its loyal sons to the Union cause during the dark days of the Civil war, will continue to hold in highest honor and respect the men who saved the Union and retained the flag in its unsullied purity. Many of those men who for years were familiar figures of everyday life, wearing proudly on their coats the bronze button which meant so much to them and their comrades, have responded "present" to the last roll call of eternity, but they are not forgotten, and their memories are kept green the year through, as their graves are upon the day dedicated to them. One of the old soldiers of his country, as well as an honored resident of Rock Island County, was the late Oliver Perry Sowers, of Moline.

Born at Felicity, Ohio, March 24, 1841, Oliver Perry Sowers was a son of Samuel and Susan (Ritchie) Sowers, both of whom were also born in Ohio. Samuel Sowers was a man of high character and splendid citizenship. For many years he was a well known building contractor, and his connection with any contract was a guarantee of its thorough execution according to specifications. The death of this excellent man occurred in the early seventies, his widow only surviving him ten months. Their children were as follows: Ann, who is Mrs. Larkins, of

Hampton, Ill.; Nellie, who is Mrs. James Gibson, of Pleasant Valley, Iowa; Jennie, who is Mrs. Jack Wall, of Moline; Oliver Perry, whose name heads this review; and Susan, who is Mrs. James Conkling.

Oliver Perry Sowers attended the common schools of Hampton, Ill., to which place the family had removed when he was five years old, and where he had grown up amid wholesome surroundings. Upon leaving school, he learned the carpenter's trade under the instruction of his father, but his labors were interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil war, and the loyal young man enlisted on October 25, 1861, and was attached to the command of General Sheridan, participating with that general in his campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, even acting as one of his aides in the famous ride from Winchester. At the close of the war, Mr. Sowers returned to Illinois, and soon identified himself with the interests of Moline. Having developed a more than ordinary mechanical ability, he became one of the experts in the mechanical department of the Moline Plow Works, thus continuing until his death which occurred August 2, 1898. He was one of the most important factors in the conduct of the company's affairs, although not an official.

On April 23, 1872, Mr. Sowers married Miss Ann E. Warren of Hampton Township, Rock

Island County, Ill., a daughter of Ephraim and Almira (Snell) Warren. Ephraim Warren was born July 16, 1807, at Ludlow, Vt., and Almira Snell was born May 5, 1814. Mr. Warren freighted goods over the mountains, wool, cheese, butter, eggs, pork and hides, from Ludlow to Boston, and as this was prior to the days of the railroads, used ten horse teams, owning some magnificent horses, which he drove without reins, controlling them with whip and word. These horses were attached to a wagon that would carry ten tons, as much as a flat car. The tires on the wheels were five inches wide. During his many trips Mr. Warren had many thrilling experiences, and visited some of the large eastern cities, being at Boston at the time of the burning of the Gray Nunnery. A man of great strength, he was an athlete, and during his whole life met but one man who could throw him. Not only did he enjoy his prowess

as a swimmer, but put his skill in this direction to good effect in saving more than one life, when people were in danger. Absolutely fearless, he never shirked danger, but took a pride in being able to meet any emergency effectively and promptly. Owing to his many excellent traits of character, he was called upon more than once to hold offices of trust and discharged his responsibilities in an effective manner. He was a man of sterling New England integrity and characteristics.

Mr. and Mrs. Sowers had no children. He was a man of unusually sweet disposition, and made no enemies, calling every man his friend. His fraternal connections were with the Masonic order, and he also belonged to the local G. A. R. Post. As one who knew him well said of him after his death:

"In his passing, Moline lost one of its best friends, and so have I."

GEORGE WASHINGTON SMITH.

George Washington Smith, history professor, was born near Greenfield, Ill., November 13, 1855, son of Stephen and Sallie M. Smith. He attended the public schools and Blackburn University (Carlinville, Ill.), and later pursued work at the Cook County Normal School, Chicago, under Col. Francis W. Parker. Professor Smith taught six years in rural schools, three years in high schools, and four years was super-

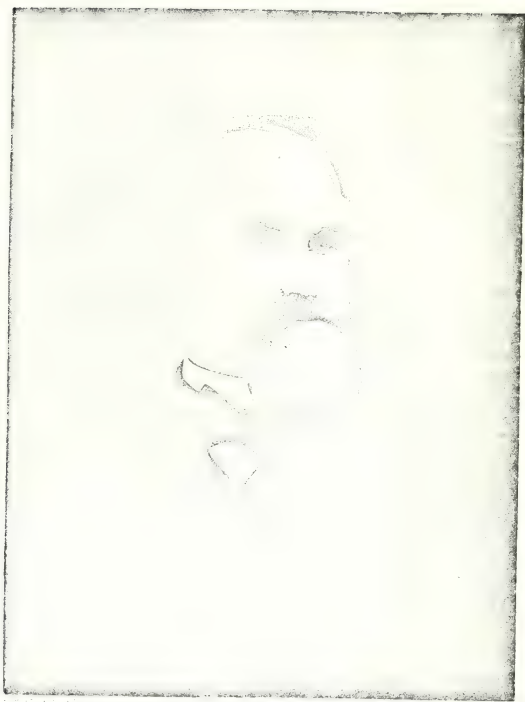
intendent of city schools. In 1890 he became a member of the faculty of the Southern Illinois Normal University, at Carbondale, and is now professor of history at this institution. He is the author of "A Student's History of Illinois," which is regarded as a valuable text book in the schools of the state. Professor Smith is an elder in the Christian church, and is a member of the Carbondale Board of Education.

SAMUEL TROUTMAN

There are no more intelligent and far seeing business men in the country than the successful agriculturists. The life of a farmer is exacting in that he may not choose his own times and seasons for exertion, Nature adjusting such matters, but it is not likely that any other occupation gives such large and certain returns for effort expended. When a farmer successfully produces large crops he may be called a careful and capable husbandman, but when he also is able to profitably handle the yield of his fertile fields for himself, he is entitled to be considered a man of excellent business capacity. A well known man who achieved success both as a farmer and business man, was the late Samuel Troutman, of Decatur, Ill. He was born March 1, 1843, near Logansport, Ind., a son of Peter and Mary (Bruce) Troutman, the former of whom was a physician by profession, following it and also farming in both Indiana

and Illinois, to which latter state he came and settled four miles from Decatur.

Samuel Troutman received his educational training in his native county. At the age of nineteen years, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Sixteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for service in the Civil war, and during his army life made a most creditable record. After the close of the war, as he had no ties to bind him to Indiana, his family having settled on their farm near Decatur, he joined them there, and remained at home until his marriage, at which time he moved with his bride to a farm of 160 acres he had bought in the vicinity of Beardsdale, in Macon County, Ill., and there he engaged in farming for twenty-four years. He conducted the grain business at Beardsdale, in connection with his farm work, for sixteen years. Once more he made a change, moving to Decatur and buying a comfortable residence



Hugh Riddle

at No. 906 West Macon street, and lived there until his death, which occurred June 17, 1910.

On January 10, 1867, Mr. Troutman was united in marriage with Elizabeth A. Bear, a daughter of Jacob and Martha (Bowman) Bear, natives of Pennsylvania, where Mrs. Bear passed away. Mr. Bear came to Illinois in 1852, when Mrs. Troutman was eleven years old, she having been born July 21, 1840. From the time he located on a farm in Macon County, this state, Mr. Bear continued to operate the same property near Bearsdale. Mr. and Mrs. Troutman became the parents of two children: Frank S., who was born January 26, 1873, resides on the homestead, married Lizzie Barner, a native of Kansas, and they have five children. Martha E., Bruce F., Barner, Francis E. and Ruth C.; and Mary Etta, who was born October 2, 1868, married A. J. Conover, and

live on a farm in Macon County, Ill., and they have one child, Albert T.

Mr. Troutman was a member of Dunham Post No. 141, G. A. R., of Decatur, and Mrs. Troutman is a member of the Woman's Relief Corps connected therewith. He was a Republican in politics, and belonged to the Methodist church, of which Mrs. Troutman is also a member. A man of fine character, genial in temperament and pleasant in manner, he found his greatest pleasure in his home. A good and loyal citizen, he was public spirited and believed in advancing the interests of his community, but was too well balanced to be led away by schemes to use the public money without giving adequate returns. Patriotic to the end and faithful in all things, he rounded out a long and useful life, and dying left behind him the record of an honorable career.

HUGH RIDDLE.

Hugh Riddle was born near Bedford, Hillsborough County, N. H., August 11, 1822, the oldest son of Gawn and Rebecca (Walker) Riddle. The family was of Scotch-Irish descent; the first to come to this country in 1718, Gawn, having sailed from the north of Ireland, where the family names of Gawn (Gavins) and Hugh kept the Scotch origin alive. Born, as so many of our ablest men, on a farm, the Hugh of this sketch had for a birthright the elements of success, health, energy, a clean mind, and the ability to work. He had a great love for reading. Speaking in later life of his boyhood, he wrote: "Books and papers being rare, I took the Bible and read it in course from Genesis to Revelation before attaining the age of seven." In the summer the New England farm boy rode the horse to plow, drove oxen, planted and hoed corn, raked hay, picked hops, apples, potatoes, and not seldom the small stones so generously scattered over most New Hampshire farms. It was a life that made the short winter terms of the "Red School-house" under David McGregor, the stern old Scotch master, eagerly welcome. That Hugh Riddle made good use of his opportunities is shown by the fact that he taught school at sixteen. During the next six years he alternated teaching with further study in private schools and with farm work. It was very practical training. The experience gained while boarding in the homes of different pupils may well have made him the keen judge of men he

afterward showed himself to be. When he was eighteen the exciting log-cabin campaign, in which Harrison was elected, and the oratory of Daniel Webster, aroused his interest in politics and history. He was invited, when only twenty-two, to take charge of a large boys' school in Elmira, N. Y. The journey from Boston to Elmira by rail, by steamboat and by stage, lasted from Monday morning until Wednesday night, a more serious undertaking than the present journey from Chicago to San Francisco. It was while teaching in Elmira that Mr. Riddle read much about the Erie Railroad then beginning construction near the Hudson River. He had undoubtedly a predilection for an active life and this opening railroad world seemed to offer the opportunity he desired. Others, however, were eager for the same opportunity and he could find no place. So, although well educated, he accepted a chainman's position, the lowest in the engineering world.

He was twenty-four years old when he began his railroad career, and the history of his forty-eight years of continuous service is one of steady advancement and increasing responsibility. Western New York State in the forties was a sparsely populated region with few advantages socially or morally. The life of an engineer was almost that of a frontiersman. In 1848 Mr. Riddle became assistant engineer and remained with the construction work, in charge of various divisions, until its comple-

tion. In 1851 the Erie road, in token of the end of its long work, had a celebration at Dunkirk, attended by President Fillmore, Daniel Webster and other distinguished guests. Mr. Riddle then became for a time resident engineer of the Silver Creek and State Line Railroad, and, in 1852, was connected with the engineering department of the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, now a part of the New York Central lines. In 1853 he re-entered the Erie service as assistant engineer was superintendent of the Delaware Division in 1855, and in 1865 became general superintendent of the road with headquarters at New York City. This position he resigned in 1869 after a connection with this road of twenty-three years. Mr. Riddle left the Erie road because there opened before him again the opportunity of a wider field, this time in the central west. He was invited to become general superintendent of the Rock Island Railroad Company, the road extending at that time from Chicago to Council Bluffs. Successively he was general superintendent, vice president, and in 1877 was made president, which position he filled until June, 1883, when at his earnest request he was relieved of responsibilities which by reason of the expansion of the road and his falling health, had become very heavy. He remained chairman of the executive committee because, as was said, "his ripe experience, steady judgment and unswerving honesty made his services too valuable to be wholly surrendered." Under Hugh Riddle's management the road was considerably extended, its prosperity increased, and its standing in the railroad world thoroughly sustained. In 1884 he was associated with Charles Francis Adams on the Trunk Line Committee, and in 1885 was a director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. From time to time he acted as arbitrator in settling differences between railroad companies. To men like Mr. Riddle the railroad system of the country owes much, and to the railroads they served is largely due the development of Chicago and the central west.

A word might be added as to Mr. Riddle's personality, for it is by his personality that

we must explain the confidence placed in him by high and low, by rich and poor alike. He was as unassuming as he was active and courageous and, although reserved in manner, entirely democratic in his thought and association with people. His "relations with large railroad systems had been intimate and important and perhaps no man stood higher in the railroad world," yet he never pressed his views with undue earnestness. Though his nature was direct and he was a man of great firmness, his modesty and open-mindedness gave singular charm to his life. It is characteristic of him that when asked to write an account of his life he said: "What is there to write about? I have done nothing unusual." While he demanded of his employees the utmost fidelity, he was still so considerate of the rights of others that the humblest trainman as well as the highest official trusted him, knowing him to be fearlessly just. It is told of him that when the railroads were beginning to burn coal instead of wood, he was urged to make the change by the largest stockholder of the company, a man whose influence was paramount at that time in the management of many roads. Mr. Riddle replied that he would do so as soon as some small contracts with farmers had expired. He received a telegram "Never mind the small contracts" to which went the immediate response, "The small contracts will stand."

Devoted to the interests of the railroads, devoted to his country, to his family, and friends, large in his outlook for his city, he was public-spirited and generous. Throughout his busy career he had applied his talents and opportunities to the mastery of the problems immediately confronting him. After years of labor, he enjoyed at the last nearly ten years of leisure for thought and culture of the mind. With great interest still in life and with the bearing of a much younger man, he died suddenly on his seventieth birthday, August 11, 1892. Those who knew him best loved him most, and to his friends what would seem extravagant praise to those who did not know him, seems but an understatement of a truly noble career.

ORNAN PIERSON.

Ornan Pierson, president of the Greene County National Bank at Carrollton, Ill., was born in Carrollton July 17, 1829. To follow in the steps of his father was his youthful ambition

and his incentive, from the very first, to put his best efforts into anything he might undertake. This was indeed a worthy aim, for David Pierson, pioneer banker, was one of the ablest,

most brilliant and highly respected citizens of Greene County; a man whose splendid talents were extremely diversified, as is attested by the success attending his operations in farming, retail selling, woolen manufacture, banking, and active politics. Heredity and family influence did much, in the formative period of his youth, to fit the son for the road his ambitions had destined him to follow. Heredity gave him those sterling, characteristic attributes of mind, body, and conscience that had helped his father before him to the position of influence he attained. Strict discipline, careful moulding of the plastic mind, the instilling of fitting worldly wisdom by his parents, provided him with the proper prospective and retrospective with which to view life as a problem. His innate earnestness of purpose completed his equipment for life's contest, and when he graduated from the public schools of his native town he gave promise of success which his later life has amply justified.

In the year 1854 his father, David Pierson, had established a bank at Carrollton and in 1860 he erected the bank building in which the firm did business for forty-seven years. The returns from the private bank were eminently satisfactory, but it was decided in 1878 to organize as a national bank. Accordingly Ornan Pierson went to Washington and secured a charter from the national government authorizing the organization under the name of the Greene County National Bank with a capitalization of \$100,000. The bank now shows a surplus and profits of over \$50,000 and total deposits of nearly \$1,000,000. Four years after the granting of the articles of incorporation for the new bank Mr. Ornan Pierson was made cashier. Since that time he held the office for thirty consecutive years and was recently elected

president. Robert Pierson, who was the cashier for the old private bank, was the incumbent of that office for the first four years of its existence. His son, Stuart E. Pierson, a nephew of Ornan's, is at present the cashier.

Ornan Pierson was married when he was twenty-one years old, to Miss Maria Stryker, who was born at Orange, N. J., and educated at Illinois College, Jacksonville, Ill., where she was a student under Newton Bateman. Mr. and Mrs. Pierson are the parents of five children whose names here appear: Louise, who is Mrs. James McNabb, lives in Carrollton, where her husband is editor of the Gazette; Joseph H., who is postmaster of Carrollton; Albert L., who lives in Carrollton; Eugenia, who is president of the Civics Club of Carrollton, and otherwise active in local matters; and David O. Pierson, who died in the fall of 1900. Politically Mr. Pierson is allied with the Republican party. Like his father he has held many political offices, among which may be mentioned that of Mayor of Carrollton during 1892, 1893, 1894, 1896, 1895 and as a member of the Thirty-second General Assembly (1881) from Greene County. He was president of the school board and was recently appointed by Governor Dunne as one of the commissioners to erect a monument to the memory of Governor Carlin. Governor Carlin lived in Carrollton, Ill., and a bill was lately passed by the Legislature to erect a suitable monument there in his memory. It can most truthfully be said that Mr. Pierson has accomplished the desire of his youth. He has climbed a somewhat stony path, similar to that his father trod, and he has now, in the latter years of his life, the satisfaction of looking back on a race well run, of enjoying the well-deserved trust and respect of all with whom he has come in contact.

MICHAEL F. KANAN.

Forty-eight years have rolled away since that notable body of men gathered, on April 6, 1866, at Decatur, Ill., and organized the Grand Army of the Republic, with its motto of charity and loyalty and its avowed purpose of teaching patriotism to the younger generations. Among the leaders in this movement were soldiers who, on many a fierce field of battle, had proved their valor and their patriotism, and they were well fitted for the task they had undertaken. The great organization then formed still con-

tinues, although, in the course of nature, it yearly grows less and less in membership, but it has proved a mighty factor in the lessons it has taught and in the work it has done in the upbuilding of solid American citizenship. To have been the first commander of the first Grand Army of the Republic post ever organized, as was the late Captain Michael F. Kanan, was an honor which he prized throughout life, and he lived to survive all the comrades of his own post, with one exception. Aside from his mili-

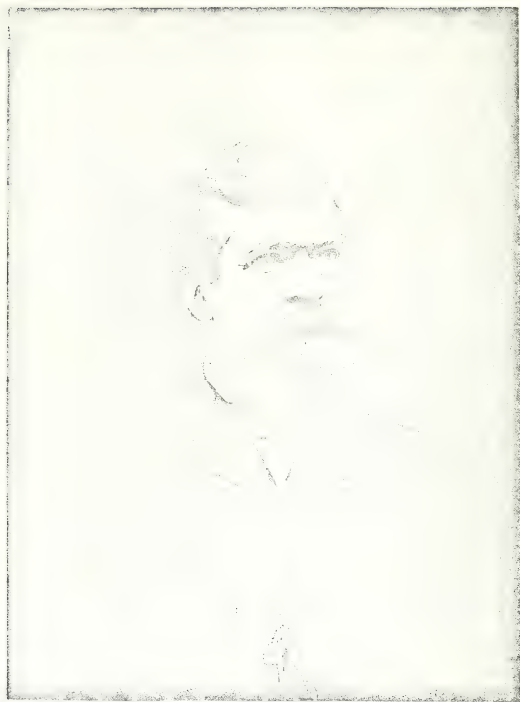
tary life and connections, Captain Kanan was a man of business enterprise and of great public usefulness.

Michael F. Kanan was born near Troy, N. Y., and died at Decatur, Ill. Little is known of his early life, but he was of Irish parentage and possessed many of the admirable characteristics of such descent. In 1850 he came, as a youth, to Decatur and secured work as a clerk in a store. When the Civil war broke out Mr. Kanan enlisted and was made first lieutenant of Company A, Forty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, soon after was promoted to the captaincy and participated in many of the most serious battles of the war, including Fort Donelson, Corinth, Hatchie, Cold Water River, Vicksburg, Jackson, the Red River expedition, Atlanta, Guntown and Kenesaw Mountain. His qualities as a soldier were tested at the time of the disaster to a portion of the Union forces at the attack on Jackson, Miss. After the surrender of Vicksburg, General Lauman had command of the right wing of the advance on Jackson and orders were not to attack. Captain Kanan had command of the skirmish line and General Lauman ordered that he advance the line 200 yards. Kanan, knowing that he had already placed his line as far forward as was prudent and that General Sherman did not wish to bring on a battle, replied, "Sir, we will be in a fight before we advance 100 yards." General Lauman, however, insisted, with the result that a battle opened as soon as the line advanced and among the worst sufferers in the disaster that followed was the Forty-first regiment. Military history relates that for this rash act General Lauman was censured and later was courtmartialled and dismissed from the service. Had he given heed to Captain Kanan the result would have been very different. In every other emergency this young officer proved his efficiency and the testimony of his comrades was that he was a perfect soldier, cool, poised and deliberate when under fire, ever at the post of duty but never willing to risk the lives of his men rashly and always endeavoring, through personal interest, to make camp life as endurable as possible to those over whom he had charge. He thus greatly endeared himself to his command and regret was universal when in 1864 he resigned from the service.

Captain Kanan returned to Decatur and became connected with the Decatur Furniture

Company, first as bookkeeper and later as secretary-treasurer, which position he continued to fill until he went out of business in 1880. Captain Kanan was a prominent man in the Republican party for fifty years and was closely identified in party affiliation with many of the distinguished men of the state. He was thus connected with Governor Oglesby, although between them there was also a close tie of personal friendship, both having served as officers in the Civil war, enlisting at the same time but being assigned to different regiments. For years Captain Kanan served on the county central committee and was always consulted on party moves. During the administration of President Grant he was appointed postoffice inspector, his work being mainly in the West and Southwest, and he was instrumental in unearthing the "Star" route frauds for the government, an achievement that made his name known from coast to coast. In 1885 Captain Kanan was elected mayor of Decatur and it is said of his administration, which continued until 1891, that it advanced the town into a city and brought about reforms and public improvements that have been of lasting benefit. During his term brick paving was adopted and public utilities were introduced, and on account of the incorruptibility of the mayor, the work was honestly done. When he left the office miles of brick paving had replaced the old board and earth walks and streets, and the finances of the city were in satisfactory condition. He was never anxious for public office, but served faithfully when elected. In 1895 he was elected to the State Senate and served through one term.

At Kansas City, November 11, 1903, Captain Kanan was married to Miss Jane McClellan, a daughter of Edmiston and Judith (Snyder) McClellan, who survives him. At time of death Captain Kanan was the only surviving Decatur man who was a charter member of old Post L, Grand Army of the Republic, which was given the name of Encampment No. 1. He loved to meet with the veterans and could always recall some stirring event or relate a story of the days when these grizzled men as youths hazarded their lives for love of country. Although he was a valued member of the Masons and the Knights of Pythias as well, his old army comrades demanded the honor of conducting his funeral and of laying the last tributes of love on his bier.



J. G. Peck

JACOB AREND ROELFS.

In reviewing the history of this country, the thoughtful person is impressed by the number of foreign-born men who have risen to high places among the leaders in almost every line. The question arises whether the older countries give their men a better early training than can be obtained here, or whether in the United States those who have labored under disadvantages of a more constricted form of government, expand under the liberal laws of this republic. However, whatever the cause, the effect appears to be the same, the men of foreign birth who have succeeded, exceed those who come of strictly American stock. In politics, in industrial life, in commerce, in the professions and the arts, the man who has come from a foreign shore appears to forge ahead of his associates who were born here, and in the end ranks them. There are notable instances of this all over the country, and there is no doubt but that the ingrained strain of sturdy effort against discouragement and unremitting thrift combines well with opportunities offered within the United States.

Pekin, Ill., at one time was proud to number among its eminent men, Jacob Arend Roelfs, and sorrowed when he was removed by death. Mr. Roelfs came from that country which has given the United States so many of its desirable citizens, as he was born in Ostfriesland, Germany, December 11th, 1847. His grandfather, Jacob A., and his father, Luitjen J. Roelfs, were both natives of Ostfriesland, the latter having been born there October 28th, 1815, and succeeding in early manhood in establishing himself as a prosperous merchant at Emden, Germany, subsequently emigrating to America, in 1867, where he again embarked in business, in which he continued for many years. Luitjen J. Roelfs was married to Catherine Van der Velde, the mother of the subject of this sketch, in 1845. A happy married life of almost fifty years was broken by her death on November 14, 1892, the death of her husband ensuing some years later, on June 20, 1900.

Jacob Arend Roelfs, who was the second in the family born to his parents, spent his early youth in his native land, but when sixteen years old, sailed from Bremen and landed in New York City in October, 1863. From there he came direct to Pekin, Ill., and realizing the necessity of a thorough knowledge of the language of his new land, attended first the pub-

lic schools of Pekin and later the Central Wesleyan College of Warrenton, Mo., supplementing this by a course at Brown's Business College at Quincy, Ill. Having thus prepared himself to meet others in a business field, he became traveling salesman for the grocery house of H. Velde & Co., continuing in this capacity for three years. He then became a clerk in the retail hardware department of Smith, Velde & Co. of Pekin. During his association with this house as an employee he displayed such admirable characteristics, that he was admitted in partnership in 1878, although the name was not changed until 1885, when it became Velde, Roelfs & Co. This business continued to expand and still stands as a monument to Mr. Roelfs' energy and fore-sight. Employment is given to a number of traveling salesmen who carry the goods of the company into many localities. In addition to his interest in this firm, Mr. Roelfs was president of the Hinners Organ Company, as well as a large owner of its stock. He continued actively in business until his death which occurred May 11, 1912.

On October 4, 1871, Mr. Roelfs was married to Adeline Frances Feltman, of Pekin, a daughter of Henry and Catherine (Van der Velde) Feltman, both natives of Germany, Mr. Feltman being born in Westphalia, April 28, 1828, and Mrs. Feltman at Werdum, Ostfriesland, January 12, 1825. Mr. Feltman came to the United States when five years old and lived at Albany, N. Y., for about three years. His family then moved to Chicago, and Mr. Feltman, having lost his father, began learning the cabinetmaking trade, attending night school at the same time in order to gain an education. In 1847, he went to Kenosha, Wis., and there married, on September 23, 1848. After the birth of Mrs. Roelfs, Mr. Feltman came to Pekin and embarked in the lumber business, which he developed to large proportions, becoming a man of considerable means. In addition to his lumber interests, he became president of the German-American National Bank of Pekin. Mr. Feltman died at the age of seventy-eight years, December 16, 1906, having been preceded by his wife, whose memory is held in veneration by all who knew her for her many lovable traits of character, on April 20, 1900.

Mr. and Mrs. Roelfs became the parents of two children: Lucien Jacob, who died in in-

fancy; and Josephine Catherine, the wife of Hiclo J. Rust, a progressive and enterprising business man of Pekin, being secretary and treasurer of Hinners Organ Co., and active in civic affairs. Mr. Rust has been repeatedly elected to offices of trust in county and city governments, being at this writing commissioner of accounts and finance of the City of Pekin, and also a member of the Board of Education. Mr. and Mrs. Rust are the parents of the following children: Louis John, Frances Adeline, Harold Jacob, Kathryn Muriel, Florence Grace and Marion Josephine.

Mr. Roelfs was a very staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party all of his life, and served his city as an alderman for

a number of years. Not only was he a conscientious member of the German Methodist Episcopal Church of Pekin, but he served on its official board for ten years. For a long period he was a member and active factor in the Tazewell Club of Pekin.

The work such a man accomplishes does not pass with him, but lives on, just as the influence of a good deed is never lost. He did not display his charities, preferring to give quietly and unostentatiously. Few applied to him in vain, for his success did not harden him, but rather mellowed an already kind and generous nature, and broadened sympathies ever ready to respond to any worthy call made upon them.

GEORGE F. BEARDSLEY.

"Colonel Nodine Post mourns the loss of one of its oldest and one of its most esteemed members, Comrade George F. Beardsley, who fell asleep in death on the morning of May 6, 1913. Great-hearted, broad-minded, he was for nearly half a century one of Champaign's foremost citizens. Energetic, industrious, enterprising, he did more for the upbuilding of the community in which he so long had his home than any man of his generation. Generous beyond most men, no one who was worthy ever called upon George F. Beardsley in vain. But now the silver cord is loosened, the golden bowl is broken and our comrade has passed from our midst and gone to that brighter and better land where sorrow is unknown and where 'the weary are at rest.'" Such was the glowing tribute paid to the memory of George F. Beardsley by his comrades in Colonel Nodine Post, of the Grand Army of the Republic, and no further eulogy of his life is necessary. He was born May 26, 1827, in Ohio, the early representatives of his family having emigrated to this country from England, it being a family tradition that their native place was in the vicinity of the home of Shakespeare. His father was one of the pioneer settlers of Ohio, where he located in the wilderness on government land.

George F. Beardsley was reared to agricultural pursuits and received his education in the pioneer schools of the Buckeye State. Upon reaching manhood, he commenced farming on his own account, and so continued in Ohio until 1867. In that year he came to Illinois, locating at Champaign, where he established himself in

the business of handling real estate, mortgages and bonds. Mr. Beardsley enlisted in 1864 in the National Guards, doing military service around Petersburg and in the meantime engaging in several skirmishes with the enemy. After the close of the war he located at Champaign, Ill., where he was successfully engaged in the handling of real estate and loans up to the time of his death. Mr. Beardsley was universally recognized as one of the big men of his community, closely identifying himself with its every interest. If it were a mass meeting called to talk over civic improvements, George Beardsley was present; if a school meeting to plan for the education of the children, he was there. No matter what the call, he could be relied upon to stand on the side that built up the future good of all concerned. With J. W. Stipes he built the Hotel Beardsley, in 1895-6, and March 1, of the latter year, it was opened. Mr. Beardsley made a fortune and spent much of it in building houses and factories, more than fifty residences being erected by him. He was interested in several factories, chief among which was the tile factory. Always public-spirited, he gave Beardsley Park to the city, and among other buildings erected those occupied by the Citizens Bank, the Elks' billiard hall and Times office. Mr. Beardsley continued in business until ill-health compelled his retirement a few months prior to his demise, maintaining offices at No. 108 South Neil street. He was a charter member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Colonel Nodine Post, and served as commander thereof. A stalwart Republican, he fought loyally for the principles of his party.

He served as a member of the city council for eight years and was long a member of the Board of Education. For years he was a member of the First Congregational Church.

On August 10, 1854, Mr. Beardsley was married to Miss Martha Mahan, and four children were born to this union, of whom three still survive, namely: Miss Anna, who is at home; Henry M., who is a prominent lawyer and formerly mayor of Kansas City, Mo.; and John, whose home is in Council Bluffs, Ia. The funeral of Mr. Beardsley was held from the family residence on University avenue, with Rev. J. A. Holmes officiating. Music was furnished by a quartette from the Elks and the old soldiers, about sixty in number, attended

in a body and joined the quartette in singing "Tenting Tonight on the Old Camp Ground."

In speaking of Mr. Beardsley's death a leading Champaign evening paper said in part: "The death of Mr. George F. Beardsley has removed from this community a man who in the days of his activity was one of the most useful citizens who ever cast his lot in Champaign and his memory will long live here. That the imprints for good which George F. Beardsley made on the business, religious and social life of Champaign cannot be erased by time is a fact well-known by all citizens, especially by those who have watched the progress of Champaign the past quarter of a century or more. It is to such men as Mr. Beardsley that any city owes a debt greater than it ever pays."

GEORGE KIRK.

Under a democratic form of government each man has an equal chance for public advancement. Provided he possesses average ability and sound common sense, there is no reason why any man cannot aspire to the highest position in the land, but while this is true theoretically, in actuality, he who forges ahead and is placed by the people in a position of honor and responsibility, is one who has always been a little in advance of his associates, and has developed his faculties beyond the ordinary. The reason for this is very evident. While the gate stands open for any to enter, the road leading to it is a long and weary one, and many fall by the way, not having the purposefulness to keep up a steady gait until the goal is reached. Obstacles confront the traveler on such a road and unless he is brave to meet and able to overcome them, they will force him to stop where he is, or turn back. The late George Kirk of Waukegan, Ill., however, was one of those sturdy souls who aimed far ahead, and in striving to reach his objective point, paid but little attention to the annoyances on the road. Many political honors, as well as those of the business world, were tendered him, and he reached an honorable goal when he was elected to the upper house of the Illinois State Assembly.

George Kirk was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., February 9, 1824, a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Stiles) Kirk, natives of England. When the father came to the United States he established himself as a woolen manufacturer on the Hudson River, but in later life, lived at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he conducted a

shoe store. Educated in the public schools of his native state, George Kirk was taught lessons of industry and thrift in his home circle. When nineteen years old, in 1843, he came as far west as Chicago, and having learned to be a molder, he found ready employment in the foundry owned by a Mr. Granger, which was operated by a windmill. The first water pipes that were laid in Chicago were cast by Mr. Kirk at that time. He remained with that concern until 1855, when he went to Waukegan. Later he established a foundry of his own, and operated it under the firm name of Kirk & Marsh, the purpose of the business being the manufacture of reapers. Selling his interest in it in 1879, he entered a lumber and pork packing business, under the title of Mills & Kirk, continuing alone after the death of Mr. Mills in 1898. In 1889, he admitted his son, Samuel Kirk, to partnership, the name becoming George Kirk & Son, and so remained until his death, November 19, 1898. In politics he was a Republican, and was twice elected supervisor of his township, and later was elected state senator, holding that office with dignified capability. Fraternally he was a Mason, belonging to Waukegan Lodge No. 78, A. F. & A. M.

On May 23, 1851, George Kirk married Jane Adams of Worcester, Vt., a daughter of Daniel and Mary (Crooker) Adams, natives of New Hampshire and Connecticut. Mr. Adams was a farmer who came to Waukegan in 1846, and there died May 7, 1879, Mrs. Adams surviving until May 18, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Kirk became the parents of the following children: Samuel,

who married Ella Weber, a native of Waukegan; Mary E.; Elizabeth M., who is the widow of Frank Hauser; and Alice A., who is the wife of I. M. Porter. Mr. and Mrs. Porter reside at Waukegan, and have three children, Marjory, Kirk and Robert.

A forceful man in whatever he undertook, Mr. Kirk never shirked what he felt to be his duty, but seemed to take pleasure in assuming responsibilities, recognizing his own ability and aptitude

for public service. Although a number of years have passed since final was written on his page of life, the memory and results of his work remain, and the distinction he gave his name is borne out by his children. He lived to see many changes. During his residence in Chicago, then a village, the wolves would howl about his home at night, and he would often throw his boots at them to scare them away.

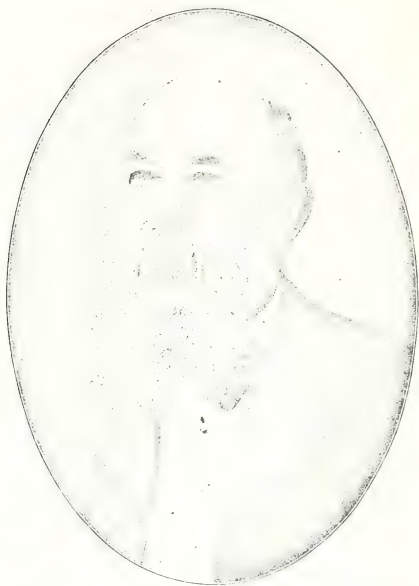
GEORGE HERGET.

A man's value to others is not always measured by what he wins in the battle with the world, but rather by that which he contributes towards its advancement and betterment. Any man, given health and strength, can earn money, many are able to save it, and quite a few can invest it advantageously, but it is only given to those big hearted, broad minded souls who have the love of humanity firmly imbedded in their natures, to respond promptly to the call of the higher life, and bestow upon the public that which will prove of lasting benefit to the majority. Some of these men give more generously than their means justify, others limit their offerings according to their pocketbooks, while there are others who do not limit their benefactions to material things, but contribute of their time and spiritual energy towards forwarding the measures which they feel need encouragement. Such men really never die, although all that is material of them is taken from human vision, for they have been noble men, real philanthropists, true friends and public spirited citizens. A worthy example, who is mourned deeply by his fellow citizens of Pekin, was the late George Herget, president of the Herget National Bank of Pekin.

George Herget was born in Hergeshausen, Kreis Dieburg, Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, May 9, 1833, a son of Philip and Margaret Herget. Like many another German lad, George Herget grew up in a home where he was taught habits of industry and thrift, and given such educational advantages as were afforded by the public schools. At the same time he was taught the wagonmaking trade. In 1852, he sailed from Havre, France, for New York City, and upon his arrival at that port, made his way to Gettysburg, Pa., where he worked at his trade until the fall of 1853. Not being satisfied, however, he came as far west as Pekin, making the trip by the Ohio and Mississippi

ivers, where he engaged with the T. & H. Smith carriage works. It was not written, however, that he should long remain an employee, and in 1858, he embarked in a retail grocery business, and two years later his brother, John Herget, joined him, the two forming the firm of J. & G. Herget. They prospered to such an extent that in 1870 he erected a store building at the corner of Court and North Fourth streets, and became very prosperous. Mr. Herget's genius for business was not content with the limitations of one line of endeavor, and in 1888, he assisted in the formation of the Pekin Stave and Manufacturing Company, which has since been developed into one of the leading industries of the city. In the fall of the same year, with his brother, John, he built the Star distillery, and, in 1890, they built the Crescent distillery. Two years later, they added the Globe distillery to their holdings, and in 1900, he was largely instrumental in the organization of the Illinois Sugar Refining Co. He was also interested in the Globe Cattle Company, which annually feeds some 7,000 head of cattle. In all of his undertakings Mr. Herget displayed the same careful consideration of the rights of others which characterized him from boyhood, and won him so many sincere admirers. His connection with any enterprise was regarded as a guarantee of its solidity, and no one ever trusted to him in vain. Mr. Herget was the first president of the Pekin Park District. He donated the site of the present Carnegie Library, and was one of the founders of St. Paul's Evangelical Church to which he was ever an extremely liberal contributor. A Republican through inclination and conviction, Mr. Herget served as a member of the city council, the board of education, and the county board of supervisors.

On April 9, 1861, Mr. Herget was married at Pekin to Miss Caroline Gochner, a daughter of



George Herbert.

George Gochner, one of the old settlers and well known agriculturists of Tazewell County. Mrs. Herget survives her husband. They had four children, three of whom survive: Henry G.; Mary L., who is the wife of George Ehrlicher; and William P. Carrie A., who was the wife of C. A. Harnish, died at Pekin November 20, 1909.

For about a year prior to his demise, Mr. Herget suffered from failing health, but as he had entered his eighties this was not remarkable. However it was hoped that he would recover, but he passed away March 11, 1914. With his passing something went out of the life of Pekin. During the severe winter months many who benefited by his charities will have

cause to mourn anew the loss of their best friend. Whenever a public measure requiring material aid and efficient promotion is broached, the citizens of Pekin will remember the man who never shirked a duty, but threw himself into the work of furthering just such enterprises. When the financial interests seem to require skilled assistance, the bankers will recall Mr. Herget's association with the bank that bore his name, organized by him as a private institution in April, 1905, and reorganized as a national bank July 1, 1910. In fact there are few in Pekin who will cease to remember the kindly, genial gentleman whose name is associated with so much of the city's history and its benefactions.

CHARLES A. BARNES.

Life holds much for some men, just as for others it gives but a dreary succession of uncongenial tasks, unwillingly performed. To the thoroughly educated, conscientious, keen, energetic man, comes much that is withheld from those who have had no experiences nor training fitting them for receptiveness of this kind, and the former is fortunate in that he can find as much delight in work as pleasure in relaxation. Such men often enjoy business or professional contests and human companionship, and yet can be equally happy in their studies, alone with their books. Their active minds absorb information, digest and disseminate it and when they enter a profession they are able to elevate it, and these are the men who do. Sincere and conscientious, they are exacting in their requirements of themselves and are apt to expect superior results from others. The broadening, useful influence of such men cannot be over estimated, especially if their lot be cast with the growth of a small city, for in the communities of lesser size, a man's personality is more vividly projected as he is more generally known, than in a wider field. Such a man was the late Judge Charles A. Barnes of Jacksonville.

Charles A. Barnes was born at Upper Alton, Ill., July 4, 1855, a son of the Rev. William Barnes, D. D., a scholarly man and a graduate of Yale College in 1839. After his graduation, he entered the ministry of the Congregational church, in Boston. In 1855 he removed to Upper Alton, Ill., where he resided for five years, and then went to Jacksonville. His family comprised the following children: William

H., Nathan Hale, Mrs. Mary B. Elson, and Charles A.

Reared at Jacksonville, Charles A. Barnes made this city his home from the time he was five years old, and loved it with the devotion of the true patriot. His early education was obtained in its schools, although he later took a course at Illinois College, and was graduated therefrom in 1876 with the degree of B. A. Immediately following his graduation, he began the study of law in the office of his brother, Hon. William H. Barnes, and completed his legal training at the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1878. Returning then to Jacksonville, he entered into a law partnership with his brother, and this association continued until the latter was appointed to a federal position in 1884. Charles A. Barnes continued alone in practice until 1907, when he took John A. Bellatti into partnership with him under the caption of Bellatti & Barnes. In 1909 Walter A. Bellatti was admitted to the firm, the name then becoming Bellatti, Barnes & Bellatti. Proving himself a lawyer of more than average ability and combining with his knowledge of the law, an honesty of purpose and uprightness of dealing which never failed, Mr. Barnes won public confidence, and as early as 1893, he was called upon to hold the office of city attorney of Jacksonville. The following year he was elected state's attorney of Morgan County, and was returned again to that office. In 1897 he was elected county judge, and was re-elected in 1898 and 1902. In 1892 he was a delegate to the national convention that nominated Hon. Grover Cleveland for

president, for he was, at all times, a strong Democrat. Not only did his profession and political affairs interest him, but he was a strong advocate of thorough education, and served faithfully as a trustee of the Jacksonville Female Academy, and was also a very useful member of the board of trustees of Illinois College, holding this position at the time of his demise. He was a member of the State street Presbyterian Church and for many years was one of its board of trustees.

In 1889 Judge Barnes was united in marriage with Madge G. Martin, of St. Louis, Mo., and they had two children: Elson and James. While Judge Barnes was a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Masonic fraternity, the Odd Fellows and the Elks, his chief interest centered in the first named organization, and he had served as supreme chancellor of his lodge.

The health of Judge Barnes failed while he was actively discharging his many duties, and he was finally forced to resign some of them in order to try to regain his strength. In the hope of benefitting by the advice and care of noted foreign physicians, he went abroad, but no benefit accrued and he died at Leamington, England, December 28, 1913. Mrs. Barnes brought his remains home for interment, and he now rests in the cemetery of his home city. Beautiful and fitting tributes were paid his memory by many, and his pastor, at his funeral said in part:

"But after all it was as a Christian man and as a member and officer in the church that he showed those qualities which, unobserved by many, rounded out his character and gave it the charm to those who really knew him."

No better ending of this brief biography of the life and work of Judge Barnes can be given than the following extract taken from a sketch of him published at the time of his death, which reads:

"Judge Barnes was dignified, but he was neither stilted nor affected. He was not effusive, but he was affectionate with his friends and was a real genuine man and fraternalist to the heart's core. There was something about him that made association with him comforting; something that cannot be explained, innate in the man himself. There was such an air of frank honesty and sincerity about him that it reached out and laid hold upon his associates. He was a strong man as well as a good man and was always firm in his convictions, defending them with earnestness and ability. He was, however, susceptible to reason and when convinced that he was wrong, was big enough to admit it. But before expressing his views, he usually made sure that he was right and seldom had to depart from the path marked out. His home life was ideal. He loved his family earnestly and tenderly and labored unceasingly for their welfare and happiness."

JOHN J. HANLON.

In telling the story of Illinois and her prominent men, it would be difficult to discover the name of a citizen more worthy of mention than the late John J. Hanlon. It is within the province of true history to commemorate the lives of those men whose careers have been of signal usefulness and honor to their country. For years a prominent factor in building up the commercial interests of Chicago, as the directing head of a large printing business, Mr. Hanlon's name is indelibly inscribed upon the history of that city, and deeply graven on the hearts of those who knew him. A man of modest deportment, kindness of heart and true beneficence, he was possessed also of strong intellect, and his long experience in the printing business gained him prominence in the city's commercial life. It is difficult for the contemporary biographer to do justice to a citizen of Mr. Hanlon's worth.

His career was made distinctive by nobility and sterling worth.

John J. Hanlon was born of honorable ancestry, at Dublin, Ireland, January 14, 1835. He was a son of James and Mary (Potter) Hanlon, and his father was a well known architect. The name of the family figures prominently upon the pages of Ireland's history, for the O'Hanlons were distinguished as soldiers, as scholars and in the priesthood. The roster of O'Neil's army in 1560, and the army of James II, 100 years later, show that many of the name were valiant soldiers, and at Limerick they distinguished themselves with Sarsfield, and officers of that name went with the brigade into France. Redmond O'Hanlon is spoken of as the most fearless man of his time. The name is equally prominent in ecclesiastical history, for many of the family have made valuable contributions to the records of the church. Father O'Hanlon,

present parish priest of Donebrook, Dublin, has recently completed one of the richest contributions to hagiology, in his "Lives of the Saints," and his magnificent work of twelve folio volumes is copiously anastated and richly illustrated.

John J. Hanlon had inherited many of the salient characteristics and noble traits of his ancestry, together with a deep love of his native country and the same keen interest in education that marked his race. A bright, studious, well-educated boy, he came to America in youth, arriving in Chicago during the early '50s. On completing his education, he turned his attention to the printing business, learned the trade, which he followed until thirty, and in 1865 established himself in business. He continued in that field of activity for forty years, meeting with excellent success. The business which he founded was, in December, 1906, incorporated as the John J. Hanlon Company and is yet owned and controlled by the members of the family. Under his guidance it had grown to extensive proportions and had not only long proved a profitable investment but became one of the foremost in its line in the West. Its products in the way of blank books, loose leaves, railroad and commercial printing, has been for years considered standard, and no concern in Chicago has enjoyed a higher reputation for commercial integrity. Of an inventive turn of mind, Mr. Hanlon ever sought to improve the efficiency and capacity of machinery used in his business and invented a number of labor-saving devices for use in his line of industry, including a tariff book file, which is almost universally used and is conceded to be the most practical appliance of its kind known. At the time of the great Chicago fire of 1871 Mr. Hanlon suffered heavy losses, but these were recuperated later through his persistence and energy.

On November 2, 1858, Mr. Hanlon was married to Miss Anna T. Schofield, daughter of John and Margaret Schofield, and seven children were born to this union: Mary T., who is now president of the John J. Hanlon Company; John W., deceased; Leo Joseph, who is engaged in business as a blank-book binder, in Chicago; James W., with the John J. Hanlon Company; Anna, the wife of William Darley; and Francis and Loretta B.

In his political views Mr. Hanlon was ever a Democrat, and was loyal to the principles in

which he believed. His religious faith was that of the Roman Catholic church and to it he was a liberal contributor. He held membership with the Typodetae and the Amateur Photographers' Club. He was a patron of the Art Institute, possessed artistic taste and a retentive memory and was widely read. Mr. Hanlon was essentially a business man, yet, in spite of the multitudinous interests which engaged his attention and demanded his time, he had ever found moments in which to develop his intellect, and it is rare, indeed, that one finds in a busy city like the Illinois metropolis an individual whose knowledge covered so wide a range of subjects, who could speak so intelligently and comprehensively of art, literature and the sciences—a business man who was often consulted by and who often collaborated with professional men. During the latter years of his life, after retiring from active business cares, he indulged his aesthetic tastes, and after he was sixty-five years of age accomplished such excellent results in the field of amateur photography that his work won commendation and recognition from the highest authorities. Among his associates it was known that his judgment was exceptional, and his advice was frequently sought in matters of importance. Mr. Hanlon was particularly fond of music and enjoyed attending the grand opera, and, in fact, his interests in life were those which uplift and elevate mankind and take one far beyond the humdrum existence of business into those fields which call forth the best and noblest in nature. Of him it has been written: "He was one of the finest characters that one ever met. He was humble, patient, gentle, kind, charitable, considerate, clever and wise; generous to a fault; always trying to be obliging to everyone. He bore the trials of life like a martyr or a saint in most true Christian spirit. His earthly solicitude was not for himself but for his wife and children and a few devoted friends. He held the love and esteem of all who knew him." Public spirited, Mr. Hanlon always found time for studying and fostering movements which aimed to improve the public weal. Throughout his career, in business circles he was accounted one of the ablest, as a citizen he was honorable and upright, and in his death, which occurred March 22, 1905, there was taken from Chicago a man whose place will be hard to fill.

WILLIAM KING.

As a common bond, holding them together, each family has its scores of strictly private and personal affairs. The only person permitted to share the most private of confidences is the family physician, for he is their nearest and dearest friend. He is more, for he is an adopted member of each family he attends, a willing and helpful participant in their greatest joys and sorrows. In his case the trust given him breeds its two complements, love and veneration. When Dr. William King, of Chicago, passed to his reward, on July 4, 1912, there were many families who had felt the touch of his kindness, who had received inestimable benefit from his wise counsel and the exercise of his superior ability, that mourned his loss most deeply, for his justice, his sincerity, and his love of mankind made him a friend to cherish.

William King was born August 28, 1853, in Queens County, Ireland. His parents were William and Bridget (Whelan) King, both natives of Ireland, and, during his youth, he remained at home, attending the public schools of the neighborhood. Before he attained his majority, he came to the United States to join a brother, who was a priest in the city of Louisville, Ky. The one great ambition of his life, then, was to become a devotee of the medical profession. He entered the Louisville Medical College, in 1878, and was the only native son of the Emerald Isle enrolled. He graduated, February 20, 1882, having won the highest award in the study of anatomy, and he came direct to Chicago to open offices and immediately commence practice.

For the first fifteen years of his work in the city, Dr. King was located at the corner of Nineteenth and Halsted streets, but in 1897 he removed his offices to an apartment just one

block south of his old quarters, where he stayed until his death. From the first few weeks of his entering practice he was granted a considerable patronage, but as the years rolled by and his work brought unfailingly the best of hoped for results he gained prestige among a most select class of clients. Many were the lives trustfully given to his care with the calm assurance that they were guarded by all the loving skill that the Doctor could use in the application of his medical experience. He worked from a heart that joyed in alleviating the pains that kept joy from others. It is a well known fact that Dr. King never, in the whole course of his experience, sent statements to his clients, asking for payment.

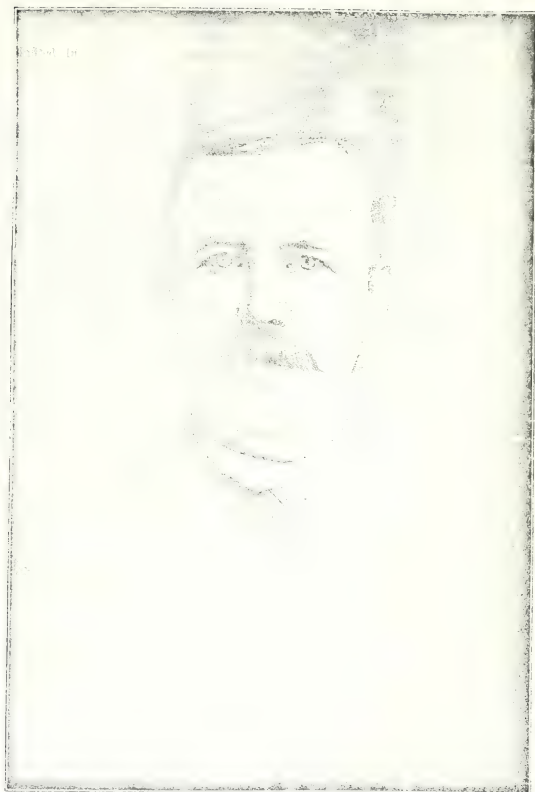
Dr. King was married to Miss Mary A. McMahon, on February 8, 1885, who is a daughter of John N. and Margaret (O'Halloran) McMahon, of Limerick, Ireland, where she was born February 24, 1865. She came to America with her mother, her father having passed away, and made her home in Chicago, where she received her education in the Saint Alouise Convent. To Dr. and Mrs. King were born the following children: Mary A., Margaret L., Julia F., William C., John J., Kyran F., and Francis J., all of whom now live with their mother at No. 1227 Pratt boulevard. The entire family are members of the St. Ignatius Roman Catholic Church, located on Sheridan Road.

Almost six months prior to his death, Dr. King contracted the malady that eventually proved fatal. The last services over his temporal body were held in his home, at No. 3843 Polk street, and at that time the great number of friends who had sought his aid in their dire distress, expressed a deep regret that their most true friend and helper had been taken from them.

WILLIAM DUFF HAYNIE.

William Duff Haynie, who, with his wife, are the only ones of his immediate family surviving, is a prominent Chicago attorney with offices in the Merchants Loan & Trust Company's building. He was born August 16, 1850, in the town of Salem, Ill., a son of Abner F. and Martha Duff Lee (Green) Haynie. The father died in Morganfield, Ky., in 1851. The mother gave William Duff Haynie his educational training and encouraged him in

his professional studies. For the first fifteen years of his life she was almost his only teacher. He entered the high school department of the State Normal School, at Normal, Ill., where he was fitted for Harvard College, and graduated from the former with the class of 1870, and from Harvard with the class of 1874. Mr. Haynie was a nephew of Isham N. Haynie, who was brevet brigadier general in the Civil war and was appointed adjutant general of the



WILLIAM KING

State by Governor Oglesby, in 1865. He was also a nephew of Judge William H. Green; and on his graduation from Harvard, Mr. Haynie studied law with his uncle in the offices of Green & Gilbert, in Cairo, Ill. Subsequent to this he studied in the offices of Stevenson & Ewing, in Bloomington, Ill., and he was graduated from the law school of the Illinois Wesleyan University, with the degree of LL.B. in 1876. Immediately thereafter he commenced the practice of law in Bloomington, where he continued until August, 1885, leaving there to take a position, under the government, as chief clerk of the office of the first assistant post master general, who at that time was Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson. He remained in Washington until February, 1889, when he went west to resume legal practice, at Rapid City, S. D.

He assisted the national campaign committee of the Democratic party in 1892; and the following year opened an office in Deadwood, S. D., coming to Chicago in June, 1894, and entering the law department of the Illinois Steel Company, for which he acted as general attorney. He was a member of the firm of Knapp, Haynie and Campbell, attorneys for the United States Steel Corporation. Mr. Haynie left it in 1909 to become the general counsel for the Illinois Manufacturers Association, which position he resigned in December, 1911.

He is now a member of the firm of Haynie and McRoberts, who give special attention to corporation and patent law.

On January 20, 1889, Mr. Haynie married Miss Ella R. Thomas, sister of Hon. John Thomas, who was for ten years in Congress from Illinois. Socially, Mr. Haynie is connected with the University Club, the Iroquois Club, the South Shore Country Club, and the Glen Oak Country Club. His residence is at No. 4636 Drexel boulevard, Chicago. Mrs. Martha Duff Lee Haynie, the mother of Mr. Haynie, was a sister of Dr. W. Duff Green, of Mt. Vernon, and of Judge W. H. Green of Cairo, Ill. She was the last of her generation and died at the residence of her son, on February 8, 1913, and was buried at Morganfield, Ky. She was a teacher in the Illinois State Normal School, at Normal, Ill., from 1866 to 1886, and was, for many years, professor of modern languages. The gates of enterprise are daily opening more widely to women; and the field of education, which was one of the first to offer desirable possibilities to them, has since benefited immeasurably from the character-building influence, the natural instruction, Mrs. Haynie, and women like her, have given tive ability, and the deep, personal interest that to their work.

WILLIAM A. WASHINGTON.

It is lamentably true that often it is not until a man has passed out of life that his true worth is fully known, and his virtues appreciated. Many men rise to positions of distinction through unjust and unscrupulous seizing of material advantages, but fortunately there are others who never forget their own struggles, and as they advance, broaden in their views and increase their charities. The late William A. Washington, many years a justice of the peace at Kankakee, was proud of his familiar title "the poor man's lawyer" and lived up to it, although much of the good he accomplished, and the charities he distributed, are known only to those who benefited by them.

Judge Washington was born July 26, 1849, in Iroquois County, Ill., a son of Spottswood and Eveline (Fletcher) Washington, and traced his descent back to Rushrod Washington, the oldest nephew of President George Washington. Rushrod Washington was heir to the Mount Vernon estate, which in turn he willed to his

five nephews, one of whom was Judge Washington's father. An interesting fact relative to these five nephews is that three of them served in the Confederate army, during the Civil war, while Spottswood and his brother Corbin were in the Union army. In addition to serving himself, Spottswood Washington had two sons in the Union army: Bushrod D., who was a member of Battery D, First Illinois Artillery, enlisting May 5, 1861; and James, who was in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, enlisting May 14, 1864. The family witnessed many changes. Spottswood Washington, who was born in Fairfax County, Va., was appointed as a midshipman at the Naval Academy, and cruised about the world prior to 1836. Upon his return home his uncle, George C. Washington, secured him an appointment as government surveyor of the territory of Michigan, and he married in 1837, and took his bride with him. In 1842, he came to Bourbonnais Grove, Ill., where he taught

school and practiced law until 1847, and had the honor of being the first man to enlist from Iroquois County, in the war between the States. His death occurred August 26, 1865. In the old Washington family book, the records are given of this illustrious family. It was published by the Washington Monument Association, and when the Washington monument was unveiled in 1886, Judge Washington with his brothers Bushrod and James, and an aunt, Fannie Washington, received invitations to the ceremony from John Sherman, chairman of the Joint Committee from the National Congress. In this book the family is traced back to old King Thor, the Dane, in an unbroken line.

It was in such a patriotic family as this, and amid the strenuous days of the Civil war and the period immediately preceding it, that William A. Washington grew up. Ambitious, he early formed a resolution to develop his natural ability, but as his father lacked the means to properly educate him, he worked hard for all that he acquired.

Following his marriage he moved to Danville, where he worked as a machinist during the day and studied law at night, thus continuing for ten years, when he sold the interests which he had accumulated at Danville, and moving to Watseka, entered upon a general law practice. His legal work brought him into prominence and he was honored by election as alderman of his ward in the city council. In May, 1895, he moved to Kankakee, where he continued to practice law. His ability was recognized by his election as justice of the peace, which office he

held for ten years, during which time he also served eight years as police magistrate. Judge Washington died very suddenly of a stroke of apoplexy, and the whole county mourned his loss.

Judge Washington, on July 2, 1872, married Miss Louisa Hooker at Watseka, a native of Indiana, a niece of "Fighting Joe Hooker," the hero of Lookout Mountain. Mr. and Mrs. Washington became the parents of eight children, three of whom died in infancy, the survivors being: Inez, Louise, Spottswood, Corbin and Fannie E., the latter being Mrs. Robert G. Morris.

While he was on excellent terms with all with whom he was associated, it was to the unfortunate and oppressed that Judge Washington gave his most sincere efforts. He felt it incumbent upon him to fight for the rights of the poor man and he was loved by all who had need of such friendship. When all that was mortal of this really great man was carried to its last resting place, there was sorrow in many a humble home, as well as in the hearts of those who were his social equals, for he had known no distinction save that of necessity, and had raised no bars against those whom fortune had not favored. Such men as Judge Washington are worthy descendants of the heroes whom the country delights to honor. A grand-nephew of the great Washington, he always endeavored to live up to the traditions of his family, and that he succeeded, his life and the affection he created, amply proves.

GODFREY CLARENCE WILLIS.

Godfrey Clarence Willis was born in Maidstone, Kent, England, October 23, 1848. His ancestry is traced to 1400 and to ancestors who served in the Crusades, and to Sir William Ryther, Lord Mayor of London, in 1600. The parents of Mr. Willis died when he was six years old, and for thirteen years he lived with relatives. During this time he attended a school for boys and also served as an apprentice in a draper establishment for four years. He greatly desired at that time to go into service in the English navy, or to India, but was dissuaded from this by relatives and instead came to America, in company with a friend, Harry Scott, at the age of nineteen years. They entered the employ of merchants in Philadelphia and remained with them three years.

Later they visited various cities to determine where they would find the most promising business field and finally decided to settle in Champagne, Ill. They rented a room on Main street, bought a modest stock of goods in New York and Philadelphia, and started their enterprise full of enthusiasm and courage, their aim being to lay the foundation of a reliable dry goods business. From the beginning they determined to use only the best and most honorable methods and both were ready to make any personal sacrifice in order to get established. They were not afraid of work and labored early and late to make their place attractive and a model of order and neatness. Mr. Scott attended to the accounts and correspondence and Mr. Willis to the buying and selling, devoting



Godfrey C. Willis

himself particularly to cultivating the kindly relations which should exist between the successful merchant and his customers. From those early days in business, Mr. Willis showed great ability and taste in selecting goods and was a salesman of unusual tact and helpfulness to the customer. He never considered any effort too much trouble to serve a customer regardless of what he bought and often remarked that it was as important to serve well a customer who made the smallest of purchases as one who bought largely. Naturally this policy of Mr. Willis was noticed and appreciated by his patrons, as was also his invariable courtesy, for all who came to him were received alike. He was sincere in his feeling of true interest and friendship to all who came in contact with him, regardless of their station in life. The love of his fellow men was born in him and it was a genuine pleasure for him to serve in any way where good could be accomplished. In June, 1875, Mr. Scott, his partner, went to England for a visit, returning in the following August. He was very ill on the return voyage and died at Philadelphia, in September. This left Mr. Willis alone in the business, his late partner having owned one-half of the stock. One of Mr. Willis' special characteristics was his faithfulness in the conduct of business of others entrusted to him. With scrupulous care and honesty he made settlement with Mr. Scott's heirs to their entire satisfaction, but with a liberality exceeding legal requirements.

On August 28, 1876, Mr. Willis married Mrs. Frances (Beach) Beasley, and to them two children were born: Harry Thomas Willis, and Edith Charlotte Willis. In 1878 Mr. Willis bought a site on the northeast corner of Main and Fremont streets, Champaign, where he remained in business to 1912, when the building was replaced by a new one thoroughly up to date, with all modern conveniences. The new store was formally opened in November, 1913. Many letters and calls were received from friends, business men and patrons. Many of these testified to their admiration of the noble character of Mr. Willis and the methods he employed in building up a business founded on faithfulness to duty and a love for work well done. Mr. Willis had been in failing health for several years but this did not deter him from working and putting his business affairs into such condition that they might move on smoothly in case they should have to be guided by other hands than his. Mr. Willis continued

to fail in health and died June 7, 1914. During his life in Champaign he erected two store buildings and two dwelling houses, all of which were ornaments to the town, examples of his good taste and refinement. His home life was delightful. If he had a fault it was that he thought so much more of the pleasure and happiness of others that he neglected to think enough of his own needs. He was never weary of doing what would benefit others. As a deacon in the Presbyterian Church, where he was a member for over thirty years, he performed every duty faithfully, being more willing to neglect his own business than the church work entrusted to him. When he served on the public school board he was ready and willing to do his part, with his own hands planting the vines and trees to beautify the school grounds for future generations. As a member of the Chamber of Commerce, he was faithful to his promise to work for what he believed best for the town. In all his business relations he was fair and just, practicing the faith of his religion. He believed it unfair to require a creditor to wait beyond the stipulated time for payment of a debt; if he had not ready money he would borrow and pay interest rather than cause another to suffer inconvenience through him. He thought it a privilege to pay his debts promptly.

Mr. Willis was a lover of nature, of birds and flowers. In his own grounds he planted fruit trees for birds and arranged water for them to enjoy and loved to have his feathered friends gather fearlessly around him. In his last days he exhibited a fortitude, patience and fearlessness that illustrated his character and faith. He passed away as peacefully as a child going to sleep. In death his face showed a grandeur and beauty more than in life, his dignity and nobility of character being stamped thereon. This noble and self sacrificing man exemplified how it was possible to go through life as a business man, a husband, a father and a friend without ever stooping to an act that could detract from his memory or manhood. Faithful in the discharge of every duty to the end, young men testify that his example has been a great stimulant to them, that his way of doing business enabled them to realize that a man can carry his religion into his business in such a way as to make it attractive, and that true religion is right living. One who knew and loved him well, paid so high and so sincere a tribute to him that no better summary can be made of Mr. Willis' life and in-

fluence than in the words of his friend, who said, in part:—"Looking back over the life of Mr. Willis and my acquaintance with him, I feel like adopting the language of Thomas Carlyle, in respect to John Sterling, namely: 'I decided to put down on paper some outline of what my reflections and recollections contain in reference to this most friendly, bright and beautiful soul who walked with us here for a season in this world and remains to us very memorable while we continue in it.' Every human life preaches a lesson in the community where it is spent, and in Mr. Willis' case it was a lesson which has already had great effect and will continue to be heard and respected for years to come. It was a lesson in which high character, nobility, courage, patience industry and all the provident and sensible virtues were active elements—a life that preached a good gospel to all men and not a

bad one to any man." After recalling many beautiful traits of character inherent in Mr. Willis, this friend closes with the following thoughtful words of conviction and appreciation: "So let it be set down that on good evidence the world is to understand that here a remarkable soul was born into it, who, more than others, sensible of its influences, took intensely into him such tint and shape of feature as the world had to offer, fashioning himself eagerly by whatsoever of nobility presented itself, participating ardently in the world's battle—the man of infinite susceptibility, who caught everywhere, more than others, the color of the element he lived in, the infection of all that was or appeared honorable, beautiful and manful in the tendencies of his time—whose history is therefore, beyond others, emblematic of that of his time."

JOHN A. GAUGER.

No better lesson relative to the value of honorable effort intelligently directed can be given than that offered by the review of the life and accomplishments of a man who rose to a high position through his own initiative, and in so doing took with him many others, who, through their association with him were able to achieve much more than would have been possible had they been forced to depend upon themselves. It matters little along what channel the stream of such a man's life flows, for he will succeed no matter how it may be directed. Some men of this calibre instinctively turn towards one or other of the learned professions; others develop into statesmen, while still others, and they are in the majority, devote themselves to the development of commercial and industrial possibilities, and become the head of vast concerns that afford honest work to large numbers, and place and keep in circulation immense sums of money. Chicago has a notable example of the latter class of men in the person of the late John A. Gauger, who not only was intimately associated with the immense lumber interests of the city, but was also connected with a number of other enterprises of great importance.

John A. Gauger was born on the farm of his father, near McEwensville, Pa., January 8, 1833. The father desiring that his son should become a minister of the Lutheran faith, after he had attended the district schools, sent him to Selinsgrove Seminary for that praiseworthy purpose.

After three years' conscientious effort, however, the youth felt that he could not make a success in the ministry and endeavored to induce his father to educate him as a lawyer, but met with refusal. Realizing, therefore, that he must depend upon his own exertions, Mr. Gauger left home, and going to Spring Lake, Mich., became an employee of the Cutler & Savidge Lumber Company, his task being the humble one of driving a cart to remove the sawdust from the mill to an adjoining marsh. He did his work well, however, and it was not long before he was promoted to a position where he could learn to grade and tally lumber, and in this line showed such marked ability, that he was taken into the company's office, and within three years became its head. During this period he kept adding to his knowledge of the business, and in 1880, found himself able to establish a retail lumber business at Ogallah, Kas. Within a year Chicago became his home and he connected himself with E. L. Roberts & Co., as general office man. In 1882 Mr. Gauger took another step forward, when he organized the firm of Gauger, Oliver & Co., for the purpose of operating a planing mill and molding factory, which business was later developed into a jobbing house for sash, doors and blinds. This firm's business so increased in volume that in 1887 Mr. Gauger bought several other similar concerns and organized the firm of John A. Gauger & Co., with S. T. Gunderson as his partner. This style con-

tinues, although on January 1, 1892, Mr. Gauger purchased Mr. Gunderson's interests, and a year later admitted Floyd T. Logan to partnership. Mr. Logan died in 1906, and Harry S. Knox, who was general manager, assumed control of the business at the time of Mr. Gauger's demise. In addition to his large interests along this line, Mr. Gauger was one of the organizers of the Illinois Life Insurance Company, continuing a director and member of its executive board until his death. He was the executive head of the Standard Glass Company, and a director of the Drexel State Bank, and was planning to assist in the establishment of a new bank in the loop district, when death terminated his activities.

In 1879 Mr. Gauger was married to Frances Menardi of Spring Lake, Mich., who died in 1882. In 1885 he was married (second) to Mrs. Helen (Pierce) Harrison, of Chicago, who survives him. Mr. Gauger had one daughter, Mrs. W. L. Eaton, who is also living.

While he gave so much time and attention to his business, Mr. Gauger found opportunity to develop pleasant relations in fraternal and

social organizations, belonging to the Masonic order, being Past Master of Apollo Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Past High Priest of Fairview Chapter, R. A. M.; and Past Eminent Commander of Montjole K. T. Not only was he a member of the Hamilton, Union League, Beverly Hills Golf and Honeewood Golf clubs, but he served the Hamilton and Beverly Hills Golf clubs as president. During the latter years of his life, Mr. Gauger took a great deal of interest in golf, and was acquainted with all of the leading players of the game.

Although a man of sympathetic nature, he never allowed his heart to overcome his prudence, nor to dictate to him in commercial life, and this in part, explains his being able to develop his business until it averaged \$2,000,000 annually. A just man, he asked nothing more of others than he was willing to perform himself, and he attached his employes and associates to him because of this dominant quality. When death claimed him, April 17, 1914, an efficient business man, good citizen, loyal friend and devoted husband and father, passed away.

EDGAR DUMAIS.

When a man has been closely identified with the business interests of a community for a quarter of a century it would be an anomaly were he not intimately known to the citizens of that place. In the seething, progressive life of a rising, enterprising town or city the man who shows himself interested in the advancement of the public weal is bound to be more or less in the public eye, and that eye, as it has often shown itself, is capable of piercing its way into the darkest and best-buried secrets. Twenty-five years the record of the late Edgar Dumais stood inviolate; he sought not the plaudits or the appreciation of his fellow-men aside from the rewards that come unsolicited from those who, themselves actively and keenly public-interested, recognized in him a kindred spirit. He worked his own way up; step by step he brought himself into the front ranks, and through his own sheer, indomitable courage he made men, and real men, recognize him as one among them.

Like many of the big men among whom he was wont to mingle through life, Mr. Dumais was a product of the farm. A Canadian by birth, he was but seven years of age when he was brought by his parents to the United

States, his natal day having been February 13, 1851. He was an earnest scholar in the district schools in the vicinity of St. Anne, where his father, an agriculturist, had settled, and like the other lads of his time divided his boyhood days between the work of the homestead and the securing of knowledge which his parents allowed during the short winter terms. As a boy he displayed a remarkable fondness for horses. It was noticed by his father that the most vicious animal would answer to his call, and the elder man at first, as he thought, humored the lad, and then encouraged, and the boy, growing into a man, became inordinately fond of horses, and this pointed the way for his first business venture.

Upon leaving home Mr. Dumais secured a position at Lafayette, Ind., as a coachman, and for fourteen years served in that capacity for President Earl, of the Big Four Railroad. He had ever been thrifty, enterprising and ambitious, and during the time that he acted in the office of coachman for this railroad official he found means of increasing his small capital by loaning his savings out at interest. This was always done with an object in view—that of becoming his own master, and finally his

ambition was realized when he became the proprietor of his own business at St. Anne, Ill. He had the requisites of a successful business man, his experience had taught him much; his inherent business sense gave him something that he did not need to learn; his ambition furnished him with the incentive, and his energetic nature made him a foe to be reckoned with by the men whom he met in the line of his business. From the start his venture was a success, and, now that he has passed, there are none who may truthfully say that he ever took unfair advantage of any man. The only enemy which he failed to defeat was ill health, which forced him to retire in October, 1911. He bravely and courageously fought his disease

until February 7, 1913, when he passed quietly away. A Catholic by birth and training, he died in that faith, and was laid to rest in the cemetery of that denomination.

On August 24, 1896, Mr. Dumais was married to Miss Sarah Marans, who was born on a farm four miles southwest of St. Anne, Ill., daughter of Joseph and Bridget (Smith) Marans. Mrs. Dumais' father is still living on his farm, being sixty-six years of age. He is a veteran of the Civil war, during which he served as a private in the Union army. Mrs. Marans died in 1903. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Dumais: Dora Mary and Earl Anthony, who reside with their mother in the pleasant home at St. Anne.

JOSEPH KEENE.

The remarkable success which crowned the efforts of the late Joseph Keene, of Chicago, clearly and emphatically evidenced the business skill, acumen and judgment of this individual, who spent the major portion of his life in the Illinois metropolis. This is a utilitarian age, one in which advancement and progress come not by might and the sword, as in the past, but by activity in the commercial and industrial interests of life. There is nothing to which America owes her pre-eminence among the nations of the earth so much as to her inventions. These have far surpassed those of other lands and her labors have revolutionized the trade of all civilized nations. Each year sees additions to America's list of inventions, labor saving devices which bear marked impress on the world of trade. It was not as inventor, but as promoter of inventions, that Mr. Keene was known. He had the foresight to see the possibilities of certain appliances and the courage to back his judgment with his means, and this confidence and self-reliance combined to make for him a place among Chicago's leading business men at a time when the fierce competition of the growing metropolis tested the abilities of all. His record is eminently deserving in a work of this nature, for his life was one of signal usefulness and helpfulness.

Mr. Keene was a native of London, England, and was born March 5, 1849. His parents, James and Mary (Hope) Keene, were also natives of England, and emigrated from that country to the United States, settling in Chicago in 1863, when the son was fourteen years of age. Imbued with the peculiar tenacity characteristic

of the English race and a determination to make life a success, while yet in his junior years Joseph Keene apprenticed himself to Sinclair Brothers, one of the pioneer tinware and hardware firms of Chicago, to learn the tinner's trade. By reason of his industry and frugality, his close application and the thoroughness which he manifested in mastering the business, he was soon able to enter that field of trade on his own account. In 1871 he embarked in the same line of business, and in 1875, in company with his brother, George Keene, he established the firm of Keene Brothers, opening a hardware store on South Clark street, between Polk and Harrison. He had just started nicely in business when the city was devastated by the great fire, which fortunately spared the buildings in the vicinity of his store, and he was one of the few merchants whose property escaped that memorable conflagration. For more than twenty years the firm of Keene Brothers occupied a prominent position in the hardware trade of the city. About 1903, Joseph Keene retired from the business, to which for a number of years he had given only a portion of his attention, owing to his other interests in the manufacturing business, which had become extensive.

About 1883 Mr. Keene was called upon by a Mr. Housely, who had invented a spring hinge and who had vainly sought to interest capital in the manufacture of the device. This article was something new, but did not seem safe for an investment, the idea being that it did not seem to have sufficient value to justify the expenditure necessary for its production. However, Mr. Keene was a natural me-



Joseph Keene

chanic, and of an inventive turn of mind. He was favorably impressed with the utility of this new appliance and from the first not only firmly believed in its practicability but its salable qualities as well. At this time in his career the hardware business of Keene Brothers had become extensive, and for him to give attention to a manufacturing business could not be otherwise than at a sacrifice to his mercantile interests. At least this was what his friends and advisors thought, and who so expressed themselves. Joseph Keene was not a man of hasty judgment, neither was he a man who lacked the courage of his convictions. He thought he saw great commercial value in the new hinge and was not afraid to back his judgment with means at his command. The wisdom of his course was reflected in the great success that he met with subsequently. In 1883, Mr. Keene founded the Chicago Spring Butt Company, an industry the history of which during the first quarter of a century of its existence is practically a history of that gentleman for the same period. He was its executive head and its manager and gave to it his great business energy and capacity. This business at its inception had its difficulties. It was manufacturing an article that was considered a distinct luxury and the trade was loath to accept it, conditions that will bring out and severely test business acumen and managerial ability. Mr. Keene was the first to manufacture and the first to produce spring hinges in Chicago, and the growth and development of this industry has been remarkable. The product of the Chicago Spring Butt Company, which has come to include builders' hardware, now reaches the markets of the world and ranks among the city's substantial industries. After its incorporation, Mr. Keene became the secretary and treasurer, a relation that he sustained until the time of his demise. He became well known during his long connection with mercantile and manufacturing interests and was widely recognized as a business man of the strictest integrity, leaving to his family an honorable and honored name and a handsome competence as the direct result of his earnest labors.

Mr. Keene's death followed several years of impaired health and was no doubt hastened by too close application to business. A previous illness had been followed by seeming recovery and he returned to business, as his great natural energy rebelled at the retirement that was advised. He was working for an inherent love

of it and not for accumulation. He liked business and greatly regretted any forced retirement from its cares and responsibilities. In manner he was very retiring and cared little for club life or social or fraternal organizations. His greatest pleasure was to be with his family in his own home, yet he always held friendship inviolable and greatly appreciated the companionship of persons of kindred interests and ideas. He was a most devoted husband and his constant aim seemed to be to contribute to his wife's pleasures and happiness, while in her he found a reciprocal attitude, a natural inclination prompting a similar devotion to her husband's welfare, all of which displayed a marked congeniality of tastes and interests and of kindred natures. Mr. Keene had begun life on his own resources. His energy and ambition were his capital and his success did not cause him to forget those who had been less fortunate. He gave liberally to charity, in a systematic manner, and prompted by a genuine kindness of heart, always in a quiet, unostentatious way known only to the recipients. For many years he was a member of the Art Institute of Chicago, in the affairs of which he took an active interest. He represented the highest type of citizenship, advocating as advanced a standpoint of municipal and national honor as he did of personal integrity.

Mr. Keene was married June 14, 1879, to Miss Rosa A. Burgett, daughter of William H. and Eliza C. (Young) Burgett, of Saugerties, N. Y., and by this union he became the father of one son, William James Keene, born October 5, 1880. Mrs. Keene maintains her home at No. 6301 Harvard avenue, Chicago, and is well known on the South Side. She takes an active and helpful part in social and charitable work and is a woman of refinement. Her friends are many and they entertain for her the deepest regard. The death of Mr. Keene, which occurred March 4, 1908, removed from Chicago one of its most worthy and upright citizens. Following in the footsteps of his father, among the young men who in the last few years have utilized the opportunities offered in Chicago for business progress and attained thereby notable success, is William James Keene, president of the Chicago Spring Butt Company. He received his education at the Armour Institute of Technology and in the Cascadilla School of Ithaca, N. Y., supplemented by a course in civil engineering in Cornell University, from which he was graduated in 1901. During his college

course he spent some time in studying application to detail of his present occupation. After leaving the university, he immediately entered the business of which he is now president. He is a member of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, and the Association of National Manufacturers, while fraternally he belongs to the

Chi Phi and the Cornell Alumni Association, and also holds membership in the South Shore Country and Union League clubs. He was married December 18, 1906, to Miss Lillian G. Noble, of Chicago, and they have one daughter—Dorothea Noble.

JOHN STANISLAUS COOKE.

A long and useful life filled with deeds of successful accomplishment, and crowned with the friendship and appreciation of those with whom he was associated, does not come to every man, even when he has put forth every effort to bring about such results. Especially is it difficult to make a lasting name for one's self in a city of the size of Chicago, for here there are so many laboring towards such an end, backed by wealth and influence. In the case of the late John Stanislaus Cooke, his successful business career was carried on through his own efforts for he was a man of limited means when he began his life at Chicago. However, he was one who knew how to take advantage of every opportunity, and to bring up to a high standard of excellence those with whom he was associated. Born at Mitchellstown, County Cork, Ireland, January 6, 1836, he was a son of John and Mary (Clancy) Cooke, both natives of Fermoy, Ireland, where the father owned a large tract of land. He and his family followed John S. Cooke to the United States, coming here in 1864, and he died at Chicago in the early eighties.

When he was seventeen years old, John S. Cooke, being an ambitious lad, sought wider fields in which to carry on his operations, and came across the ocean to the United States, taking two months to make the trip. Like so many of his countrymen, he did not scorn whatever came to hand, and spent some time working in a bakery at New York City, but in 1856 arrived at Chicago, which was to be the scene of his future endeavors. He was first connected with the Keeley Brewing Company, but later entered the wholesale liquor house of Schwab & McQuade, and following the Chicago fire, was made a member of the firm. Soon thereafter the original partners dropped out, and it became Manheimer & Cooke, with premises at No. 108 Randolph street. After five

years of this association, Mr. Cooke sold, and established the Cooke Brewing Company, with a large plant at Chicago. Mr. Cooke, Dr. J. B. Murphy and Mr. Plamondon being the principal stockholders. Later, members of the Cooke family bought the stock, and Mr. Cooke was connected with its active operation until his death on March 12, 1890, he passing away on that date of heart trouble at Chicago. He was interred at Calvary.

Mr. Cooke was married February 9, 1864, to Miss Charlotte Penrose Rowland, of Rochester, N. Y., a daughter of Daniel and Charlotte (Penrose) Rowland, natives of Saratoga, N. Y., and County Cork, respectively. Mr. Rowland was a farmer and also conducted a country store business. Mrs. Cooke was the eldest of the following children: Charlotte H., Celia, Ruth, Delia, Robert, George M., Anna, and Daniel. Mr. and Mrs. Cooke became the parents of the following children: Charles, who resides in Virginia; Mary, who is deceased; George J., who has re-established the Cooke Brewing Company on the west side; John R., who is deceased; and Charlotte Irene, who is deceased.

In addition to his other interests, Mr. Cooke was president and treasurer of the Ara Glen Company and a controlling factor in other corporations. His club affiliations were with the Irish-American and Sheridan. In politics, he was a Democrat, and at one time ran for county treasurer. A staunch Roman Catholic, he belonged to St. James parish, and was a faithful worker in it. A man of broad sympathies, he made and retained many friends, and when death claimed him, his community lost a public-spirited citizen. At the time of his funeral all business was closed the full length of Michigan avenue to Rush street bridge for two hours.

Mr. Cooke was a home man and therein he found his greatest happiness.

CHARLES CHAXEL.

While the world will always acknowledge a debt of gratitude to those whose musical ability and love of harmony have delighted the ages in song and composition, not everyone appreciates the service rendered by those who keep in perfect tune the instruments from which music is produced. In order to be a successful tuner of musical instruments, a man must possess an accurate ear, a perfect knowledge of harmony and a love for his work that carries him beyond its mechanical confines into the realms of music. These qualities were possessed in marked degree by the late Charles Chaxel, known all over Will County as a musician and piano tuner, whose last years were profitably and pleasantly spent at Joliet. He was born in the dukedom of Baden, Germany, in the town Herbolzheim, near the French border, October 18, 1849, and not only inherited his love of music from his German parents, but came to some extent under the artistic influences of the French people just across the border. His father, Joseph Chaxel, never left his native land, but died in Baden.

After a boyhood spent in attendance on the grammar school, and the study of music, Charles Chaxel, when fourteen years old was sent to Switzerland to learn piano and organ building, and spent six years learning that trade. With the thoroughness of old world people, he was given instruction in every part of the work, so that he became an expert piano and organ builder, and might have become a success along this line, had he not been attracted towards the new world to which he came with the enthusiasm of twenty years. After six months' work at his trade at Chicago, whither his sisters had already come, however, he left that city for Will County, and for twelve years he lived at Lockport, being engaged

in piano tuning and selling pianos. In 1882, he came to Joliet where the remainder of his useful life was spent, he dying there, October 3, 1903. Not only did he enjoy a liberal patronage from the most talented musical people of Joliet and Will County, but he was the associate of the leading musicians of this section, and often delighted audiences with his own skill.

While living at Lockport, Mr. Chaxel was married (first) to Miss Marie Baumgarten, who died in that city, leaving two children: Ella Marie, who is now the wife of W. Müller of Chicago; and Mary Pauline, who died in infancy. Before he left Lockport, Mr. Chaxel was married (second) to Miss Matie J. Beck, a daughter of William and Frances (Kittinger) Beck. Mrs. Chaxel's family brought her to Will County during the latter part of the seventies. A lover of nature, Mr. Chaxel bought five acres of land just west of Joliet on Western avenue, upon which he erected a handsome residence where his widow still lives. She has sold one acre of the property, but the other four remain, forming beautiful surroundings to her home. Fraternally Mr. Chaxel belonged to the Knights of Pythias and was beloved in it, as he was by so many who appreciated his kindly sympathetic, artistic nature. In political belief he was a Republican, but he was not a man who could become interested in politics. While reared a Catholic, he later became a Christian Scientist, and died firm in that faith. His was a beautiful nature, fully attuned with the higher ideals of life. Carrying out his ideas in his simple, friendly way, he avoided the inharmonies of petty bickerings, and in living up to his faith, he carried others with him into a broader, wider comprehension of the eternal melodies of creation.

GEORGE BESORE.

Of kind and generous impulses, honest, industrious, accurate and sagacious in business, trustworthy in all the responsibilities of life, the late George Besore measured up to the full standard of a dependable man and citizen. For thirty-four years he was identified with the business life and to some extent with the public affairs of Urbana, Ill., and in the carrying out of his business undertakings and in the performance of civic duties, he became well and

widely known. George Besore was born near Waynesboro, Franklin County, Pa., December 20, 1832, and was a son of John and Mary (Mowen) Besore, a grandson of John Besore and a great-grandson of Daniel Besore. It is supposed that Daniel Besore moved from Lancaster County or Lebanon County, Pa., to Franklin County. He married, had four daughters, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Sprecher, Mrs. Kromer and Mrs. Mowen, and two sons, David and John.

John Besore, born in 1700 or 1761, was married to Elizabeth Gearhart, resided on his father's homestead and they had three sons and five daughters: Jacob, Daniel and John, Mrs. George Mowen, Mrs. Daniel Crouse, Mrs. Jacob Weyant, Mrs. Jacob Finebrock and Mrs. David Winkfield.

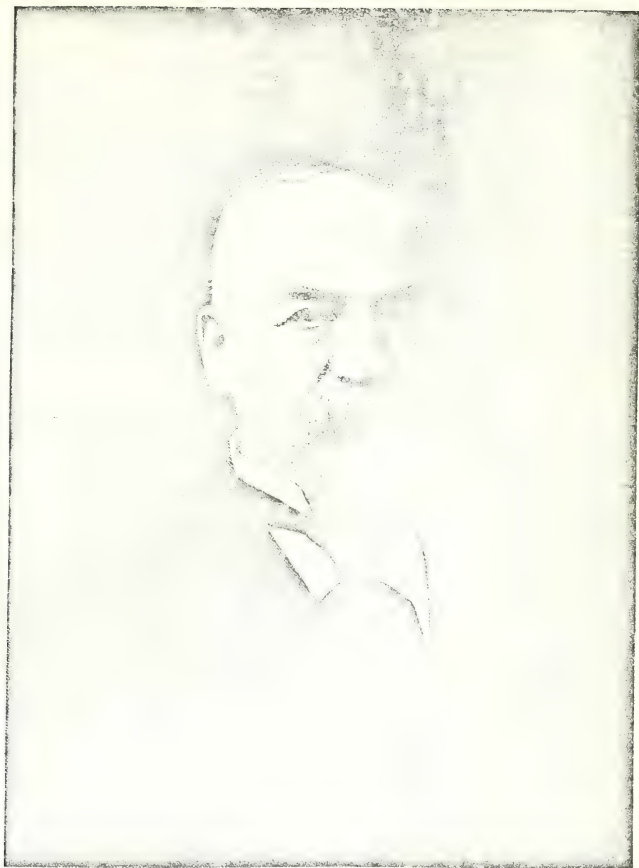
John Besore, son of John and grandson of Daniel Besore, was born March 10, 1801, after marriage moved to Waynesboro, Pa., and then to Maryland, but died in Waynesboro, March 8, 1855. He married Mary Mowen and the following children were born to them: Jacob M., born August 11, 1831, died at Burdette, Kans., in 1897; George; Joseph Mowen, born September 14, 1834, died February 25, 1898, near Urbana, Ill.; Elizabeth Katherine (Hissong), born September 19, 1836, died July 1, 1903, at Belvidere, Neb.; John Franklin, born July 11, 1838, died August 4, 1913, near Sadorus, Ill.; Barbara Ann, born November 12, 1841, died February 14, 1842; Margaret Ann (Phenice), born April 25, 1843, died May 21, 1910; David B., born January 26, 1845, resides near Savoy, Ill.; Samuel, born March 5, 1848, died December 22, 1899, at St. Joseph, Ill.; Charles Alfred, born April 25, 1850, died January 17, 1904, at Urbana, Ill.; and Mary Ann E. (Tompkins), born September 3, 1852, resides at Frankfort, Ind.

The Besore family is of French extraction and belonged to the Huguenots who were banished from France at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. They fled to Switzerland, where the early family records were preserved under the name of La Bassiseur. This name later was shortened to Büshaar, and when the representatives of this family took ship for America, the English captain placed the name on the ship's books, Bayshore, evidently thinking it came in derivation from the shore of a bay. Closely allied with this name are the Bisers of Maryland, and the modern German name of Beisser. After landing the immigrants wrote their name Bayshore, still later changed it to Basore and finally the present orthography was adopted.

George Besore secured his educational training in the public schools of Franklin County, Pa., and Washington County, Md., and assisted his father on the home farm until he was eighteen years of age. At that time he turned his attention to erecting barns and in time became a skilled carpenter and followed this trade for several years. He was to some degree a

natural mechanic, ready with tools, and for the next three years worked as a millwright. In 1856 he came to Illinois, spending the first two years at Paris and the second two at Decatur, in both towns engaging in contracting. From 1862 until 1865 he was employed as a millwright at Fort Wayne, Ind., and, not neglecting any opportunity for advancement, took a regular course in a business college while there. In 1866 he came to Urbana and this city continued to be his home during the rest of his life, a period of great activity and usefulness. For some time after coming to Champaign County, Mr. Besore engaged in contracting, but in 1875 somewhat centered his interests and purchased the lumber yards of Webster & Davies, which were the largest and best equipped of any in the state outside of Chicago. Although his youngest brother, Charles Besore, at that time was but a boy, he took the lad into partnership and not only gave him a business training but in many ways acted as a parent. In addition to his lumber operations Mr. Besore dealt extensively in grain and in both lines met with deserved success and in 1895 disposed of his interests to his brother and retired from active business, although he continued to keep up his interest in many directions as long as he lived. He was quiet and unostentatious in his bearing and there never was a time when he did not welcome the day's cessation of activity so that he could retire to his own home where, surrounded by peace and quiet and dowered with family affection, he contentedly spent the greater number of his evenings. While not a politician, he was deeply interested in the success of the Democratic party and elected on that ticket served three times as a member of the Urbana City Council. Never seeking undue prominence, yet cheerfully accepting public responsibilities, he served acceptably in positions of public importance and was foremost in promoting local enterprises for the public welfare like the public library, of which he was a director for more than ten years. He was vice-president and one of the directors of the Citizens' Loan Association and for over a decade was one of the trustees of the Presbyterian church. In Masonry he belonged to Urbana Lodge No. 157, A. F. & A. M.; Urbana Chapter No. 80, R. A. M.; Urbana Commandery No. 16, K. T., and Hope Chapter No. 104, O. E. S., and for years served as treasurer of these bodies.

On December 15, 1870, Mr. Besore was married to Miss Emma Julia Denton, daughter of



Geo Besore

John Conrad and Lucinda (Johnson) Denton, and to this union were born the following children: Ida May, who was born on August 1, 1872, married Thomas Arthur Burt, October 18, 1894, and died May 16, 1908, leaving four children, Josephine, born September 7, 1896, George Henry, born November 7, 1898, Frederick Jackson, born October 19, 1900, and Dorothy Pauline, born August 26, 1904; Nellie, who was born October 4, 1874, married June 29, 1899, William Everett Sears, and they have a daughter, Margaret Denton Sears, born at Waterloo, Ia., March 21, 1900, and now live at Urbana, Ill.; and Jessie, who was born April 26, 1877, married her brother-in-law, Thomas Arthur Burt, July 10, 1900, and they have a son, John Besore Burt, born December 23, 1910, and live at Urbana, Ill.

The death of George Besore occurred on De-

cember 23, 1909, and in speaking editorially of this loss to Champaign County the editor of an Urbana newspaper may be quoted as follows: "Mr. Besore was especially an unostentatious man who attended strictly to his own affairs, accumulated means, and was able and ready to aid all worthy ends and enterprises. He served his city as a member of the Common Council, was a director of the building and loan association, a director of the Public Library and a trustee of the Presbyterian Church. He was a citizen who was strictly reliable and his word was everywhere as good as his bond. The vacancy caused by his death will be hard to fill." He was a consistent temperance man and lent his influence to the cause. One who knew him well sums up his salient points thus: "He was jovial, kindly, honest, unassuming, industrious, patient, pure and true."

CHARLES DAVISON.

The substantial results of years of effort, intelligently directed by a trained mind, are gratifying to the one who has devoted his life to carrying out the highest ideals of a certain calling. No man can be greater than his appreciation of the debt he owes the world, and the professional men who rise highest, are those who endeavor to aid humanity and assist their associates. One of the distinguished medical men of Chicago, whose career shows marked capability, and whose companions in his profession admire and revere, is Dr. Charles Davison. He was born in Lake County, Ill., January 13, 1858, a son of Peter and Martha Maria (Whedon) Davison, descendants of old Colonial families. In 1876, Dr. Davison was graduated from a four years' course at the Barrington High school, and the following year from the Wauconda school, and then for another year took up special studies, including Latin, mathematics and physiology. The succeeding year was spent as a school teacher in Lake County, Ill., when he matriculated at the Chicago Medical College, the medical department of the Northwestern University, and was graduated therefrom after three years, in 1883, with the degree of M. D. To further perfect himself, Dr. Davison spent the next eighteen months, during 1883 and 1884, as an interne at Cook County Hospital, being under Dr. Christian Fenger in the surgical service, and then, in 1884, established himself at Chicago in a general practice in medicine and surgery, thus continuing until 1894, but in that year he began specializing;

in a general surgical practice, and has so continued.

Dr. Davison has held some very important positions relative to surgical teaching, among them being that of professor of surgery, Chicago Clinical School (Post-Graduate), 1896-1906; in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Medical Department of the University of Illinois, as follows: professor of surgical anatomy, 1899-1900; adjunct professor of clinical surgery, 1900-1903; adjunct professor of surgery and clinical surgery 1903-1904; and professor of surgery and clinical surgery, 1904 to the present date. His hospital positions have been equally important, for he has been assistant surgeon of the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, 1887-1892; attending surgeon, Cook County Hospital, 1894 to date; attending surgeon, West Side Hospital, 1896-1907; and attending surgeon, The University Hospital, 1908 to date. He has held the following surgical clinics for the College of Physicians and Surgeons: Cook County Hospital, 1899 to date; West Side Hospital, 1901-1907; College Amphitheatre, 1907 to 1908; and the University Hospital, 1908 to date.

Dr. Davison is affiliated with the American Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical Society, the Chicago Medical Society, the Chicago Surgical Society, the Medical History Society, the Alpha Omega Alpha (honorary medical fraternity), American College of Surgeons, and the Alpha Kappa Kappa. He was one of the founders of the West Side Hospital in 1896, and the

editor of *The Chicago Clinic*, 1899, Vol. XII., and 1900, Vol. XIII. He was a trustee of the University of Illinois, 1905-1910, and one of the founders of The University Hospital of Chicago in 1907. During 1911 and 1912, he was president of the Cook County Hospital Internes Alumni Association, and during 1912 and 1913, was president of the Chicago Surgical Society. During 1913 and 1914, he has been a member of the Board of Governors of the American College of Surgeons, and in 1913 and 1914 was a member of

the committee on Standardization of Surgery of the American Congress of Clinical Surgeons. To comment more fully upon the work of Dr. Davison seems unnecessary, for he is as well known to the people of Chicago as any other of its prominent men, and to his profession as one of its most able exponents. A man of broad ideas, comprehensive knowledge and varied ability, he has put to good use the talents he possessed, and given to the world gifts of skill and scientific research not easily required.

FRANCIS NICHOLSON.

A few of the earliest settlers of Joliet have a very delightful advantage which those of less long residence do not possess, for they have a most interesting fund of reminiscence, making real the conditions in the earlier days, when the prairie schooner did the work of today's locomotives and steel coaches; when deer paths served for roads; when Joliet, as a busy, thriving city was not even a dream. These things the most recent generations know more or less dimly as hearsay. One of the real pioneers of the locality was Francis Nicholson, born in New Hartford, Oneida County, N. Y., August 31, 1803. He was of direct English descent, a son of Jared and Hannah (Hull) Nicholson, natives of Hartford, Conn. His first experience of work came to him on his father's farm, his time being divided between school and farming. After school days were over, he took a decided interest in farming and continued his operations, in that immediate neighborhood, until he was thirty-three years of age. In 1833 he, in company with his family, came to Illinois to make their future home. They made the long and dangerous trip in a covered wagon, locating in Joliet, arriving so that their first meal there was Christmas dinner. Joliet, when they first knew it, was a mere stopping place, with less than forty buildings constituting the town. Everything was then exactly as might be expected in a typical frontier town, no conveniences and few comforts; and from December, 1836, until his death February 24, 1896, Mr. Nicholson watched the town's growth from a small settlement of widely scattered cabins into a beautiful city. He enjoyed the distinction of seeing

the first state coach, the first canal boat, and the first train that came to Joliet.

Mr. Nicholson served an apprenticeship of about four years in Mayville, N. Y., and learned his trade there. When he first came to Illinois to live Mr. Nicholson worked at his trade; he then clerked a few years; then he and his son kept a grocery store for a few years; but later he opened a tailoring establishment on his own responsibility, and in this business he remained active until his death. Back in 1843 he erected his home at 513½ West Jefferson street, which place is now occupied by his daughter, Katherine S. Nicholson.

Mr. Nicholson was married to Miss Matilda Russell, who died less than two years later, leaving him a daughter, Sarah M., deceased. Some years subsequently Mr. Nicholson was married again, to Miss Mary Ann Burdge, a native of Schoharie, N. Y. To Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson four children were born: Francis Henry, Harmon F., Katherine S., and Sultana E. Katherine is now the only living child. The family were communicants in the Episcopal Church, and Mr. Nicholson was, for years, a warden and choir leader. Their acquaintance in Joliet was very large and intimate, Mr. Nicholson being remarkably well-known and respected in business circles. His wealth of past experience added greatly to the interest and weight of his conversation; and to hear him retail the stories of experiences of former days was the delight of the younger boys, who all considered Mr. Nicholson one of their most dear friends. He was a member of the Sons of Temperance.

CHARLES FINNEY LOVE.

To a young man starting out in life, business seems a fairly simple proposition. He sees a prescribed formula of work ahead of him,

but he does not doubt his ability to work to advantage, and he realizes a contented independence is the sure wage of his labor. This opti-

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Charles F. Lora

mistic faith in the world is the heritage of a rising generation; but how many, when they arrive at stern realities, have clear grit enough to hold to their high ambitions and work with an unchanged purpose. Only a very few, for on the up-hill climb to success, far easier than pushing doggedly ahead is it to turn aside into a complacent rut of mediocrity. The struggle for supremacy is won, or lost in the soul; and the indomitable will of Charles Finney Love, which afforded him little satisfaction in his achievements until the goal of his ambition was reached, made his life a marked success. Charles Finney Love was born in Waukesha, Wis., March 29, 1845, a son of Robert and Martha (Barnett) Love, natives of Albany and Brockport, N. Y., respectively. His parents were among the earliest settlers of Wisconsin, and here, in the typical environment of the frontier, they reared their family of nine children. There were five sons and four daughters born to Mr. and Mrs. Love, and their names were: Sarah, deceased; Jerome, deceased; Mrs. I. P. Tichenor, deceased; Mrs. A. C. Coddling, deceased; Mrs. W. C. Davis, of Tucson, Ariz.; George, deceased; Henry M.; George M.; and Charles F.

Charles F. Love was the youngest of the family, and received his education in the public schools of Waukesha. As he grew to a more mature age, he decided that his time would be better spent in gaining a practical business knowledge than in taking additional scholastic work, and he became an employe of Giles Brothers, Chicago jewelers, representing them in Monroe, Wis., later going on the road for the same firm. He then went into their Chicago house and remained with them there for a short time, leaving to enter the commission business with his brother, H. M. Love. In this work he continued until the great Chicago fire, after which he entered the employ of the Charles Todd commission house. In 1889 he severed this connection and established the C. F. Love commission house, with offices at No. 89 South Water street. This firm was incor-

porated, under the original name, in 1904, and the following officers were elected: Charles F. Love, president; H. M. Love, vice president; and C. B. Ayers, treasurer. In the field of general commission business this firm was a pioneer, and is now rated as one of the more prominent houses devoted to this line of endeavor.

On November 22, 1877, Mr. Love was united in marriage to Miss Ula Wilkins, of Bloomington, McLean County, Ill., the service being performed at her Chicago residence, by Rev. H. Thomas of the Methodist church. Mrs. Love was a daughter of Daniel and Ellen (Platt) Wilkins, of Bloomington, where they had long been residents and where the father had been president of the Illinois Wesleyan University, during the Civil war. Mr. Wilkins was an intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln, and in speaking of the earlier days of his life in Illinois, recounts the drives he made from Bloomington to Chicago, there being then no railroads. Mr. Wilkins moved to Chicago in 1875. Mrs. Love was the second, in order of birth, of five children, namely: Morris D., Mrs. C. F. Love, Mrs. Clara W. Grant, of New York City, DeLos of Los Angeles, Calif., and Frederiek, deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Love no children have been born.

In his political affiliations Mr. Love was a Republican, though party prejudice failed to restrain him from voting for the man he judged best fitted to serve the country. He had no membership in any of the various churches, but frequently attended their services and throughout his life was governed by the doctrines of the Golden Rule. While at Gasport, N. Y., on a business trip, Mr. Love died, September 4, 1912. His life teaches a highly instructive lesson on the power a man has over his own destiny and his death occasioned deep regret among his innumerable friends. The services over his temporal body were held at the Love home, in Chicago, and his remains were laid to rest, near his father and mother, in Milwaukee, Wis.

FREDERIC ADRIAN DELANO.

One of the prominent men Chicago still claims, whose activities, however, have long extended over a territory much wider than that embraced within the confines of that city, is Frederic Adrian Delano, formerly the executive

head of the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railroad, known as the Monon system, and conspicuously identified with the leading railway lines of the country through many years. Since August 10, 1914, he has been a member of the

Federal Reserve Board, to which high and responsible office he was appointed by President Woodrow Wilson.

Frederic Adrian Delano was born at Hong Kong, China, September 10, 1863, while his parents, Warren and Catherine Robbins (Lyman) Delano, were residing there, the father having been engaged as a merchant in China, where he spent over thirty years of his life. Mr. Delano senior was a member of the firm of Russell & Company, which had branches in all the leading cities of China. At the time of his retirement, in 1896, he returned to Newburgh, N. Y., on the Hudson River, where he lived until his death in 1898, when he was eighty-nine years old. His ancestors were French Huguenots and English Pilgrims, early settlers of Plymouth, Mass. The history of the Delano family in America begins with the settlement of Philippe de Lamoy, at Plymouth, who came on the ship *Fortune*, from Leyden, Holland, in 1621, and from him the line descends as follows: Jonathan, Thomas, Ephraim, Warren, Warren, and Frederic A. The Delano family is connected by marriage with some of the best known families of New England, including those of Church, Warren, Allerton, Cushman, Hathaway and Swift. On the maternal side of the house, Frederic A. Delano is of English and Scotch ancestry. Members of the family emigrated to Boston and Salem, Mass., between 1630 and 1700. Mr. Delano's mother was born at Northampton, Mass., of a well known family, and was in the seventh generation descended from Jonathan Lyman, who located in the Colonies during the early part of the seventeenth century. The Lyman are connected by marriage with the Stronges, Sheldons, Dwiglits, Hutchinsons, Clarks, Robbins and Murrays, and these branches produced two governors of Massachusetts. Mrs. Delano passed away in 1897, when seventy-three years old. She and her husband were the parents of eleven children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the tenth.

Growing up at Newburgh, N. Y., Frederic A. Delano later attended Adams Academy, at Quincy, Mass., and still later, Harvard University, from which he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1885. In spite of the fact that he was fully qualified for a scholastic career, Mr. Delano followed his inclination and began work with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, beginning with an engineering party in Colorado, August 1, 1885, and after three

months entering the company's shops at Aurora, Ill., as a machinist's apprentice. The work was so to his liking that he made good progress. In April, 1887, he was temporarily appointed acting engineer of tests at Aurora. His next promotion was his appointment as assistant to the second vice president, at Chicago, in April, 1889; then as superintendent of freight terminals at Chicago in July, 1890, and after nearly nine years in that position, was made superintendent of motive power, at Chicago, February 1, 1899. On July 1, 1901, Mr. Delano was honored by being made general manager of this same road, which position he held until January 10, 1905. After a vacation of two months he took up consultation work, in this connection serving without compensation, for the war department of the government in relation to railroad construction in the Philippine Islands. Mr. Delano returned to the railway service in May, 1905, as president of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company, and the Wabash-Pittsburgh-Terminal Railway, and as vice president of the Wabash Railroad Company. Within six months, he was placed at the head of the Wabash system, continuing in that capacity until he resigned to accept the presidency of the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company. In addition, Mr. Delano has been chairman of the board of directors of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Company of Chicago. Professionally, he belongs to the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Franklin Institute, the American Master Mechanics' Association, and the American Railway Association, having served as president from 1907 to 1909, and also of the Western Railway Club for one term. He has been a member of the board of overseers of Harvard University, a trustee of Chicago University, and president of the board of directors of the Chicago Lying-in-Hospital.

President Taft appointed Mr. Delano a member of the Federal Industrial Commission, but the senate failed to act on the nominations, but he was named again in the commission chosen by President Wilson and confirmed. He resigned August 30, 1914, on account of his appointment on the Federal Reserve Board.

As president of the Chicago Commercial Club, Mr. Delano has proven his interest in municipal affairs. He has also been active in connection with the Chicago Plan Commission of the city, and supported the movement since 1907. Dur-

ing the late Mayor Busse's incumbency of the executive office, Mr. Delano was appointed, in January, 1908, a member of the Harbor Commission of the city of Chicago. He is an Unitarian in religious belief, and has served as vice president of the American Unitarian Association. He is a member of the Chicago, Union League, the University, the Chicago Literary, Engineers Club, City Club, Western Society of Engineers, the Commercial and other clubs of

New York, Chicago, and now of Washington, D. C.

The marriage of Mr. Delano took place November 22, 1888, at Chicago, when he was united with Miss Matilda Peasley, a daughter of J. C. Peasley. Mr. and Mrs. Delano have had five children, of whom there are three daughters living: Catherine, Louise and Laura. The family has resided at No. 510 Wellington avenue, but has recently moved to Washington, D. C.

LEON McDONALD.

A powerful and interesting personality was removed from the stage of life in the death of Leon McDonald, who was justly named, on account of the number and importance of his activities, the most prominent citizen of his time at Lockport, Ill. That a life so useful and inspiring should have closed so early is one of the mysteries unsolvable by human understanding. Illinois has produced few men so variously gifted, and he was known all over the state, primarily as a brilliant journalist, also as politician, editor and publisher, sound business man and banker, his interests and activities not only covering substantial, material lines, but reaching to the higher levels of culture and social effort. For seventeen years he was superintendent of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, his jurisdiction extending on the Illinois River from La Salle to Copperas Creek, and it was the unrealized dream of his life that there should be a deep waterway to the Gulf of Mexico. His efforts and achievements in this direction alone would reflect credit enough on the life of the ordinary man.

Leon McDonald was born in New Lenox Township, Will County, Ill., November 2, 1860, and was a son of Jonathan S. McDonald, for some years connected with the banking interests of Lockport. The family comes of Scotch ancestry, and the first authentic records trace back to Michael McDonald, a seafaring man, who crossed the Atlantic Ocean to Canada, later making his home in New England. Michael McDonald was drowned in Lake Ontario, leaving his widow, and at least one son, Asa McDonald, then living at Lockport, N. Y. Asa McDonald, the grandfather of the late Leon McDonald, in his youth served as a drummer boy in a company raised to oppose the British at Niagara in the War of 1812. Later he became prominent in the state militia. In 1836 he moved to Joliet, Ill., later to Five Mile Grove,

and subsequently to New Lenox Township in Will County. He married Olive Rudd at Syracuse, N. Y., and they had six daughters and one son, the latter being Jonathan S. McDonald.

Jonathan S. McDonald was born at Liverpool, N. Y., April 17, 1829, and was seven years old when the family reached Will County. In the early days he taught school and in 1849 went to California as a gold miner, and upon his return established a bank at Lockport. Early in the Civil war he recruited a company for service, which became a part of the One Hundredth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, served faithfully through four years and then returned to Will County, and for many years prior to the death of his beloved son, had been an object of loving, filial care in the latter's beautiful home at Lockport. On December 12, 1857, Jonathan S. McDonald married Miss Louisa Snoad, a daughter of Col. George Snoad, of England, and to them was born one son, Leon, and a daughter, Olive, who died while a young child.

Leon McDonald was about sixteen years of age when he became a student in the Wisconsin State University, where he remained two years. He then mastered the printer's trade in his father's office, serving in all capacities from the humblest to that of editor. In 1880 he entered individually into the newspaper field, becoming first a reporter and later city editor of the Joliet News. He was one of the founders of the Joliet Press, which proved an exceptionally successful undertaking as long as the original promoters remained in charge, and he continued identified with this journal until 1884 when he sold his interest and returned to Lockport. Here he assumed control, as publisher, of the Lockport Phoenix, which was still in his possession until the time of his death. He had made it an effective factor for the promotion of the city's interests and at the same time it led Republican sentiment in Will

County. He was also president of the Will County Printing Company, and additionally was president of the First National Bank of Lockport, as well as general superintendent of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. It was in 1857 that Mr. McDonald was appointed superintendent of this important waterway, which begins at Bridgeport in Chicago, five miles from Lake Michigan, and ends at La Salle, on the Illinois River, 96 miles distant.

To the French explorer, Louis Joliet, undoubtedly belongs the credit of the first suggestion of the possibility of making a navigable waterway from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. The benefits of such an undertaking were extensively discussed by other explorers but stupendous difficulties barred the way. In 1795, however, in a treaty with the Indians, the representatives of the Government made provisions recognizing the possibility of and looking to the ultimate construction of such a waterway. When Illinois was admitted to Statehood, in 1818, the possibility of a canal again became the subject of public discussion, and in 1820 the State Legislature took up the matter, a partial survey for the route of the canal was made and in 1822 Congress authorized the construction of such canal. The work of construction began in earnest in 1839, when the population of the now vast city of Chicago did not much exceed 3,000 individuals, and without it Chicago could never have had its wonderful growth. No man of the many connected with the great subject of a waterway, free and unobstructed from the lakes to the gulf, ever cherished more belief in the enterprise or built higher hopes than did Leon McDonald.

The Illinois River flows through one of the richest farming regions in the United States and vast wealth will be accumulated here from the disposal of the natural products of the soil through easy transportation, should Leon McDonald's vision ever become a fact. Since 1868 a large part of his time was given to the promotion of the deep waterway proposition and the rehabilitation of the old canal. The various matters involved required that he should make many trips to Washington, D. C., to get into close, personal touch with the canal commissioners, the State department heads and the Secretary of War. Diplomacy enters into every phase of public effort and no one was better equipped for its exercise than was Mr. McDonald. He had substantial ideas of his own which he desired to further for the public

good, one cherished design being to have Illinois appropriate enough money to rehabilitate and preserve the old canal, and through his investigations an old law was discovered providing for the reverting of the canal to the Federal Government in case the State did not provide for its maintenance. Without ever having attended either a law or engineering school, he was competent in both professions, his thorough knowledge securing the confidence of trained men in both lines. His knowledge of engineering came entirely through his connection with the Illinois and Michigan Canal but was so complete that he was once summoned as an expert witness in an engineering case and received a fee for his expert testimony. It was Mr. McDonald who gave the engineers of the Sanitary Canal the idea of the "Butterfly Dam" which was constructed entirely from his suggestions. It was while on one of his public spirited missions to Washington that he contracted the cold that developed into pneumonia, and was so complicated with other troubles, that after an illness of five weeks death terminated his life and closed a career that from start to finish had been one of honor and usefulness. Not only was he gifted with rare intellectual powers and virile manhood of the best American type, but he possessed an even, equable temperament and so winning a personality that strangers easily became acquaintances and acquaintances desired his friendship.

On September 21, 1898, Mr. McDonald was united in marriage with Miss Clara Augusta Rudd, a daughter of Charles H. and Esther (Leonard) Rudd, of Oberlin, Ohio. Her grandfathers were among the early settlers of the Western Reserve. Mrs. McDonald is a graduate of Oberlin College and at the time of her marriage was principal of the Lockport High School. Four children survive: Donald, Leon, Louise and Esther.

Mr. McDonald was ever a stalwart champion of Republican principles and for over twenty years was a member of the Republican Central committee and for a long period was at the head of the executive committee. Recognizing his ability and worth, his fellow citizens frequently imposed on him official duties involving trust and responsibility and several times he served as Mayor of Lockport. It was during his second term that Lockport's system of waterworks was built. In the interim between his appointment in 1897 and his death, January



A. Hilbrick

17, 1914, canal conditions passed through some of the most critical experiences in its existence. For the part he played in securing valuable rights belonging to the State, thereby saving State property and rights worth several millions of dollars, Mr. McDonald earned appreciation even far beyond that given him. He was first elected Mayor of Lockport in 1895 and again in 1911 and served until 1913. He was prominent in fraternal circles and was affiliated with the

I. O. R. M., the Sons of Veterans and the Modern Woodmen, and was one of the charter members of the Elks Chapter at Joliet, of which he was Second Exalted Ruler, and was the first to ever complete a full term. He was laid to rest in Oakwood Cemetery, Joliet, and among the vast concourse gathered to honor his memory were found people of every class and dignity, the highest and lowest uniting in their sorrow for the loss of one so worthy.

SOLON PHILBRICK.

One of the greatest ideals of the American people is that which means equality before the law. In the hands of the judiciary rests the interpretation of the law. It follows therefore that care, discrimination, close examination of an individual's public acts and his standing in private life is given before he is chosen to hold the power, that in any community, civilization demands for orderly living, for civic advance, for peaceful progress and for general content. A man who is selected for the place of honor so described, must have, together with the record of an upright life, many other qualifications and these include a comprehensive knowledge of the law, a high moral standard, together with a sympathetic understanding of the frailties of human nature, ability to evenly balance testimony, and the courage to make decisions without fear or favor. Such a man was the late Judge Solon Philbrick, long a distinguished resident of Champaign County.

Solon Philbrick was born at Adeline, Ogle County, Ill., June 20, 1860, and died at Springfield, Ill., April 13, 1914, a son of Mayo Hazeltine and Mary (McFarland) Philbrick. Mayo Hazeltine Philbrick was born at Belford, Waldo County, Me. He moved first to Ohio, and then to Ogle County, Ill. He served from the beginning until the close of the Mexican war, and then returned to Ogle County, and this continued his home until 1877, during which period he was engaged in a mercantile business, but in that year he moved to Chicago and established himself in the same line there. He died in the year 1887, while on a visit, at Roxbury, Mass. In 1852 he married Mary McFarland, who was born at Hagerstown, Md., in 1831, and moved to Ogle County, Ill., with her parents in 1848. At the time of her husband's death she came to the home of her son, Judge Philbrick, where she passed away in 1910. She and her husband had five children, three of whom

survive, namely: Ethan, who is a civil engineer, resides at Baldwin, Ga.; Alvah, who is also a civil engineer, resides at Biloxi, Miss.; and Margaret, who is the wife of William T. Butler, a contractor of Seattle, Wash.

In 1880, when twenty years of age, Judge Philbrick, then a student, came to Champaign, and four years later was graduated from the University of Illinois. Finding that his tastes and talents lay in the direction of the law, the young man entered the office of G. W. Gere for study, and in 1887, was admitted to the bar and at the same time was received by Mr. Gere as a partner, the firm becoming Gere and Philbrick. This proved a strong combination and the partnership continued until Judge Philbrick was appointed to fill a vacancy on the Circuit bench, in January, 1903, due to the election of Judge F. M. Wright to the Federal bench. This honor came to him as a just recognition of his legal ability and other qualifications, but his acceptance of it was made at great financial sacrifice to himself, as, at that time, he was enjoying the patronage of the most reliable and desirable clientele of any lawyer in Champaign County. In June, 1903, he was elected to a full term and in 1906 his services were extended to the Appellate bench. Wisdom and efficiency marked his whole career and in the estimation of his fellow citizens and judicial associates his loss was universally deplored.

In 1891 Judge Philbrick was married to Miss Caroline J. Thomas, a daughter of Daniel M. and Louisa L. (Fletcher) (Whitney) Thomas. Mr. Thomas was born at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1810, and Mrs. Thomas, at Troy, N. Y., in 1822. Mr. Thomas came to Illinois about 1850, settling in Grundy County, where he continued to reside until 1872. In that year he retired to Odell, Ill., where he died in 1880. Mrs. Thomas had removed to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, after the death of her husband, which thereafter continued to

be her home, but died in 1899, while visiting her daughter, Mrs. Philbrick, at Champaign. Mrs. Philbrick was the youngest in a family of five children, namely: Myron; Lida C., who is the widow of J. C. Gallier, a retired merchant of Chicago; Mary E., who is the widow of M. B. Consigny formerly an accountant of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, resides at Chicago; Attie May, who died at the age of five years; and Mrs. Philbrick. Judge and Mrs. Philbrick became the parents of two daughters, Lois and Gladys, both of whom reside with their mother at the family residence, on the corner of John and New streets, Champaign.

At the time of Judge Philbrick's death every possible mark of honor was shown his memory, from the sending of a private car to Springfield to convey his body home, to the closing of the city's business houses during the simple services, such as would have been his wish, in the

First Presbyterian Church, at time of burial. For many years he had been prominent in the ranks of the Republican party and at one time was a member of the Republican State Central Committee. Early in his legal career, he served as city attorney of Champaign, as master-in-chancery, and as a member of the board of equalization. He was also captain of a company in the Illinois National Guard. His was too busy a life to afford many periods of recreation, but he never lost his interest in the great American game of base ball, in which, during his college days, he had gained reputation as a pitching star. He was identified fraternally with Champaign Lodge No. 398, B. P. O. Elks, Champaign Lodge No. 333 I. O. O. F., and Valiant Lodge No. 130, Knights of Pythias. He also belonged to the Champaign County Bar Association and the Country Club.

CONRAD FURST.

In a history of the State of Illinois, in which a large part is devoted to the lives of the men, who, through industry, courage, ability and personal integrity have been builders of its greatness, no name is more worthy of mention than that of Conrad Furst, who, for many years was one of the men of action in the manufacturing industry at Chicago, and still controls his large real estate interests.

Conrad Furst was born in Ottweiler, Rheinisch Prussia, Germany, June 24, 1829, and is a son of Andreas and Louise (Kleber) Furst. His educational advantages were those afforded by the public schools of his native country, and his environment was such as to make him self reliant and self supporting in early youth. Imbued with the tenacity of purpose characteristic of the German people he bent his energies to the accomplishment of his purpose to come to the United States to seek a better field for his activities than his own land at that time offered. Through native resourcefulness and much self denial he accomplished this purpose, and on June 3, 1849, a few days before his twentieth birthday, reached Chicago. For three years thereafter he was employed by J. C. Littlefield, who was a pioneer wagon and carriage manufacturer, and during the last two years of his service, Mr. Furst was foreman of the shop. William H. Spearing, a half brother of Mr. Littlefield, succeeded the latter and Mr. Furst remained one year with the new firm and in 1853 became

a partner of Mr. Spearing and in June, 1854, purchased the latter's interest. In October, 1854, Mr. Furst admitted David Bradley to partnership and the firm name became Furst & Bradley. From this time on he devoted himself exclusively to the manufacturing of plows and other agricultural implements, thereby contributing much to the opening of the vast western prairies to cultivation. In 1872 the business was incorporated as the Furst and Bradley Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. Furst was president until 1881, when he withdrew on account of impaired health and spent four years abroad. In the meanwhile he had acquired other business interests and responsibilities and was president of the Machinists' Supply Company from 1885 to 1893. In which year he sold out his business and practically retired. During his active connection with the above concern, his sons were associated with him as officials, William C. Furst being vice-president of the company, and Edward A. Furst being treasurer. In connection with his sons he still looks after and conducts the affairs pertaining to his real estate holdings, which are very valuable, and each day may usually be found at his offices at No. 192 North Clark street, Chicago. Time has dealt kindly with Mr. Furst, his eighty-five years of life having left him vigorous both in mind and body.

Mr. Furst was married at Chicago, January 6, 1860, to Miss Dorothea Kroeger, who died May 8, 1906, mourned by all who knew her. She

was an exemplary woman and had many endearing and amiable traits of character and her friends were as numerous as her circle of acquaintance and entertained for her the warmest regard. She enjoyed the fullest measure of her husband's confidence and theirs was a mutual trust which paid large dividends in the love, honor and gratitude of their carefully trained children, three in number: William C., Edward A., and Mrs. Louise C. (Furst) Ernst.

Residing in Chicago for sixty-five years and prominently identified with the business interests here almost as long, Mr. Furst has lived through and has contributed to its period of most wonderful development. He, with men of his day, passed through the trial of fire in 1871, and since then has watched, almost with a parent's pride, the city's rebuilding and increasing importance. Always taking a deep interest in the city's welfare at every stage, he has

given his sympathy and support to all measures which he has deemed permanently beneficial. He has long been recognized as a man of earnest purpose, of great enterprise, and of remarkable business foresight. Mr. Furst is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church but his generous donations to charity have not been confined to this avenue of benevolence. Although no politician, he has, for years, cast his vote with the Republican party in support of men and measures meeting with his ideas of liberty and justice, principles ever dear to the German as well as American born. In private life Mr. Furst is a man of genial disposition, kindly and companionable, and his recollections of earlier Chicago are interesting in the extreme and show the conditions which faced business men here sixty years ago, and in himself, in his efforts and success, is an illuminating example of the strong and forceful men the times demanded.

MILLARD MARTIN HUGHES.

One of the best known insurance men in the state of Illinois was the late Millard Martin Hughes, for a number of years district manager at Joliet for the National Casualty Company, of Detroit, Mich. His connection with this office gained him a wide acquaintance, where his genial disposition, his loyalty and his constant inclination to be helpful to his fellows made him a general favorite with all. A peculiar and particular genius is necessary to the man who would acquire success in the insurance field. The business is like unto no other, and many men who have risen to prominence in other lines have scored naught but failures when they have entered insurance. Mr. Hughes, however, possessed the essential qualities of acumen, a pleasing personality and a thorough knowledge of human nature, and with these as his stock in trade achieved an enviable success. Although he did not take a prominent part in political life, he was known everywhere as a good and public-spirited citizen, and did much to promote the welfare of his adopted city and its people. His death caused universal sorrow.

Millard M. Hughes was born at Grand Rapids, Mich., March 16, 1856, and was a son of Peter and Orpha (Bissel) Hughes, natives, respectively, of Pennsylvania and Michigan. When he was still a lad the family moved to Saginaw, where he grew to manhood, obtaining an ordinary public school education. Even in youth

he displayed great industry and energy, and when he had completed his schooling, went to a lumber camp in the north woods of Michigan, where he acquired experience and also learned useful lessons of life. He spent short periods in various other lines of endeavor before finally establishing himself in the grocery business with his brother, at Saginaw. Here his foresight, judgment and acumen assisted him materially in the building up of a large and prosperous trade, but in the intensity of his labors, he neglected to care for his health, and he was eventually compelled to give up his business and seek a different climate. Accordingly, he became a traveling salesman for the National Cash Register Company, and while thus engaged, in 1893, first came to Joliet. Impressed by the business opportunities in this growing city, he entered its commercial life as the proprietor of a photographic studio, placing his younger brother, Marshall Hughes, in charge. When the latter died, Mr. Hughes went to St. Louis, disposing of the photographic business to H. W. Harper, and entered the decorating business in partnership with an experienced decorator, being thus engaged during the World's Fair period. While in St. Louis he was induced by his old friend, D. E. Thomas, to accept a position with the latter's newly organized National Protective Association, which has subsequently become the National Casualty Company. Mr. Hughes began his serv-

ices with this company in the capacity of district manager, his duties being the appointment and instruction of agents throughout the state of Illinois. This task completed satisfactorily, he located permanently in Joliet, where he established an office, and where he continued to represent his company up to the time of his death, March 8, 1913. Mr. Hughes was seriously sick for a period of seven weeks. He was first treated at home and later removed to the hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate a part of one of his legs. A second operation followed, and blood poison set in throughout the system, death eventually ending his sufferings. The funeral was largely attended

and was held from the Richards Street Methodist Church, he having held membership in the men's class of that congregation. Private services were held at the family home, No. 605 Second avenue, and interment was made at Elmhurst. Mr. Hughes was a member of Paul Revere Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, with the members of which he was very popular.

On November 24, 1898, Mr. Hughes married Miss Bertha Marion Tower, of Manchester, N. H., daughter of Warren H. and Elizabeth (Freeman) Tower. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes had one son, Lester Warren, born August 2, 1901.

JOHN J. RONAN.

To that class of representative citizens who work with the full measure of manly strength for individual success but also unselfishly endeavor to promote public prosperity, belonged the late John J. Ronan, whose death occurred following weeks of serious illness at his home at De Kalb, Ill., October 25, 1909. He was born on February 25, 1861, at Sutton, Canada, and was a son of Thomas and Mary (Perry) Ronan. The father was a native of County Tipperary, Ireland, and the mother of England. The family moved to Chicago, Ill., when John J. Ronan was six years old, but in the following year came to De Kalb, settling here permanently.

Mr. Ronan always considered it a matter of good fortune that he had been able to live through his developing years in a progressive city, attributing his congenial surroundings to family and friends, early making and always retaining a large circle of the latter. A common school education was his preparation for business and the only special advantages he ever had were those he provided for himself. He chose painting and decorating as an occupation and through thrift and honesty was able to expand it so that he became one of the leading men in this line at De Kalb, employing a large force and filling many important contracts. Afterward he embarked in the furniture business and then added undertaking and conducted the same until the close of his business life. He was at the head of many extensive building projects, built the business block on the corner of Main and Fourth streets and when stricken, had just let the contract for a

large structure on the corner of Fourth and Locust streets. He owned considerable valuable property including his fine residence at No. 510 North Seventh street. He was involved in some extensive building propositions and just at the time of his death the De Kalb Trust and Savings Bank was being established in his business block, he being vice president of that financial institution. Everywhere he was recognized as an honest and upright man and his fellow citizens elected him to public office and he served ably and conscientiously as a member of the city council for about twelve years. In politics he was a Democrat.

In 1885 Mr. Ronan was married to Miss Minnie Weston, and two of their children survive: Mabel, now the wife of William P. Ballou of De Kalb, and they have two children, Margaret Louise and Charlotte Irene; and Ellsworth Ronan, who was a student in the Illinois University. The parents of Mr. Ronan died at De Kalb, the other members of their family being: Richard of Sycamore, Ill.; William of Aurora, Neb.; Mrs. Mary Lyon of Eddyville, Ia.; Mrs. R. C. Davy and Mrs. Rachel Weston, of De Kalb; Francis of Chicago; James of Chicago; and Theobald of Elgin. Mr. Ronan was a Mason and belonged also to the Odd Fellows, Woodmen of the World, Elks, the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, and often served on business and benevolent boards and committees. In infancy he was baptized in the Catholic church. Since his decease his business affairs are in the hands of his widow and children.



L. J. Renard

WLADYSLAW AUGUSTYN KUFLEWSKI.

Other of the learned professions minister to the needs of the people, but none holds the importance of that of medicine. Man can adjust his quarrels without the aid of members of the bar and bench. He can work out his own salvation, but life itself depends upon the skill of the physician and surgeon. Long before there were records made of any nation, the "medicine man" held an honored position, and it is remarkable what these men knew, considering the fact that so many important facts pertaining to the human body then were unknown. As civilization advanced, so did the dignity and prominence of the men who kept alive those who made progress possible, until today there is no class of men so highly respected and honored as those who have devoted themselves, their lives and their talents to the amelioration of the ills of humanity, and the prevention of the spreading of disease. Chicago is the home of some of the most eminent of these distinguished men, and among them one who is held in grateful esteem is Dr. Wladyslaw Augustyn Kuflewski, who was born at Jaroszewo, Posen, Poland, May 26th, 1870, a son of August and Salomya (Kalacinska) Kuflewski. After attending during boyhood the private and high schools of his native land, he came to America in April, 1886, and thereafter continued his studies at evening school in Chicago. In due time he entered the Chicago College of Pharmacy, and later matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, from which he was graduated April 3, 1894, with the degree of M. D. Soon thereafter, he established himself in a general practice, but later took up special work of surgery and has been a professor of surgery at the Chicago Clinical School, surgeon of the Second Regiment of the Illinois National Guards, attending surgeon of Cook County Hospital, and is now attending senior surgeon of St. Mary's of Nazareth Hospital. He is also a member of the Board of Education of Chicago, having at one time served that body as vice-president; was president of the Chicago Public Library; is chief medical examiner of the Polish National Alliance of the United States of America, and was president of the Polish National Library. He was grand marshal at the unveiling of the statues of Brigadier-Generals Pulaski and Kosciuszko at Washington, D. C., May 11, 1910. He was also a delegate to the first Polish

Congress at Washington, and chairman of the finance committee in May, 1910.

Dr. Kuflewski is a student of no mean ability, and has given to the world the results of his years of investigation, being author of "Sterilization of Books," "How to Celebrate Independence Day," "Alcohol and Its Action on the Human Body," "How to Vaccinate and Why," "The Technique of Minor Surgery and Its Importance," "Anaesthesia and Anaesthetics," "To Do Away with the Germ-laden Cup," "The Importance of Cleanliness," "The Fracture of Femur and Its Treatment." The latest theories known under the name of "Dr. Kuflewski's Ambulatory Treatment of Fractures of the Lower Extremities," does away with the tiresome confinement to bed after an accident, and makes it possible for the patient to walk immediately after the treatment. He has also devoted much time to lecturing and writing upon subjects pertaining to tuberculosis and how to check this fearful disease, his articles appearing in the leading journals devoted to the profession. Professionally, he belongs to the American Medical Association, the Association of Military Surgeons, the Illinois State Medical Society, the Chicago Medical Society, the Chicago Surgical Society, Illinois Surgical Society, and the Polish Medical Society of Cracow, Poland, and Chicago Academy of Surgery. He was one of the organizers and is a charter member of the Polish-American Medical Association. Socially he is a valued member of the Chicago Athletic Club and discharges the pleasant duties pertaining to this association, as he does all others, thoroughly and well.

On February 21, 1900, Dr. Kuflewski was married to Miss Angeline R. Cwiklinski of Buffalo, N. Y., a daughter of Alexander M. and Marie (Sadowski) Cwiklinski. He resides and maintains his office at No. 1338 N. Robey street, Chicago, where he carries on a large general practice. A man of broad information along many kindred lines, he has kept in close touch with advancement, and is one of the leading medical men of the State if not of the country. Essentially a self-made man, he has not allowed himself to be hampered by the fact that he has had to win through hard work every step forward, but rather has so shaped circumstances as to make what to another might seem like adversity serve but as a stimulus to his ambition. A man of affairs, he has ever taken more than

an ordinary part in guiding others, and as his efforts are constantly directed towards progress, his connection with any movement guarantees its ultimate value to the majority. During the many years he has resided in the country of his adoption he has become thoroughly

Americanized, although there will always linger in his heart a tenderness for the land of his birth, and to those who hail from Poland he is ever a teacher, guide and friend, carefully directing their development into eminently desirable citizens.

JOHN E. NEVILLE.

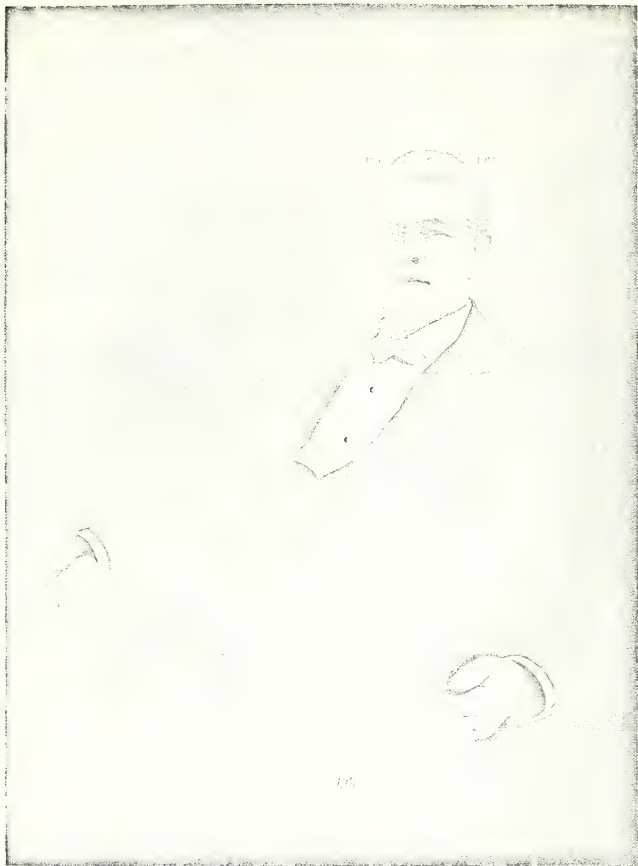
The value of any man to his community is not fully appreciated until his life work is ended, and he has squared all accounts with the world, by passing from it. Some men are possessed of those sterling characteristics which enable them to rise from very small beginnings to positions of influence in the business circles of their locality. From the start, they are able to grasp firmly every possible opportunity, and carry on their plans to successful termination, and yet at the same time to gain and hold the esteem and confidence of all with whom they are brought into association. Such a capable, reliable business man was the late John E. Neville, to whose endeavors Quincy owes the remarkable development of the Quincy Barber Supply House, one of the most important establishments of its kind in the county. Mr. Neville was born in Carlton, Mo., March 30, 1868, a son of James and Sophronia (Kimball) Neville, the former born in West Virginia, and the latter at Chapin, Ill. James Neville came of an old and prominent family of West Virginia, and was one of a number of sons, four of whom still survive. The brothers of Mr. Neville entered the learned professions of law, medicine and the ministry, but those still in this life have retired and have attained to an advanced age. Mr. Neville ran away from home when fifteen years old and made his own way in the world. Subsequently he located in Missouri, and rose to be superintendent of construction of railroad buildings and bridges, through various other positions. Among other important contracts consigned to him was the building of the bridge across the Illinois River at Meredosia, Ill., and the reconstruction of the St. Charles bridge, which went down many years ago.

John E. Neville received a fair high school education at Meredosia, where he learned to be a barber. Having learned his trade, he bought a shop at Meredosia, and continued there in business for eight years, when he removed to Macomb, Ill., there purchasing another shop. After three years in that place, Mr. Neville disposed of his business, and in 1895 came to

Quincy, where he bought a small concern known then as now as the Quincy Barber Supply House, and developed it into the only wholesale and retail establishment exclusively devoted to this line of business. From the first, the concern flourished, for Mr. Neville brought to his undertaking a full understanding of its requirements, and appreciation of its possibilities, and under his wise management it developed until one traveling salesman is now required to handle the business on the road, at all times, additional men being employed in season. Mrs. Neville took charge of the business at her husband's death, and with dignified capability, has carried it on so successfully that she is contemplating some very important changes in the near future, which will materially widen its scope and enlarge the volume of sales. Mrs. Neville having become a chemist, she is constantly preparing new goods for the trade.

While residing at Macomb, Mr. Neville was married to Lettie E. Bushnell, on October 2, 1893. She was born at Meredosia, Ill., June 27, 1869, the fifth in a family of nine children born to Nelson and Jane (Nunn) Bushnell, all living except one, and all married and residing in different sections of the United States. Mr. Bushnell was born in Ohio, and the mother in Kentucky. The mother came to Illinois when a child, but the father was much older when he settled in this state, but spent the remainder of his useful life here, dying in 1889. Mrs. Bushnell survives, making her home in Meredosia, where Mr. Bushnell was a successful merchant for many years, and also held the office of postmaster at Meredosia. Mr. and Mrs. Neville became the parents of a daughter, Alma Rachel, born May 1, 1900, who is at home attending school.

In addition to bringing the Quincy Barber Supply House to its prosperous condition, Mr. Neville accumulated considerable property, for he was a careful business man, and knew how to invest his money. He bought a small, but very valuable farm of thirty-four acres in Adams County, Ill., which was highly improved, and a



Michael McDermott

handsome residence at No. 824 Cherry street, as well as city property at Manitou, Colo. The business offices of the Quincy Barber Supply House are at No. 715 Hampshire street, and the premises are well adapted for the purpose, and kept fully stocked. While essentially a business man, Mr. Neville found time to enjoy his connections with Hermann Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Quincy. Although not a member of the Methodist church, his sympathies were with this denomination, to which his wife had belonged from childhood, and he gave liberally towards its support. A Democrat in political faith, he contented himself with casting his vote for the candidates of his party, utterly refusing to run

for office, although repeatedly requested to do so. The life of this most excellent and capable man was suddenly terminated December 28, 1911. He had accomplished much, and although he was one of those who entered the business world empty-handed, he did not leave it in that condition. His career was a short one, but in the brief period that he labored here, he proved his sterling worth, and made his influence a vital thing in his community, for he stood for honest policies, and purity in living, and in his death Quincy lost one of its most efficient and progressive men, and his associates a kindly friend ready and willing to give assistance and sympathy upon all occasions.

MICHAEL McDERMOTT, SR.

Those who go abroad to gaze in wonderment upon the pyramids of Egypt, or the well preserved ruins of Rome, rarely stop to reflect that in America are architectural achievements far outclassing anything built by the ancients, although they may take the somewhat prosaic proportions of a modern office building, or the definite lines of a twentieth century community. The modern construction ideas are of such a nature that all engaged in building lines have to not only know everything that the builders of ancient times drew upon, but be able to settle the problems of sanitation, progressive construction and fire proof protection. It requires much more ability to rear a twenty-story office building and render it safe in every respect, than it did to erect above the mouldering bones of a Pharaoh, the monuments which have challenged the ages. Owing to the demand for modern methods along building lines in Chicago, this city has for many years been the field of operation for some of the most brilliant men of this class, and one who attained notable distinction was the late Michael McDermott, Sr., a general contractor.

Michael McDermott, Sr., was born at Ottawa, Canada, May 6, 1846, a son of Michael and Catherine (Fitzgerald) McDermott, the former born in Ireland in 1810. Although he studied medicine in England, Mr. McDermott later took up surveying and engineering and was employed by the English government to survey and lay out the present city of Ottawa, Canada. Following this he was employed by the Hudson Bay Company in surveying in the far northwest, and was the only survivor of the expedition sent out by that company. Leaving this company,

after his return from the disastrous journey, he came to Chicago and taught school until he entered the employ of the civic government as a surveyor. Having thus gained a valuable experience, at the expiration of his term of service for the city he went into business for himself, and executed some of the most important contracts of his day in surveying and engineering, among them being the laying of almost all of the streets in the west and southwest portions of the city. He was one of the first to survey the proposed line of railroad from Chicago to Galena, the first road out of Chicago towards Galena. While successful himself, he never forgot the claim of humanity upon his sympathies and purse, and assisted many to better their condition. His medical skill as a herb doctor was often called into requisition, although he did not practice, simply giving his advice to those requiring it. Married three times, his first wife, to whom he was united in England, only survived a short time. The second wife, mother of Michael McDermott of this review, was a member of a prominent Ottawa family, originating in Ireland. Her five brothers were either army or professional men. She died in 1867. The third wife was Mary Igoe.

Michael McDermott, Sr., attended his father's school and later the old Jones school of Chicago, early displaying a genius for figures which developed him into an expert in mathematics, he inheriting this from his father. With the outbreak of the Civil war, his young enthusiasm made him ardently patriotic and he was determined to offer his services to his country. His watchful mother, feeling he was too young for such a life, tried to prevent his enlisting, so

he ran away from home and was enrolled with the Seventy-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry in the engineering corps, and underwent many hardships during the time he was in service. After his honorable discharge, he returned home and began learning the bricklaying trade, but not finding it congenial, he soon took up contracting. Early developing remarkable capability, he found his business increasing in volume and importance and had contracts on the construction of the South Side elevated road and the drainage canal. He also practically built the town of Pullman, the Fine Arts building, the Pullman building, and a number of the Christian Science and Catholic churches, of Chicago.

Mr. McDermott was twice married, his first wife being Isabelle Regan whom he married about 1875. She died leaving four children: Kathryn (Mrs. John Lynn), Isabella (Mrs. Eugene Campbell), Florence (Mrs. Harry Dalton), and William, deceased. On January 16, 1889, he married Mary O'Donnell and they had seven children as follows: Marie Moore who was born in February, 1890; Irene Delores who was born in September, 1891; Michael, Jr., who was born in January, 1893; Francis O'Donnell who was born in 1895; Anita who was born in December, 1899; and Gerald and Gerard, twins, who were born in October, 1901. All of the children of the family were educated in the public and high schools of Chicago. Michael Jr. took a course in the Illinois Technical College, finishing in 1912. Mr. McDermott earnestly desired that this young man follow him in business, and in order that he know all its details, suggested to him that he learn the bricklaying trade, which he did, completing it in April, 1914. He is a swimmer of distinction, being the youngest competitor sent to the Olympic games in Sweden, in 1912. He won the world's record for the 100 and 200 yard breast stroke, and also held the long distance swimming record of the United States for several years. He is also an enthusiastic yachtsman. During the summer of 1913, he was one of the racing crew of the Yacht Susan II, which was in competition with the Yacht Cherry sailing for the Lipton cup, on Lake Michigan. As they were nearing the finish of the course, one of the crew of the Yacht Susan II, called the attention of young McDermott,

then only twenty years old, to a small child who had fallen from a fast moving motor boat. Instantly the lad was in the water and swam under water to the spot where he had seen the child. Coming to the surface, he did not see the child, and so he dived, and although he did not see the little one, his hand struck her foot, and he was thus enabled to save her. Holding her above his head, he swam with one hand to the motor boat, and then returned to the yacht. It is a remarkable fact that although the child had gone down for the third time, Mr. McDermott resuscitated her, for in tossing her above the surface of the water, and catching her on the flat of his hand, the pit of the child's stomach received the shock of the blow, and the water gushed forth from the little mouth, so that she was conscious when returned to the anguished parents.

Mrs. McDermott is a direct descendant of the five O'Brien brothers of Revolutionary war fame who made the first attack in the first naval battle of that war. Mrs. McDermott is a daughter of James and Bridget C. (O'Brien) O'Donnell, natives of Ireland, the latter having been born in Tipperary. Mr. McDermott was a Roman Catholic in religious faith and lived according to his creed. The death of Mr. McDermott occurred April 16, 1914, at his residence at No. 4841 Vincennes avenue, after a long illness. The funeral services were held at Corpus Christi Roman Catholic Church, and burial was at Mount Olivet. He died as he had lived, an honorable, upright, Christian man, devoted to his home and family, and held in the highest esteem by the many who knew him. He was intensely a Chicago man, always willing and anxious to do anything and everything to promote the city's welfare. An earnest Republican politically, he never wavered in his allegiance to his party. He might have had many political honors, but he preferred to promote his party's interests out of office. In local affairs, however, he voted for the man he deemed best for the office. His greatest happiness was found in his home, while surrounded by his family. Mr. McDermott was a great lover of music. He was a member of the Art Institute from its inception, and also belonged to the Builders Exchange.

ERNEST VALENTINE JOHNSON.

There is no city in the world which offers such unsurpassed opportunities for the development of men and large business interests as

Chicago, taking everything into consideration. Here can be found many of the raw materials, or they can be easily obtained through lake and

railroad shipments. Here is an immense local market, and here are the men, solid, reliable and aggressive, ready and willing to push ahead to their ultimate end whatever that may be. Once a man finds the line for which he is fitted, if he have business sense and natural acumen, it is certain that success of one kind or another will follow his footsteps.

One of the men who has admirably proven his own worth and increased his value as a citizen by developing immense interests, is Ernest Valentine Johnson. He was born in New York City, February 14, 1859, a son of George H. and Marie (Salkeld) Johnson. While he was receiving an excellent educational training at Ernst Academy, Buffalo, and the Cooper Institute, New York City, at the same time he was gaining practical knowledge of civil engineering, for when only twelve years old, he was apprenticed in the New York office of Stephens and Spilsbury, well established civil engineers of that city, and remained with this firm for a period of six years.

Having faith in the future of Chicago, he joined his father in this city in 1877, the latter having been a resident here since 1871, and a prosperous manufacturer operating under the name of Johnson & Company, for the purpose of making fireproof tile. When the father died in 1879, Ernest V. Johnson succeeded to his interests, and a year later the business was reorganized as the Pioneer Fireproof Construction Company, with Mr. Johnson as treasurer

and general manager. As such he designed and supervised the construction of the company's large plant at Ottawa, Ill. In 1890 he organized and became president of the Peerless Brick Company, and in 1890 was elected treasurer of the Great Northern Hotel Company. Still later he became president of the Hartford Deposit Company, owners of the Hartford building, and is now acting as vice president and western manager of the National Fireproofing Company. He designed and introduced hollow tile construction for fireproof grain elevators and other structures, and the material is today endorsed by builders throughout the country, not only as safe and reliable protection from fire, but for its wonderful durability.

In July, 1888, Mr. Johnson was married to Mrs. Eva L. Brooks, of Philadelphia, Pa., who died in 1904. In November of that year Mrs. Estelle M. Wakefield became his wife. Prominent in club life, Mr. Johnson belongs to the Union League, Chicago, Athletic, Builders', South Shore Country, Columbia Yacht, and the Automobile clubs, and is a Mason in good standing, having attained to the Knight Templar degree. Although quiet and unostentatious in manner, Mr. Johnson is a man who makes many friends, and they recognize his signal ability and strong business strength. While succeeding himself, he has never allowed his own affairs to blind him to the needs of others, and responds generously to the claims of charitable organizations.

JOHN SCHLAGENHAUF.

It is absolutely impossible to properly estimate the lasting good or powerful influence toward moral uplift and a true Christian mode of living of the late Rev. John Schlagenhauf, a distinguished Methodist clergyman of the State of Illinois, who for over forty years gave his church and people the benefit of his eloquence, profound knowledge of human nature, and his understanding study of the Bible. A man of gentle disposition, he nevertheless prosecuted vigorously his campaign against sin of all kinds, and never hesitated to warn in words of power anyone who he felt needed admonition, no matter what his station in life. This venerable figure in ministerial life has gone to the fuller and wider pastorate of eternity, and yet the work he began and carried on so ably while here will never cease. John Schlagenhauf was born January 9, 1834, in Lidsingen,

Oberraut, Sulz Kemnigraech, Wurttemberg, Germany, and died January 18, 1911, in Quincy, Ill. He was the eldest of seven children born to John Schlagenhauf, and outlived them all. When he was a child he had the misfortune to lose his mother, but his father brought his young family to America, and settling in the vicinity of Cincinnati, Ohio, rounded out his useful life, and died in that locality.

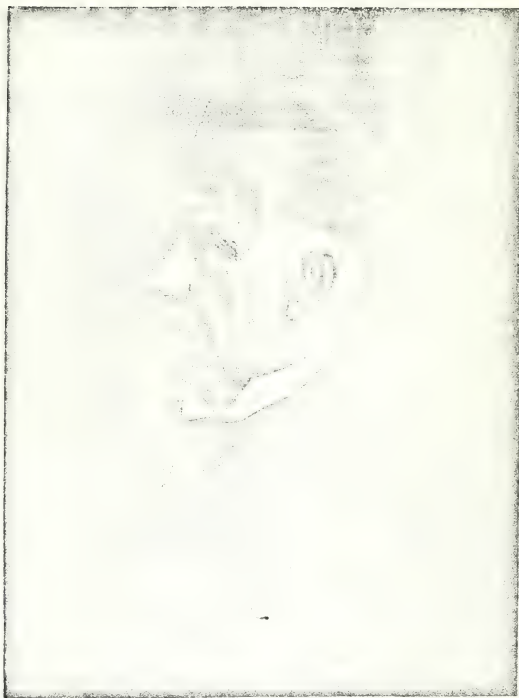
Nineteen years old when he came to this country, in 1852, three years prior to his father, Mr. Schlagenhauf had already secured a public school education. He was willing to work at anything that would give him the funds necessary to further his studies, and was in a mill and on farms in New York State for two years, and at Mt. Olive, Ohio, for a short time, arriving at Quincy, Ill., about 1854, coming here to enter the German-English Methodist Seminary,

then located in this city, but now at Warren-town, Mo. Here he completed his ministerial studies, and was admitted to the Illinois Conference, beginning what was to be a very arduous and useful career as pastor of the Methodist church at Jacksonville, Ill. There he spent two fruitful years, when he was sent to Springfield for one year. The next two years he was at Bushnell, where he married. Leaving Bushnell, he was in St. Louis for two years. Once more he was in Illinois, being at Belleville for two years. His next pastorate was at Mascoutah and extended over three years, when he returned to Belleville, and was presiding elder for one year. He then took charge of the Belleville church for three years. The following year was spent at Summerfield, and the next three at Pekin, when he returned to Quincy, and had charge of the church here for two years. For the next three years he was presiding elder of his district, and then was honored by being made president of the German Department of the State University at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, which position he held for six years. At the expiration of that period he went to Edwardsville, where he preached for four years, when he returned to Belleville for two years. By this time he was sixty-three years old, and had spent forty years in the ministry, so that there is little wonder that his health failed, or that he weakened under the heavy strain, and was forced to retire. Realizing that he must leave his field of loving labors for the Beloved Master, he came to Quincy, and from then, in 1898, to the day of his death, resided in his handsome residence at No. 1250 Kentucky avenue, which he built himself, and here his spotless soul returned to its God. For nine months he was confined to his bed, having four strokes of paralysis, but fortunately he was spared any particular suffering, although if this cross had been laid upon him he would have sustained it with true Christian patience and fortitude. Mr. Schlagenhauf was honored upon four different occasions by being sent to the general conference, the national congress of the church, and served with distinction on the committee at Chicago which compiled the new official song book, as well as on other committees of importance.

Mr. Schlagenhauf was married October 1,

1863, to Margaret Rohn of Beardstown, Ill., a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Laughohr) Rohn, natives of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, who came to St. Louis from Germany, in 1834. They went to Beardstown, taking up land from the government, three miles outside the city, and there Mrs. Schlagenhauf was born, January 30, 1842. To the original purchase Mr. Rohn added until he owned 1,200 acres at the time of his death, which occurred on the farm, April 21, 1891, his widow surviving him until December 29, 1893. These two lived together for fifty-seven years, and reared a family of eight children, seven of whom are still living. Mrs. Schlagenhauf being the fourth in order of birth. They were honored pioneers of Cass County, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Schlagenhauf became the parents of six children, two of whom died in infancy, the others being: Henry Jacob, born in Quincy, Ill., February 15, 1865, married Emma Pahl, of St. Louis, where they reside, he being a physician and surgeon, issue—Walter, Milton, Henry, and George; William, born March 8, 1867, a distinguished attorney of Quincy, has twice been a member of the State Assembly, and married Lillie Necke, issue—William, Jr., Lillie, and Leonora; Edward, born in Belleville, April 5, 1870, is a successful dentist of St. Louis, and married Mabel Haskins; and Philip John, an attorney of Quincy, Ill., born September 15, 1879, married Cora Jones, of Quincy. Mr. Schlagenhauf gave each one of his sons a college education, and lived to see them develop into fine men, a credit to their parents and their communities.

Eloquent to a marked degree, Mr. Schlagenhauf was able to bring home to his hearers the mighty truths he preached in a powerful manner. He was the kind of a man who won not only the friendship, but the full confidence, respect and admiration of those who had the privilege of listening to him, and the conversions he effected ran into the thousands. He was a great student of the Bible, and was able to bring home its lessons in a practical way that touched those who listened to his glowing words. His life work did not stop with his sermons, however, for he lived out in his daily duties the Christianity he professed, and by example as well as by spoken word taught the beauty of Christlike living.



Wm. P. Lusk

JOHN BAPTIST SCHOTT.

In the death of the late John Baptist Schott, Quincy lost one of its most useful citizens, a man who not only recognized his duties, but performed them faithfully, industriously and conscientiously, and went even beyond this in zealously guarding the interests of his community and working to promote them in the best way possible. Although of foreign birth, Mr. Schott was loyal in his devotion to his adopted country, and was one of the best representatives of the stalwart German-American to whom this country owes so much. Without the efficient assistance of these men from the Fatherland this country's battles against common enemies in both times of war and peace would not have been successful, and this debt is discharged by an unceasing feeling of gratitude and a recognition of their true worth. Mr. Schott was born in Knonach, Bavaria, Germany, March 28, 1823, and died May 6, 1910, at Quincy, Ill. He was a son of Philip Anton and Margaret (Fisher) Schott, both of whom rounded out useful lives in Bavaria. From early manhood Mr. Schott developed ambition, and not being satisfied with the somewhat restricted opportunities offered in his native land, came to the United States in 1852, being then in his nineteenth year. He had been well educated in Hamberg, where he had studied several years. When Mr. Schott left his old home for the new he was supplied with an outfit of clothing by his parents and given what was deemed a sufficient supply of money to meet the expenses of his journey. As his father was a tanner, the son under his supervision had become an expert in this line, and after landing in New York Mr. Schott decided to go to Cincinnati, Ohio, to try and secure a position at his trade, Cincinnati being then one of the largest leather centers in the country. He went to Cincinnati, by way of steamer to Troy, N. Y.; rail to Buffalo; steamer to Sandusky, Ohio, and completed the journey by rail. After much persistence and a determination to secure employment his hopes were realized, as he obtained work in a tannery where he soon demonstrated his ability as an expert tanner, remaining in Cincinnati for four years. Still he was not satisfied, so started out on a trip of investigation, going to Michigan City, Ind., Niles, Mich., Chicago, and Dubuque, Ia. At the latter point he took a boat to Quincy, Ill., where he learned there was a small tannery for rent.

Conditions being satisfactory, Mr. Schott purchased this business from a Mrs. Schleich, on May 16, 1856, and became one of the citizens of Quincy. At that time Quincy was a small town, but the astute young German saw it was destined to become a thriving metropolis.

A far-sighted man, Mr. Schott soon enlarged his field of operation, also having a tannery in Perry County, Tenn., and later took a partner in his business. During the Civil war he secured some very important contracts with the government, always taking great pride in the quality of the work he turned out. As the demands of his business grew he was forced to enlarge and rebuild his premises, and he had associated with him, at various times, two of his brothers who had joined him, and in 1869 a business property located at 613 and 615 Hampshire street was purchased and a complete line of saddlery goods was manufactured and marketed throughout the Mississippi Valley. Always looking ahead, Mr. Schott bought and enlarged the property at the corner of Third and Hampshire streets in 1882 and further developed a wholesale saddlery, leather and saddlery hardware business, under the firm name of the J. B. Schott Saddlery Co., in conjunction with the late Mr. Wolf, who became his son-in-law. After his long and useful career, during which period he built up a large enterprise and did a vast amount of business, he retired in 1900, turning over the management of affairs to his sons and sons-in-law, although he was active in its supervision up to his demise. In 1906 a disastrous fire destroyed the entire work of years, but rebuilding was commenced at once, and before the year closed a new plant was in operation, the company confining itself to the manufacture of horse collars and jobbing leather. With the fire much of Mr. Schott's personal interest was destroyed, and he never was active in business affairs again, devoting most of his time to his home.

On February 17, 1859, Mr. Schott was united in marriage with Adolphine Frances Schleich, daughter of Franz Julius and Wilhelmina (Mattheus) Schleich, the latter being the lady from whom he bought his first tannery upon coming to Quincy. Mr. Schleich was born in Landsberg, Prussia, Germany, and the latter in Gottbus, Germany. Mrs. Schott was born in Beskow, Germany, December 19, 1839. Mr. and Mrs. Schleich came to the United States in

1847, landing in Baltimore, Md., from whence they made the then long journey across the Allegheny mountains with a wagon to Illinois, settling in Quincy, where he established the tannery afterwards bought by Mr. Schott. Here he died July 21, 1851, his widow surviving him until May 20, 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Schott became the parents of a family as follows: Antonia, who was born January 8, 1860, married Louis Wolf, who died February 22, 1906; Julia, who was born December 21, 1863, married Charles H. Lauter, issue—Carl Lauter and Margaret Lauter, living in Quincy; Emma, who was born February 18, 1866, died December 19, 1912; John F. C., who was born January 26, 1871, married Selma Herr of Chicago, living in Quincy, issue—John Theo., Herbert F., Theodore C.; Adolph, who was born July 29, 1874, married Anna Glattfeld, living in Quincy; Robert, who was born February 5, 1879, married Jennie Busby, living in Quincy.

Independent in politics, Mr. Schott was always interested in securing the best men in government, but utterly refused to consider himself as a candidate for office. Extremely liberal in his donations, he was specially generous towards caring for the maimed and sick. A man devoted to his family, he gave his children opportunities to develop, and took a pride in their progress. Aside from his business,

Mr. Schott was greatly interested in outdoor and country life. He admired the grand and beautiful in nature, and traveled extensively, always accompanied by some member of his family. Upon three occasions he went abroad. Connected with his first visit to Europe in 1873 was the appointment as honorary Commissioner by the Governor of Illinois to the World's Exposition at Vienna, Austria. His ties of family and boyhood home were very dear to him, and at his demise he still maintained a membership in the Rifle Club of his native city. In the city of Quincy he was a member of the select German society, Liederkrantz, during the time of its existence, but was not associated with any fraternal orders. Mr. and Mrs. Schott lived to enjoy their fiftieth marriage anniversary, on February 17, 1909, when they were surrounded by all their children and grandchildren. The loss of a man like Mr. Schott was no light one in the community in which he had not only developed material success, but also advanced the interests of the municipality. He illustrated the highest ideal of good citizenship and successful business development. Such men as Mr. Schott are not so plentiful that their passing away is a matter of only current interest, and hence the necessity of their appearance in a record of this lasting nature.

CHARLES MERWIN HOWE.

The Presbyterian Church has been distinguished for many years as having some of the most efficient church workers known to Christianity. Many of these men have been intellectual, some have had large means, and have devoted both money and brains to the up-building of the church. The numerous stately edifices, the large audiences of thoughtful, earnest men and women, testify to the success of the work of the founders and supporters of the churches, and especially is this true in Chicago and its suburbs, where Presbyterianism has a stronghold. One of the men whose deepest interests, outside his home, were centered in his church, was Charles Merwin Howe, whose death occurred in October, 1913. Mr. Howe was born in Chicago April 2, 1845, a son of Samuel and Sarah (Cook) Howe, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively. During the early years of his residence in Chicago Samuel Howe was the manager of Borch's Bank, a private institution, but he resigned that position

to enter a commission business. Later he rented the old Galena elevator, the first to be built near Rush street bridge, from the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and conducted it very successfully. He was also the promoter of the old Galena & Chicago Union Railroad. During their long residence in Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. Howe entertained royally, keeping an open house for all who came within their acquaintance, especially young men. Their charities were many and abundant, and they were held in the highest esteem by all who knew them. Mrs. Howe was one of the founders of the Chicago Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum.

Charles Merwin Howe attended the Chicago Central High school, and, after completing his studies, was in the commission business with his father, but later connected himself with the firm of Poole & Sherman, which operated on the Board of Trade and was a well-known house of that day. In 1899, Mr. Howe severed his relations with this house to operate individually

on the board, so continuing until about 1907, when he retired. It is but natural that Mr. Howe should have early taken a deep interest in church work as his father was an elder in old North Church, and a charter trustee and director of McCormick Seminary. The son succeeded to many offices of the older man and gave the same untiring labor in their behalf. Mr. Howe moved to Oak Park after the fire of 1871, and attended the First Congregational Church of that place, but within a few years was one of the founders of the First Presbyterian Church of Oak Park, and an elder in it, continuing there until 1897, when he returned to Chicago and joined the Fourth Presbyterian Church of that city, where, later, he was made an elder in this, one of the greatest churches of the city. Upon moving to Evanston in 1897 he found a field for labor as a member of the First Presbyterian Church, where also he was an elder. For eight years he served faithfully as Sunday school superintendent, and never ceased to endeavor to influence the young to early connect themselves with the church. He

was a Republican, though, aside from exercising his right of franchise, he did not take part in local politics. At one time he was a member of the Educational Committee of the Presbytery of Chicago.

In 1867 Mr. Howe married Miss Mary Shipman of Chicago, who died in 1888. Their only child was Samuel Howe who was a graduate of Princeton University, associated in business with his father, and died in 1900. January 1, 1890, Mr. Howe married (second) Miss Clara Potwin of Chicago, a daughter of William S. and Eliza (Lewis) Potwin, natives of Pennsylvania and Chicago respectively. Mr. Potwin was connected with Frank Sturgis & Co., until several years after the Chicago fire and then became a member of the Chicago Varnish Co., with which company he is still associated. Mrs. Potwin died in 1912. The two children of Mr. Howe's second marriage are: William Potwin Howe, who married Miss Gladys Vaughn of Louisville, Ky., and lives in Evanston; and Charles Merwin Howe, Jr., who lives at the family residence in Evanston.

OSCAR JOHN HALBE.

In every line of work, in each profession, the personality of the forceful man reveals itself. With increasing experience and added years, he gains a broader grasp upon his subject, and with recurrence of problems he is able to handle them in a manner which affords better satisfaction, and an increase of business. Such perfection is not attained in a single day or year, nor is it always attained with a single house, but the man of parts soon finds his place and rises steadily until he reaches his goal. In olden times the professional man was restricted in his action. Each man entering one or other of these professions was tied down to lines which had been drawn centuries before, and was not allowed to loosen them. Today constant encouragement is offered the men of skill and knowledge to enter paths which not so very long ago had not then been broken in the dense forest of ignorance and bigotry. One of the skilled men in his line is Oscar John Halbe, president of Halbe & Wallace, opticians of Chicago.

Mr. Halbe was born in New York City, N. Y., August 31, 1860, a son of August and Eliza (Dinler) Halbe. After going through the schools of his native place and those of Guttenberg, N. J., he took a course of study at

the Chicago Post Graduate Optical College, thus gaining a scientific training which has yielded him so generous returns in the years that have followed. His professional career commenced with the late Henry Borsch of Chicago, with whom he remained for some time, when he became manager of the optical department of Kuehne and Kappelman. Later he was refractionist for the California Optical Company at San Francisco. Being offered the position of manager for the optical department of Sweet, Wallace & Company of Chicago, he returned to this city to accept it, and in 1900 purchased this department, and formed the firm of Halbe & Wallace, opticians, which was incorporated in 1905. Not content with making his company one of the best in its line, Mr. Halbe has given time and attention to outside matters, serving as secretary of the Illinois State Optical Society and the Chicago Optical Society. Outside of his professional and business interests, he is now engaged in furthering the civic betterment of Ardmore, being the president of the Ardmore Improvement Association, and is doing much to make that little town on the Aurora and Elgin (Third Rail) electric road one of the most desirable residential districts attached to Chicago. He is also the chairman of the Board of

Trustees of the Congregational Community Church.

In 1890, Mr. Halbe was united in marriage with Miss Susie A. Gray, and they became the parents of five children: Richard Valentine, Earl Oscar, Amy, Charlotte and Arthur, the last named being deceased. Possessing a

righteous sense of civic duty, and an enviable record of achievement, Mr. Halbe has shown unflinching interest in his work, and can truthfully be said to have always been true to the line of duty as he sees it, and no man can do more.

CHARLES RICHARD JONES.

Hon. Charles Richard Jones, financier, public man and upright citizen, has given the best part of his life to the interests of Henry, Ill., of which city he has twice been mayor and for forty years has been identified with its leading financial institution, the First National Bank, of which he is president. He comes of sturdy English stock, the family having developed in Wales, from which country his parents, Edward and Margaret (Davies) Jones, came to America, the father in early manhood and the mother in childhood. Charles Richard Jones was born at Florence, in Pike County, Ill., October 30, 1851, the eldest of six children. Two of these died in infancy; Edward died in 1863; Robert died in 1896; and Thomas L. married Evelyn Ellsworth, and is a resident of Chicago, Ill. Edward Jones located first at Ironton, Ohio, after reaching the United States in 1836, and from there went to Waverly, Ohio, where he learned the cooper trade and while there met and married Margaret Davies, a daughter of Edward and Jane (Geddings) Davies, who had come to the same place with her mother, her father having died in Montgomeryshire, Wales. In 1840 Edward Jones and wife moved to Florence, Pike County, Ill., where he worked at the cooper trade until 1852, when he removed to Lacon, Ill., and continued to work as a cooper until 1856, when he embarked in the grocery business, in which he continued until his death, which occurred in 1861. His widow remained at Lacon until 1880 and then came to Henry, and here she died in April, 1902.

Charles Richard Jones was an infant when his parents moved to Lacon and there his boyhood and school period were passed. Naturally industrious and anxious to become self-supporting, he early secured employment as a clerk in a dry goods store and remained there until 1873, when he came to Henry as a bookkeeper in the First National Bank, of which he was made cashier in the following year, and with which he has been continuously identified until the present, in 1905 becoming president of this

stable and thoroughly reliable institution. Perhaps no man in a community is more closely connected with the every-day life of the people than the banker, for he is the real money power and the money that makes possible the carrying on of great industrial enterprises in every community, and the resultant prosperity of the workers, passes through his careful hands. In times of panic and partial paralysis of industrial activity it is to the bankers that the people must go in order to tide over the periods of disaster. As a wise, far-seeing, conservative banker Mr. Jones has won the confidence of the public and his judgment concerning investments and business ventures is constantly being consulted. Many times the settlement of large estates has been left in his hands, a somewhat recent one being that of his uncle, the late Robert Davies. Scarcely less prominent is Mr. Jones in public affairs in his own city. A Republican in his political convictions, he has been loyal to his party, but has never consented to accept political office that would demand a change of residence, but, feeling a sense of public responsibility, he has twice consented to be mayor, and in this and other civic positions has demonstrated unselfish public spirit and opened the way for further progress. Mr. Jones owns some excellent farming land in the county but does not give his personal attention to any of his four valuable properties.

On January 10, 1895, Mr. Jones was united in marriage with Miss Carrie J. Miller, who was born at Henry, Ill., and educated at Salem, Mass. She is a daughter of John W. and Hannah (Davis) Miller, and a granddaughter of Captain Benjamin Miller, who, at one time, was a member of the Massachusetts State Senate. Both parents of Mrs. Jones were born at Fall River, Mass. They came to Henry, Ill., in 1855, and her father, a railroad engineer, was connected with railroad affairs here until his death in 1893, the mother passing away in the following year. They had a family of eight children: Ida, who is deceased; Minnie, who



Chas. R Jones

resides in Bradford, Ill., married Robert Jones, now deceased, brother of C. R. Jones; her son, J. L. Jones, married Elizabeth Broadbudd, daughter of Marshall and Ann (Glenn) Broadbudd, and is cashier of First National Bank of Henry, of which C. R. Jones is president; Carrie J.; Isaac, who is deceased; Asa S., who resides in Chicago, where he is in the cigar business, married Miss Margaret Theresa Hurley, of Chicago; Frank, who is a resident of Ironwood, Mich.,

and overseer of an iron ore mine at that place, married in Chicago and moved to Ironwood soon thereafter; and three who died young. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have one daughter, Margaret, who is attending St. Katherine Episcopal School at Davenport, Iowa. The family belong to the Episcopal church. Mr. Jones is a member of Henry Lodge No. 119, A. F. & A. M., also Lacon Chapter No. 123, R. A. M., and Peoria Commandery No. 3, K. T.

RUDOLPH MATZ.

In a conspicuous place on the roll of Chicago's distinguished members of the legal profession is found the name of Rudolph Matz, a native of the great city in which he has always made his home, and a splendid type of the alert, progressive and public-spirited Chicagoan whose record is an indication that success is ambition's answer. His long and prominent connection with important cases of legal jurisprudence has made him a more or less familiar figure in the courts, and no lawyer in the city has a better record for high and straightforward professional conduct, or for success earned with honor. It is undoubtedly a fact that while some individuals achieve prosperity and position along certain lines and in certain professions, there are those who are born to them, their natural leanings and marked talents pointing to the vocation in which they eventually achieve distinction. The science of healing appeals to many, others hear the call of the church which cannot be denied, the marts of commerce and trade claim their full quota, and the activities of the political arena prove an attraction which others cannot resist. Still others have chosen the legal field as the one in which to achieve success, and in this class Mr. Matz has gained wide and well-deserved recognition, being accounted one of the able attorneys of his State. Few lawyers have made a more lasting impression upon the Chicago bar, either for legal ability or for personal individuality.

Rudolph Matz was born in Chicago, Ill., December 11, 1850, and is a son of Otto H. and Mary Elizabeth (Lewis) Matz. His father was a native of Berlin, Germany, born March 8, 1830, while his mother was born at Pulaski, N. Y., December 13, 1837. Both families had representatives in Chicago during the pioneer days, and for many years figured prominently

in the upbuilding of the city and were widely known in financial circles of the Illinois metropolis. As early as 1854 Otto H. Matz was recognized as one of the skilled and talented architects of the city. He held that position with the Illinois Central Railroad and the Chicago & Alton Railroad for a number of years and rapidly rose to the front ranks in his profession. He built the great Illinois Central depot which was destroyed by the conflagration which consumed the city in 1871. At the time of the outbreak of the struggle between the North and the South, he connected himself with the Union army, as a civil engineer, and held the rank of major at the close of his service, having served gallantly and efficiently in the meantime on the staffs of Generals Fremont, Halleck and Grant. Mr. Matz worked with General Wilson in the preparation of the plans for the capture of Vicksburg, saw these plans succeed and at the time of the surrender rode into that city with General Grant. From 1869 until 1871, Mr. Matz acted as school architect of Chicago, and in 1892, while serving as architect of Cook County, erected the present criminal court building. After the Chicago fire, he received the first prize, amounting to five thousand dollars, in competition with forty other architects for plans for the City Hall and County building.

Otto H. Matz was united in marriage with Miss Mary Elizabeth Lewis, October 26, 1857. She came to Chicago in 1852 with her parents, Hiram and Mary Jane (Gillespie) Lewis. Her brother, Hiram LaMotte Lewis, was for many years a prominent lawyer in Chicago and later was a partner of Thomas Hoyne, once mayor of Chicago, and was a member of the legal firm of Hoyne, Miller & Lewis, Miller, Van Arman & Lewis, and Miller, Frost & Lewis. Until the time of her death, November 13, 1911, Mrs. Matz

was prominently known in connection with philanthropic, charitable and educational work in this city. She was for many years president of the Mary Thompson Hospital for Women and Children and was one of the founders of the Fortnightly Club. She was also a prominent member of the Chicago Women's Club and served some years ago as its president. For forty-four years the Otto H. Matz residence has been on Oak street, near the Lake Shore drive. The original home was burned in the great Chicago fire, but was replaced by a more modern residence not long thereafter. There were three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Otto H. Matz, two sons and a daughter. Hermann Lewis Matz, who was born on the 2d of February, 1859, was graduated from Williams College with the class of 1880 and is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi and the Phi Beta Kappa fraternities. He is at the present time serving in the capacity of vice president of the S. S. Kimbell Brick Company, of Chicago. Evelyn Matz, born September 7, 1862, is a graduate of the University of Chicago, and was at one time principal of Dearborn Seminary, is now associate principal of the University School for Girls.

Of a family conspicuous for the strong intellect of its members, indomitable courage and energy, Rudolph Matz was reared amid the influences of a cultured home. His early educational opportunities came to him through the Chicago public school system, he attending successively the Sheldon, Ogden and Haven schools and the Central High school. His collegiate course was pursued in Williams College, which noted institution conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the time of his graduation in 1882. Drawn to the profession of law by his natural inclinations, he pursued a course of study in the Northwestern University law department, and was graduated with his degree from that school in 1886. Prior to entering Northwestern University, he had spent two years, from 1882 to 1884, as a teacher in the Higher School for Boys, now known as the University School of Chicago, and completed his law course with valedictorian honors. In the year 1885-6 he was a student in the law office of Dexter, Herriek & Allen, and, following his graduation from Northwestern University, he spent a year, 1886-7, in foreign travel, making a trip around the world, in which he gained a broad and intimate knowledge of different lands and peoples, gathering the experience which has

enabled him to correctly judge of men and their methods.

Following his return, in the latter year, Mr. Matz became assistant in the law office of Barnum, Rubens & Ames, and from 1888 until recently practiced in partnership with Walter L. Fisher. The firm was known as Matz & Fisher until 1894, when William C. Boyden, now one of the overseers of Harvard University, was admitted to partnership, and the present firm name of Matz, Fisher & Boyden was assumed. The firm was joined by Laird Bell in January, 1910, and by William Warren Case in October of that same year. Mr. Fisher was obliged to leave the firm in March, 1911, at the time of his appointment by President Taft to the office of Secretary of the Interior, but the firm name remains unchanged. Because of being executor of the estate of his father-in-law, Charles M. Henderson, Mr. Matz was also vice president and a director of the wholesale boot and shoe house of C. M. Henderson & Company, from 1896 until 1902. He was also a director of the United Shoe Machinery Company. During the World's Columbian Exposition, the firm of Matz & Fisher acted as attorneys for the Committee on Ways and Means. Their practice has long been of a decidedly important character, connecting them with prominent litigated interests, the conduct of which has proven their ability to cope with intricate and involved complexities of the law. Wide and varied experience has brought Mr. Matz comprehensive familiarity with legal principle and precedent and has prevented any display of faulty judgment or wrong decision. Aside from his work in connection with the legal profession, he is widely and favorably known in business circles, and is a director of the Chicago Savings Bank & Trust Company and holds a like position in the Chicago Auditorium Association.

On November 19, 1890, Mr. Matz was married in Chicago, to Miss Florence Humphrey Henderson, a daughter of Charles M. and Emily (Hollingsworth) Henderson. Mrs. Matz, like her husband, was born in Chicago, and is a member of the Fortnightly Club and a director of the Illinois Training School for Nurses. She takes much interest in various phases of charitable work. Their children are: Ruth Henderson, born August 18, 1894; Charles Henderson, born December 13, 1895; and Emily Florence, born July 30, 1896. Mrs. Matz's father, Charles Mather Henderson, was a prom-

inent citizen of Chicago from 1853 until his death in 1896. He was a direct descendant of Cotton Mather, and was born at New Hartford, Conn., in 1834. For many years he was president of the firm of C. M. Henderson & Company, one of the largest boot and shoe houses in the West. After the Chicago fire, in 1871, he was active in assisting in the reorganization of the Chicago Fire Department. At one time he was president of the Young Men's Christian Association, and for many years was superintendent of the Railroad Chapel Sunday school. He later became one of the founders of the Citizens' Association, and of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, was a trustee of the Home for Incurables and of the Children's Aid Society, and was a member of the board of directors of both the Third National Bank and the National Bank of America. While he occupied a position of prominence in commercial and financial circles, he was equally widely known because of the specific aid which he gave to many good works done in the name of charity and religion.

Mr. and Mrs. Matz formerly attended the Second Presbyterian Church of Chicago, in which he served as a trustee from 1902 until 1904. Since the family home has been situated at Hubbard Woods, they have held member-

ship in the Winnetka Congregational Church, in which Mr. Matz is a trustee. He is likewise a member of the executive committee of the Western Society for the Suppression of Vice. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party, and that he is interested in matters of progressive and public-spirited citizenship and questions of vital interest to the city is indicated by the fact that he is serving as a member of the board of trustees of the Civic Federation of Chicago. He is also a director and president of the Legal Aid Society of Chicago, and because of his professional connection, is a member of the American Bar Association, the Illinois State Bar Association and the Chicago Bar Association. He also belongs to the Alpha Delta Phi and Phi Beta Kappa, college fraternities, and is an alumnus visitor of Williams College. He holds membership with the University Club, the Chicago Literary Club, the Chicago Law Club, the Skokie Country, the Indian Hill and the City clubs, all of Chicago and vicinity, and the Alpha Delta Phi and the Williams clubs of New York City. His life has at all times been characterized by unflinching adherence to those principles which, aside from any business or social distinction to which he has attained, win for the individual the unqualified respect and trust of his fellowmen.

THOMAS D. WILSON.

It is not possible for any man to develop large interests without possessing more than ordinary ability and executive force of character, especially in these days of heavy competition. Every line of human endeavor requires strong effort, and persistent activity, if success be attained. Thus it is that credit should be given those who during their passage through this world, accomplish what they set out to do, overcoming obstacles, and conquering circumstances. When the acknowledged and great captains of industry have proved by their life careers that it is possible to rise from indifferent beginnings to the height of success, none should despair of at least compensating rewards for industry. The career of the late Thomas D. Wilson offers encouragement to the younger generation, for it proves that few will fail, provided there is a willingness to work and save. Poverty instead of being a handicap to the ambitious, serves as an incentive and stimulant, and Mr. Wilson proved this to be true in his case, as have so

many others who labored under the same conditions in the past, just as others will have to do in the future.

The birth of Thomas D. Wilson occurred in 1852 on a farm near Jacksonville, where so many of his useful years were spent. He was a son of Thomas Wilson, who with his wife passed away during the childhood of their son, Thomas, leaving him practically to battle alone with the world. The younger Thomas was reared by a family named Doolan, and he learned the carpenter trade with a Mr. White of Springfield, receiving his board and clothes for his work. When only eighteen years old, he went to St. Louis to work at his trade, finding plenty to do at that time as the city was re-building after a great fire. Later, he went to Whitehall, and there married. It was after this event, while still living at Whitehall, that his attention was called to the profit of handling oil, and he was quick to grasp the opportunity. From then on his success was assured, although it took some

years to attain to the end he had in view. In 1899, he moved to Jacksonville, believing the conditions here were ripe for the opening of an extensive oil business, and results proved that he was right in his surmise. Under the title of the T. D. Wilson Oil Manufacturing Company, he and his son Frank, operated upon a large scale, keeping two wagons busy delivering, and handling 250,000 gallons of oil and gasoline. The plant covers ten acres, and the company sell in barrels only to nearby towns. In addition to his oil interests, Mr. Wilson spent two profitable years on his large farm of 465 acres four miles north of Barry, in Adams County, Ill., where he carried on general farming. At present the farm is rented to outside parties, but Frank Wilson continues the oil business, which has assumed large proportions.

On December 24, 1879, Mr. Wilson was united in marriage with Ann Dodson, who was twenty-two years old, daughter of James and Sarah Dodson, farming people. Mr. Dodson is deceased, but his widow lives near Whitehall, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were the parents of two children: Frank L., and Ruth. The former carries on the oil business as before stated, and the latter is a bookkeeper, and both live with their mother.

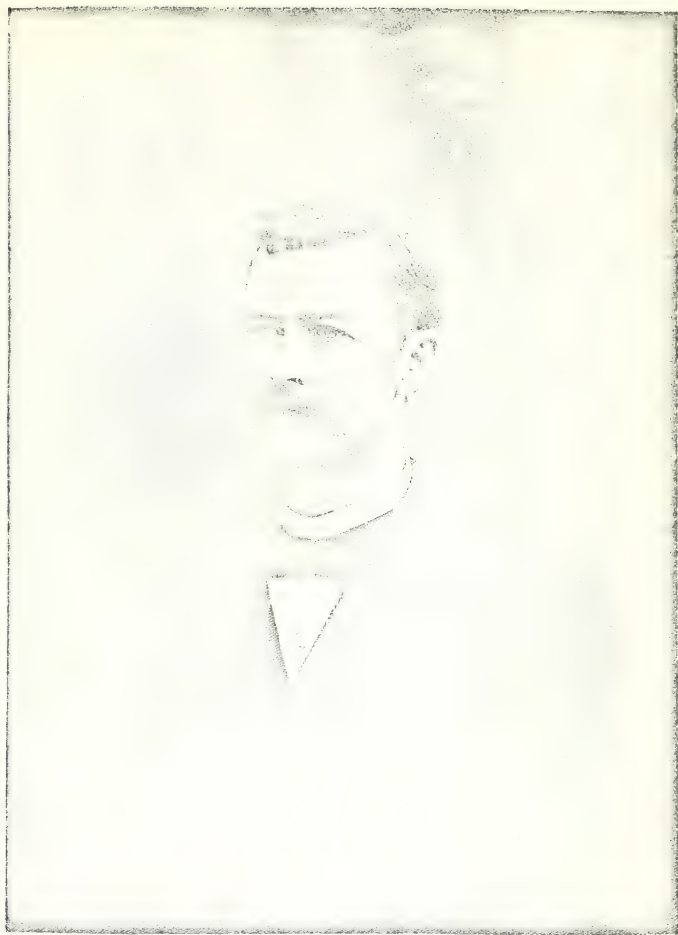
Mr. Wilson had no interests outside his business affairs, but was essentially a home man, who took his pleasures in his family circle. Quick to respond to the call of charity, he also believed in work, and recognizing his own struggles, felt that no man ought to give up as long as he was able to perform duties assigned him. Honorable in his methods, never asking more of anyone than he was willing to do himself, he proved to the world about him that he was able to rise above early poverty, and was proud of the fact that he was self-made. His character was strengthened by his efforts, his mind broadened and he was able to look upon life more clearly than one for whom everything had been done. Not only, however, did he succeed in a material way, but he established his reputation of being a man of fair dealing and honorable purpose, and when he died, May 31, 1911, Jacksonville lost a representative citizen, and his family a beloved member. His funeral was largely attended by those who sought to do him honor, and his remains were laid to rest in Diamond Grove Cemetery. He was a member of the Christian Church for over twenty-five years, and had been a Mason since his twenty-second birthday.

MILES JOSEPH BRAIDEN.

Some men's ambitions lead them to strive for material honors, their greatest desire is to become famous orators and statesmen, and they subordinate everything else to this end. Others work diligently to secure promotion in military circles, while still others want to become famous as professional men. On the other hand, many feel that the prosperous business man has reached the summit of earthly success. Ahead of all of these, however, is the man, who, while steadily striving to improve his condition and make of himself a factor in any line of endeavor he has entered upon, does not give himself over entirely to personal ambition, in any direction, but takes his greatest happiness, and displays the most profound interest in elevating his community, and assisting others to raise their standards of living. It is more difficult for the average man to convince people of the necessity for moral uplift than to force them to adopt measures looking towards some substantial improvement. There have been a few men, however, who do not allow themselves to be discouraged on account of obstacles.

Among those recalled none stood higher in the hearts of those among whom he labored than did the late Miles Joseph Braiden, of Rochelle.

Miles Joseph Braiden was born at Castile, Wyoming County, N. Y., October 10, 1835, and died May 19, 1905. He was a son of Roger Ascham and Sophia (Fletcher) Braiden, the latter having been a daughter of Isaac Gardner Fletcher, a Revolutionary soldier, and a granddaughter of Mrs. Ruth (Pierce) Fletcher. The latter was an aunt of Franklin Pierce, the fourteenth president of the United States. Sophia (Fletcher) Braiden was a descendant of the Adams family to which President John Adams and Samuel Adams belonged. Roger Ascham came of Scotch-English descent, the name Braiden being in the Doomsday Book compiled in the eleventh century. He was born in New York City, in the early part of 1795, and he died in 1845. He was a son of Joseph B. and Nancy (Gillespie) Braiden, the latter of whom was a descendant of the Campbell clan of Scotland. Joseph B. Braiden and wife moved from Ulster, Ireland, to New York City



W. F. Bristow

In 1795. Roger A. Braiden carried on farming in New York state.

Miles J. Braiden was educated in the common schools of New York state. Possessing a large measure of pioneer spirit, he went to Waukegan, Ill., so early that the Indians were still located in that vicinity. In 1850 he attended the academy at Waukegan. When only seventeen years old he purchased the farm of 100 acres owned by his brothers in the vicinity of Waukegan, and operated it until 1856, when he embarked in a grocery and grain business in conjunction with his brother-in-law, Henry Burlingame at (Lane) Rochelle, Ill. This association continued for about four years, and then Mr. Braiden bought 400 acres of land in Lee County and from 1860 to 1872, he operated this property. His enterprise and adoption of modern methods served to develop his farm and set an excellent example to those newly settling in the neighborhood, as well as inducing others to purchase land near him. While a resident of Lee County, he was township treasurer of the school funds for twelve years, and was also supervisor for six terms. During the last three years, he received every vote cast for the latter office. In November, 1870, he was further honored by election as a representative to the Illinois Legislature, and that same year located at Rochelle. In 1868, he bought what was known as the Mills Stewart farm, and also owned the Flagg farm, each of which were partly in the city. Later he platted these farms into four additions to Rochelle. Mr. Braiden embarked, a little later, in a lumber, coal, ice and building stone business, handling the stone from quarries on his own land, and developing interests that made him a wealthy man. During the time he was thus engaged, he was petitioned to serve as mayor, but refused this, and also the nomination as state senator. He took an active part in the organization of the Rochelle Agricultural and Mechanical Association, and was its president for the first two years of its existence, giving to the society the use of the grounds free for five years. He served as alderman; was on the school board for six years, and was six years supervisor of Flagg Township, Ogle County. On account of his reputation for sterling honesty, and good judgment, he was chosen appraiser by both the owners and the railroad company, for the land taken by the Chicago and Iowa branch of the Burlington

Railroad. The township of Flagg voted \$50,000 to aid in the construction of this railroad, but on account of the company failing to live up to the terms of agreement, Mr. Braiden, as supervisor, was instrumental in saving this amount to the township. The Supreme court confirmed the process favorable to the township. Another of the public spirited actions that must be accredited to him was the securing of the establishment of the public library for Rochelle. The business he established so firmly is carried on by his widow and sons, to whom he bequeathed it.

Mr. Braiden was married to Julia P. Flagg, a daughter of Willard P. and Lucy (Cochran) Flagg. Flagg Township was named for Mr. Flagg, he being one of the early settlers. Four children were born of this marriage, namely: May E., Nettie C., Lucy S., and Wilber F., all of whom are deceased. Nettie C. was married to Archibald McClanahan of Alexis, Illinois, at present a prominent attorney of Chicago. She is survived by six children, Nettie, Miles B., Alice, Bayard, Archibald and Wilhelmina. Mr. Braiden was married (second) to Clara E. Vaile, a daughter of Edward Gallatin and Caroline (Cooper) Vaile. Mrs. Vaile was a descendant of John Cooper, who came from Olney, Buckinghamshire, England, in 1635, in the Hopewell, to Lynn, Mass. Mr. Vaile was a descendant of Edward Vaile of Boston, who settled in that city in 1746. Mrs. Clara E. (Vaile) Braiden, who is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, is descended from six lines of Revolutionary ancestors. By this second marriage, Mr. Braiden had three children: Roscoe Vaile, who was born May 7, 1888, attended Kenyon Military Academy and the Chicago University, married Anna Geraldine Allen and lives in Rochelle, being associated with the lumber business established by his father; Bryant Fletcher, who was born August 13, 1893, attended Monmouth College and Cornell University, is living at home, and is also in the lumber business; and Marion Gillespie, who was born May 10, 1895, is a student at Ferry Hall, Lake Forest, Ill. The grandchildren in the family are: Miles Joseph, born October 10, 1908; Robert James, born October 13, 1909, and Ruth Marion, born October 12, 1910, all being children of Roscoe V. and Anna G. (Allen) Braiden.

From the time he attained his majority, Mr. Braiden was a Republican. Fraternally he was

a Mason and was prominent in Horicon Lodge No. 244, A. F. and A. M. of Rochelle; Chapter No. 158, R. A. M.; and Dixon Commandery, No. 21, K. T. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church. It would be difficult to name any movement that had for its object the

betterment of humanity, that was organized while Mr. Bridden was living, of which he was not the supporter. The power of his influence is still felt in the city where he labored so long and faithfully.

SYLVESTER MOLONEY.

Rev. Father Sylvester Moloney, pastor of St. Laurence Roman Catholic Church, which is situated on the corner of Seventy-second street and Dorchester avenue, Chicago, combines with deep scholarship, as demanded of the Catholic clergy, the practical qualities indispensable to a successful minister in a large city parish. The prosperity that attends St. Laurence Church attests the qualities. Father Moloney was born in the city of Chicago October 3, 1856, and is a son of Solomon and Eliza (Fogarty) Moloney. The father was born in County Limerick, Ireland, in 1817, and the mother in 1827 in County Tipperary. Both came to the United States in 1847, locating finally at Chicago, exercising judgment they never had reason to regret, were married here and died in this city, separated at the last but two years, the father dying in 1886 and the mother in 1888. Solomon Moloney was a man of enterprise and stability, was well-known in business and political circles and was foreman of the first gas house put up in Chicago. Later he became a member of the city police force and served on that body for twenty-seven years before he retired from active life. His last years were spent at the home of his son, Father Moloney. The family consisted of ten children but only three survive, Father Moloney having two brothers, William J. and James J., both of whom reside also in Chicago.

In the parochial schools of his native city, Sylvester Moloney received his early educational training and later was a student in institutions at Baltimore, Md., and Milwaukee, Wis. After his ordination, which took place June 29, 1881, he was appointed assistant priest at St. Patrick's Church, corner of Desplaines and Adams streets, where he remained three years and was then transferred to St. Jorlath's church, corner of Jackson boulevard and Hermitage avenue, where he served as assistant for three and one-half years. In December, 1887, he was appointed pastor of St. Laurence Church, finding the financial condition of the parish unsatisfactory, and the accommodations as to a church edifice an inadequate frame building standing

on the corner of Seventy-sixth street and Brooks, now Kenwood avenue. While apparently this was a discouraging outlook in some ways, Father Moloney did not particularly so regard it. Seeing his duty has always been the same with Father Moloney as doing it and with Christian zeal, tempered with good judgment, he went to work to make over St. Laurence parish, his first effort of importance being the purchase of a new piece of property and the removal of the old church and parish house to the corner of Seventy-third street and Dorchester avenue. Later on another piece of property was purchased at Seventy-second street and Dorchester avenue. On this site was built the present handsome edifice, one of the most substantial and architecturally beautiful in the city of Chicago was completed through Father Moloney's persistent efforts in 1911, together with a handsome parish house, the cost of the church amounting to \$96,000, and the cost of the parish house being \$20,000. The design of the church edifice is Romanesque, its construction materials being of pressed brick and Bedford stone; is absolutely fireproof and has nine exits, metal gallery, stairways and marble vestibule. Its dimensions are 144 feet in length, 90 feet across the transept and 65 feet in the nave, the ceiling is 52 feet from the floor, the sanctuary railing is 68 feet long and the steeple is 142 feet high. In the beautiful tower is a bell weighing 1400 pounds which was secured from the bell foundry of Meneceley & Co., Waterville, N. Y. The seating capacity is arranged for 1000 people. B. Ferring furnished the altars and pulpit; the Barnard Statuary Company the statues and grout; and Blazi Bros., the various fonts. The architect was Joseph Molitor and the superintendent of construction was Richard M. Pritchard, but the greatest credit is due to Father Moloney for it was through his determined spirit and excellent judgment in the management of the material affairs of the parish that this great work was so rapidly forward and so thoroughly done. In 1913 a new school site was purchased at the southwest corner of

Seventy-second street and Dorchester avenue. The parish has a membership of over 1,000 families and the parish school has 600 pupils. This school and a convent both belonging to St. Laurence church are in charge of twelve Dominican Sisters and these buildings occupy the old

site on Seventy-third street and Dorchester avenue. Father Moloney is very highly regarded and in his own congregation is looked upon as a beloved and trusted leader and outside his own communion is respected for his manly Christian character.

CHARLES FREDERICK MOORE.

The medical profession is one of the oldest the world knows, but it has been given to the physicians of the past half a century to make more valuable discoveries and reach greater heights of usefulness, than did all who went before them, eminent as they were. Wonderful scientific achievements have startled the world, and wrought mighty revolutions in the treatment and cure of different diseases. Men of profound learning have spent their lives in research that was rewarded by discovering an antitoxin for some malady, many dying before they realized the importance of what they had accomplished. None of the other learned professions require so much sacrifice of its members, as that of medicine. It is not unusual for the newspapers to chronicle the death of a physician who has offered up his life on the altar of science, in order to combat the scourge of disease. It is doubtful if any faithful physician escapes paying some penalty for his fearlessness. Some may imagine that a doctor is immune, but in this they are greatly mistaken, for the physician takes his life into his capable hands whenever he ministers to the afflicted, running the risk of contagion or infection even with skilled knowledge of his peril. One of these men of medicine who attained much more than local celebrity, although called away in the prime of life, just when it held most for him, was the late Dr. Charles Frederick Moore, of DeKalb.

Charles Frederick Moore was born February 4, 1862, at Aurora, Ill., and died at DeKalb, June 10, 1910. He was a son of William and Mary (Corlett) Moore. William Moore was born in Warwickshire, England, in 1823, and came to the United States in early manhood. He was a carpenter and contractor, and locating at Utica, N. Y., worked at his trade, and there met and married Mary Corlett, who was born in Utica, in 1835. Charles Frederick was the seventh child born to them. In 1854 the family came to Illinois, as they believed better conditions here awaited them, but the father

was not permitted to live very long after their arrival, for he died at Ottawa, Ill., in the early sixties. The mother survived him thirty years, dying in Chicago, in November, 1891, at the home of her son, Frank Moore. Three brothers of Dr. Moore still survive: George, who lives retired at DeKalb; John, who is in business in California, and Frank, who is a business man of Chicago. The only sister of Dr. Moore, Mrs. George H. Gothard, is a resident of DeKalb. There are five grandchildren of the Moore family living.

Dr. Moore was graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1888, and prior to his medical course, was well educated in the schools of Chicago. After securing his medical degree, he practiced for five years in Chicago, then went to Shabbona, Ill., and spent five years more, but from 1899 to his death, he was at DeKalb, where he proved himself a skilled physician, sympathetic and kindly, and won warm friendship from his patients, who appreciated his many excellent qualities.

On June 19, 1889, Dr. Moore married Miss Anna Eddy, born near St. Charles, Ill., May 26, 1865, daughter of Harry and Mary Ann (Acocks) Eddy, natives of New York State. Harry Eddy was a direct descendant of one of three brothers of that name who came to this country in the Mayflower. He was one of the early settlers of Illinois, coming to Kane County in 1837. A farmer, he followed an agricultural calling up to three or four years of his death, which occurred at St. Charles about 1880. Mrs. Eddy lived until April 23, 1910, when she passed away at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Moore, at DeKalb. Dr. and Mrs. Moore became the parents of the following children: Mary, born August 29, 1890, married John Earl Smith, employed in the office of the American Steel Company at DeKalb; Carolyn, born May 20, 1893, after the public school course, took a one-year course in the Normal school and is now living at home; and Blanche, born August 5, 1898. Mrs. Moore has a niece,

Vergene Bower, who was born May 15, 1891, a daughter of Harry Eddy Bower, who was left motherless when six years old. Mrs. Moore acting as her guardian, has brought her up as one of her own daughters. The family are Congregationalists.

A Mason, Eagle and Yeoman, Dr. Moore took an interest in fraternal matters. Politically, he was a Republican, but did not take an active part in politics, as he was wrapped up in his profession.

Dr. Moore's death occurred at his home on North Seventh street, after an illness of six months' duration. The Rev. E. O. Meade of the Congregational Church, assisted by the Rev. George H. Wilson, of Evanston, officiated at his funeral and the hundreds gathered to pay a last tribute to his memory were deeply affected by the impressive ceremony, and many followed

his remains to their resting place. His was a nature that thought no evil, and found much good in those about him. His devotion to his profession was proverbial, and his patients reaped the benefit of his study and skill. His work wore upon him, and although he was faithful to his calling as long as his strength permitted, he finally sank beneath the heavy load, and it may be said that Dr. Moore laid down his life in the great battle against disease. He was as surely a martyr to his cause as any general who was shot on a field of conflict. It is difficult for the finite mind to comprehend, or mortal judgment appreciate the reason for the cutting off of this useful, brave man, in the height of his usefulness, but sometimes, perhaps, in another existence, all things will be made clear.

CLINTON ROSETTE.

Trained faculties and an enlightened understanding in these modern days are necessary requisites of a good newspaper man. More and more is the world at large requiring educated men, not only for the accepted professions, but also for those along less trained lines, and it is the work of the newspapers throughout the country to furnish the mental stimulus without which none can hope to succeed. The trained thinker is demanded for the deciding of public questions which are perplexing problems to the readers of his paper, but which through the efforts of the editor and his associates are made clear. The responsibility resting upon the man in charge of the policy and editorial branch of a newspaper is heavy, and should not be lightly assumed. From the time of the discovery of the art of printing, the power of the Fourth Estate has been unlimited. Government policies have been made and destroyed through newspapers; dynasties overthrown and new ones installed; men have been sent to their doom, or rescued from impending fate; criminals tracked down and the innocent cleared altogether of crushing charges, in addition to the magnificent educational training given with the issue of each and any newspaper. No wonder that some of the ablest minds of the country have turned to newspaper work, or that their careers have been marked by distinguished service. One of the men that rendered signal service to the world at large, and DeKalb County

in particular, was the late Clinton Rosette, founder of the Chronicle of DeKalb, and a man of broad sympathies and keen intellect.

Mr. Rosette was born in Paw Paw Township, DeKalb County, Ill., October 24, 1859, and died at DeKalb, July 24, 1909. He was a son of William E. and Elizabeth (Breese) Rosette, natives of the State of New Jersey, but of French descent. A few years prior to the birth of Mr. Rosette, his parents seeking a wider field, and broader opportunities, came to Illinois, locating in Paw Paw Township about 1841. Although he was a harnessmaker by trade, the father embraced farming and developed a fine agricultural property; lived upon it until his death in 1880. His widow only survived him four years, passing away in 1884. They had ten children, but only three survive: Mrs. Martin Goodyear and Bailey Rosette, who are of DeKalb, and Benton Rosette, who resides on the Rosette homestead in Paw Paw Township. Growing up amid rural surroundings, and alternating work upon the farm with attendance at the local schools, Mr. Rosette developed into a fine youth with high ambitions. He entered Paw Paw Seminary, where he took a classical course, and was graduated with honors. Following that, he took up the study of medicine under Dr. S. N. Fish, but finding that he was too keenly alive to the suffering of humanity to be able to stand the strain of the medical study, Mr. Rosette abandoned it, and embarked upon a



Clement Rosette



Mrs Clinton Rosette

successful career as an educator. In 1871, he came to DeKalb as one of the faculty of the high school here, but soon established a private school, which he developed into one of the best institutions of its kind in this county, and in it he was ably assisted by Mrs. Rosette, a lady of unusual attainments and culture. At one time 125 pupils were enrolled in this school, but when Mr. Rosette founded the Chronicle, March 8, 1879, he found that he could not continue in charge of his school and give the time he deemed necessary to the conduct of his paper, and so left the ranks of the educational party to enter those of a wider sphere. A strong Democrat, he soon made his paper the official organ of his party, and was largely instrumental in shaping the policies of this neighborhood. The part he and his paper played in the work of his party in DeKalb County is history, and is of too wide a scope to be given in full in this limited space. Governor Altgeld recognized Mr. Rosette's power by honoring him signally, and during the administration of this executive, Mr. Rosette succeeded in securing for DeKalb a magnificent Normal school. He was the man who effected the erection of the township high school, and it is safe to say that there was not a single movement of any kind on foot in DeKalb after he came to this city that looked towards a betterment of existing conditions, that Mr. Rosette did not lead it, and generally to a successful termination. In addition to being publisher and editor of the Chronicle, Mr. Rosette was for some years editor and publisher of the American Breeder. During the Columbian Exposition, Mr. Rosette went to the pains of taking entire charge of the Illinois Press Building on the fair grounds, being at that time president of the Illinois Press Association. In 1894, he and Mrs. Rosette took an extended trip abroad, visiting England, Scotland and Wales, which was undertaken for the purpose of studying English rural life. Mrs. Rosette wrote some able articles on this subject, notably one entitled "Beauty Spots in England," which he read before the State Press Association at Chicago, in 1896. This article was published in the National Printers' Journal, and widely circulated. Mrs. Rosette took another trip, in 1912, through Italy, Germany and London, seeing the wonders of these places.

On December 24, 1873, Mr. Rosette was married to Alpha C. La Clair, born June 22, 1852, in Paw Paw Township, DeKalb County, daughter of Johnson La Clair and Ann (Nowlton) La

Clair, both deceased, the father dying at an early age in the State of Montana during the great gold excitement. The parents were natives of Paris, France, and Yorkshire, England, respectively. The Masse family was a prominent one. From fourteen children have come many descendants of the name, all of whom are people of note in New York, California, Michigan and other points. Mrs. Rosette's mother died at DeKalb at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Rosette. She was a very brilliant lady, and Mrs. Rosette inherited much of her genius. Mrs. Rosette died December 11, 1912.

The funeral obsequies of Mr. Rosette were conducted at his late residence, and were impressive in character. Dr. John W. Cook and Rev. N. W. Heermand were in charge. The former in his funeral oration was eloquent in his appreciation of his warm personal friend, with whom he had had an acquaintance extending over a long period. Owing to his knowledge of his character, Dr. Cook was well fitted to give a true estimate of this excellent man, and he did so in glowing terms. Briefly and yet comprehensively Dr. Cook reviewed the public work of Mr. Rosette, already mentioned in this article. He drew a touching picture of the public-spirited man ever laboring to bring about what he knew to be true and right. The example he drew from Mr. Rosette's blameless life could not fail to encourage others, and those who listened to the eloquent president of the Normal school, and heard his voice break with real feeling, recognized the fact that men's deeds do live after them, and influence humanity after they are gone. In conclusion he said, in speaking of Mrs. Rosette and her sorrow: "I would not invade that inner sanctuary where her memories dwell, but would leave upon its threshold, along with yours who have so graciously remembered her in her hours of supreme sorrow, my tribute to this interesting man and to the true-hearted woman whose comradeship has sustained him in the work of his urgent and laborious life and who stood by his side when at last he entered into the 'Valley of the Shadow of Death.'" As Mr. Rosette was a thirty-second degree Mason, and Knight Templar, the service at the grave was according to Masonic ritual. Many representatives from the Royal Arcanum, of which he was a member, also attended the funeral.

News of the death of Mr. Rosette spread rapidly, and on every hand were heard expressions of sorrow and sympathy. Without a doubt the

dominating traits in the life of Mr. Rosette were honesty of purpose and fearlessness of action. Once sure he was right, he would forge ahead to the end, no matter what the cost to himself. His was that rugged integrity that knows no compromise. He hated sham, he abhorred duplicity, he could not endure deceit. Such traits are rare, and they bespeak an honesty that is courageous. For years, the best known newspaper writer of this part of the State, he was recognized as a keen thinker and his pen ever retained a facility of expression that warmed his words with life-like force. In his newspaper work, he was animated by industry, zeal, a real love of writing, clever wit and an

individual style with a high ideal of journalism, and he lived up to these characteristics. He read freely, traveled widely, and his range of information was large and his culture genuine. Possessing a home-loving nature, deeply devoted to his wife, the happiness of his domestic connections was proverbial among all who knew him. Mr. Rosette is no longer among his fellow-citizens, and his place in his home is empty, and yet he is not absent in spirit, for what he accomplished will live long after him, and work forth to a final advancement, and promulgation of his theories way beyond what he ever dared to hope.

WILLIAM H. POGUE.

The list of distinguished men of Jersey County who gave the best of themselves in the service of the people and firmly established for themselves an undying reputation for spotless integrity and earnestness of purpose, is easily headed by the late Judge William H. Pogue, whose name is synonymous with all that is great and good. He was a man whose perspicacity was unquestioned, whose penetration was remarkable, whose introspection was thorough, and whose cognizance of law and the responsibilities attached to the bench was of a profundity that almost transcended proper appreciation from those who did not comprehend the nature of his familiarity with the subjects in hand. Such a man necessarily dominated the circles in which he moved, and dying left behind him a void that has never been closed. A man of the highest moral character, he commanded universal respect and raised the standard of living in his community. Judge Pogue was born in Philadelphia, Pa., December 23, 1836, a son of Joseph and Jane K. Pogue.

Joseph Pogue was born in Ireland, but came to America when eighteen years old, and settling at Philadelphia worked himself up until he became the owner of a cotton mill. In 1848 his attention was attracted to southern Illinois, and he bought land in that section and also in Missouri, later forming the Connell Coal Company for the purpose of developing the coal on his property, but discovered that the deposits were only in pockets and would not pay for the working. His death occurred at Philadelphia. He married Jane K. Cooper, a daughter of Hugh Cooper, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia. After the death of her husband

Mrs. Pogue came to Illinois in 1854, and located at Alton, where she passed the remainder of her life. One of her sons, Dr. Joseph Pogue, now of Edwardsville, Ill., served for one year as a soldier during the Civil war.

Judge William H. Pogue attended the Pennington Seminary at West Jersey, near Philadelphia, but when only seventeen years old, left in 1854, to accompany his mother to Alton. For a year he was a clerk in the post office at Alton, and then entered the office of the Hon. Edward Keating, general solicitor for the Alton Railroad, for the purpose of reading law. After his admission to the bar Judge Pogue entered upon a career that was to bring him distinction and his city honor. As early as 1859, he came prominently before the people as a candidate for the office of city attorney, and was elected by a handsome majority, and in the following year, on December 17, he was appointed Master-in-Chancery. In 1862 he moved to Jerseyville to enter into a partnership with his father-in-law, the Hon. George E. Warren. In 1872 Governor Palmer gave him signal recognition by appointing him district attorney, and in 1882 he was elected on the Democratic ticket judge of the County Court of Jersey County and re-elected to the same office in 1886. It was while serving his second term that his lamentable death occurred on September 23, 1887, and he was succeeded by his equally distinguished son, Judge Harry Warren Pogue.

Judge Pogue won a deservedly wide fame as both lawyer and judge and his many years of industrious application to all branches of professional practice rendered him a bright ornament to his calling before judicial honors gave

him wider scope for his exceptional abilities. All this was recognized as he was re-elected almost without opposition. His interest in politics was not confined to local issues as during 1880 he spoke all over Indiana and Ohio for the national ticket and was a delegate to numerous state and national Democratic conventions. As early as 1860 he was a recognized power in politics, although then but twenty-four years old, and gave an ardent support to Douglas. His powers of oratory caused him to be called the Cicero of the Forum. An able advocate, a fearless official, and an eminently successful lawyer, he brought to the bench just those qualities necessary for the impartial administration of justice, and died in the fullness of his power, crowned with his many deeds of accomplishment. Prior to his election to the bench Judge Pogue was the leading attorney of the county and during the war rendered invaluable service as a member of the Committee on Safety and also assisted in the successful prosecution of Thomas Moss, who was hanged in the old court house. This was the only hanging of Jersey County.

In 1861 Judge Pogue married Mary A. War-

ren, daughter of Hon. George E. Warren, and they had the following children: Harry W. Pogue, Judge of the County Court of Jersey County; Edmund D. Wolf Pogue of Bartlett, Frazier & Company of Chicago; George D. Pogue, general sales manager for the Fulton Iron Works Company of St. Louis; and Harriet, a milliner of Jerseyville. Judge Pogue was very much interested in religious work, and did not confine himself to action as a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church and a Sunday school teacher and superintendent, but carried his faith into his everyday life, and made people better and nobler for their contact with him. He was Noble Grand of the Odd Fellows. Many years have passed since Judge Pogue was called before the eternal Judge, but the memory of his magnanimity, self-abnegation, high-mindedness and chivalrous spirit lives on and spurs others to like deeds of valor for those who have succeeded him feel that it is obligatory for them to strive to carry on the work he commenced and to uphold the principles for which he offered up his strength and the best years of his manhood.

HARRY WARREN POGUE.

Unless the modern lawyer is a man of sound judgment, possessed of a liberal education and stern training, combined with a keen insight into human nature, there is not much hope of his meeting with success. The reason for this lies in the spirit of the age with all its complexities. Modern jurisprudence has become more and more intricate because of new conditions and laws, and the interpretation of them is relegated to the bar and bench. Years of experience, constant reading and natural inclination must be superinduced upon a careful training for success at the bar, and if this is true with regard to the attorney, it is necessarily all the more forcible when applied to the members of the bench. The records of Jersey County show that never before have there been so many able members of both the bar and bench within its confines. With so many important matters before the country which involve serious problems of jurisprudence it is exceedingly necessary for the men who have them in charge to be able to cope with them, and the history of the courts for the past few years of Jersey County prove that its legal fraternity is un-

usually capable. One of the men who both as lawyer and judge has rendered efficient service to his county and the people in it, is Judge Harry Warren Pogue, County Judge of Jersey County, residing at Jerseyville. Judge Pogue was born March 17, 1863, and comes of distinguished lines on both sides of the house, being a son of the late Judge William H. Pogue and grandson of the late Judge George E. Warren, Mrs. Pogue having been a Miss Warren prior to her marriage. An account of the life and history of these two remarkable men is given elsewhere in this volume, so it is unnecessary to comment further upon them in this record, except to call attention to the fact that Judge Pogue comes naturally by his legal ability. Finishing his course in the public schools of Jerseyville, he studied law with his father and was admitted to the bar. In 1886 he located at Mt. Vernon and was admitted to practice in the Illinois Appellate Court and soon thereafter was elected State's Attorney of Jersey County. He was in office from 1887 to 1896, and during that period prosecuted with characteristic vigor some of the most powerful gangs that ever in-

fested a locality. He broke up and sent to the penitentiary an organization known as the Reed gang, formed for the purpose of stealing cattle and hogs, securing sentences varying from five to twenty-eight years. Judge Pogue has been utterly fearless in his career, never giving quarter or seeking to conciliate factions, always holding himself aloof as a representative of justice and one elected to see that the laws were enforced. The policy that resulted in so enviable a record for him as state's attorney has made him equally famous as county judge, to which office he was elected in 1910, he being the third in his family to hold this important office.

Judge Pogue has been very prominent in the Democratic party, inheriting his political views from his father, and like him has spoken in behalf of his principles and candidates in national campaigns, notably those of 1908 and 1912. He has often been called upon to act as delegate to the State, congressional and national conventions, and has upheld the dignity of his party and office upon every occasion. Judge Pogue was an original Wilson man in 1912, declaring for President Wilson as early as the summer of 1911.

On January 6, 1892, Judge Pogue was married

to Maud Knapp, daughter of Dr. George Knapp and granddaughter of Dr. A. R. Knapp, a pioneer physician who died in 1861. Mrs. Pogue's father died in 1895. Judge and Mrs. Pogue have a daughter, Eleanor, aged thirteen years. Judge Pogue is a Knight Templar Mason, and also belongs to the Elks, Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of Pythias. Mrs. Pogue is a consistent member of the Presbyterian church. Outside his professional duties Judge Pogue has taken a deep interest in the pioneer history of Jersey County and has a notable collection of portraits of these early settlers numbering some 153 portraits. The collection as framed is 72x80 inches, and hangs in the court house. It represents nearly all of the leading pioneers of Jersey County prior to 1840 and is a very valuable historical relic. In his wide knowledge of law Judge Pogue has covered many topics, and is a recognized authority upon whatever subject he is willing to take up. His ideals of the judicial profession are high and in practice he lives up to them, and is a leader in all movements looking towards a betterment of existing conditions in the courts and the community, and is a man whose influence cannot be lightly estimated for it is far-reaching and powerful in its effect.

GEORGE E. WARREN.

The moral obligation imposed upon the great of earth is heavy and never meets proper appreciation until the one who has spent his life in demonstrating that he appreciates his accountability to his Creator and proven his fealty to the people whom he represents, has passed over the tideless, shoreless sea of eternity whose bottomless depths have never reflected the sail of a returning vessel. Among those whom contemporary history shows were unexceptionable men whose inalienable right to distinction rested upon their deeds and worthy lives, the name of the Hon. George E. Warren stands out with remarkable clearness. His dominion over his associates was complete, although his acquisition of authority was gained only through real merit and accomplishment, and he is remembered with worthy pride by the older residents of Jersey County. From boyhood he laid a firm foundation of real value, upon which he built his superstructure, and his life achievements show that he builded even better than he knew. As long as Jersey County continues to hold its place among the component parts of

Illinois, Mr. Warren's name will stand forth with startling distinction in the roster of the famous men of his age and locality. George E. Warren was born in Scott County, Ohio, August 16, 1817, a son of Dr. Thomas and Martha (De Wolf) Warren. When he was one year old, his parents moved to the De Wolf homestead at Bristol, R. I. The De Wolf family came of French Huguenot extraction, while the Warren family was of Puritan foundation. Matthias F. De Wolf owned the privateer "Yankee" that figured so prominently in the War of 1812, winning about one million dollars in prize money, as well as several merchant ships.

In 1835 Dr. Warren came to what is now Jersey County, Ill., his wife having died in 1829 in Rhode Island, where she was buried. Dr. Warren died at the home of his son, Judge Warren. He was a highly educated man of rare culture. Judge Warren entered Brown University of Rhode Island when only fourteen years old for a four year course, but in 1835, came west with his father. He read law at Carrollton, while serving as deputy circuit clerk, dur-

ing which period he made nearly all the records of the office, so that his time was fully occupied by his several duties. Admitted to the bar in 1839, he moved almost immediately thereafter to Alton, but in 1840, located on land his father had entered from the government, two miles east of Jerseyville, the settlement being originally called Hickory Grove. Everything was very primitive at that time, and he lived in a log cabin, and when the larder was empty, took his gun and killed a deer to replenish it. Wolves scratched on the door frequently. Judge Warren's abilities received early recognition for he was elected justice of the peace in 1841 and held that office until 1849, when he was elected county judge on the Whig ticket for a period of eight years, and served until 1858. In 1862, he and his son-in-law, Judge W. H. Pogue, formed a partnership for a general law practice which was interrupted by Judge Warren's appointment as a United States commissioner in 1866. A strong Union man, he gave his unqualified support to the cause, and never was too busy with other matters to render any aid that lay in his power to his distressed country. A warm friend and admirer of John A. Logan, he gave him a valuable support. After the formation of the new party, he became a strong Republican and served in the State Assembly for two terms, during that period participating in the remarkable session which elected John A. Logan United States Senator. General Logan always recognized how much he owed to Judge Warren's support of him upon all occasions. Another instance of the high respect in which Judge Warren was held was evinced in his election as mayor of Jersey-

ville on the Republican ticket, in a strong Democratic district.

On August 16, 1837, Judge Warren married Harriet S. Allen, daughter of Samuel Allen, collector of the port of Bristol, R. I., which was the most important port on the Atlantic at that time. On his maternal side, Samuel Allen was a De Wolf, so that Judge Warren and his wife were second cousins. They had a family of nine children, eight of whom grew to maturity, and seven are surviving in 1912, one being Mrs. Pogue, widow of Judge W. H. Pogue of Jerseyville. Judge Warren was active as a member and elder of the Presbyterian Church, and was a most excellent man in every respect. He was very learned in the law, had an intellect of great exactness and clearness, a sound and instructed judgment and wonderful tenacity of purpose. In a consultation his judgment was as valuable as any that could be furnished, and he reaped his reward in a large and lucrative practice. His death occurred December 22, 1891, and he was buried on Christmas day of that year. In his private life, Judge Warren was a man of generous sympathies and wide culture. Giving liberally, although usually where his gifts were known only to himself and the receivers, he proved the truth of his religious professions, and took pleasure in the thought that he was of use to others. No man was truer or deeper in his attachments, though he sought society in the circle of his friends. He was a Christian gentleman of the old school of courtesy and kindness and as a noble man, able lawyer, learned judge, distinguished public official and public-spirited citizen, he will always be remembered by the people of the locality for which he did so much.

GEORGE GREEN.

Undoubtedly the strongest influences in forming the character of George Green were the precepts and example of his God-fearing parents. He was the eldest child of Amos and Elizabeth (McDade) Green, and was born in Quincy, Ill., Jan. 20, 1842. From his father he learned to be industrious and to be absolutely honest in the smallest detail. This quality was very marked in the business career of Amos Green, who lived a long and honorable life, dying in 1901 at the age of eighty-six years, leaving an unsullied reputation and a memory of which all his children were justly proud. His wife died in 1859 when her son

George was but seventeen years of age, and when he needed her loving care and wise counsel. However, she had been most faithful to her trust in the few years she had with her family, and her daily teaching from the Bible and her instructions in the religion she lived, lingered always in the mind of her son, influencing him under all circumstances. We find that good has been the dominant factor in George Green's life, though he spent his most impressionable years in environments generally believed to have a demoralizing effect on one.

At the age of eighteen he made the trip to

Pike's Peak and returned to Quincy in time to offer his services to his country in 1862. Entering the service as adjutant and first lieutenant of the Seventy-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, he was mustered in at Macomb for three years. The regiment was at once sent to Louisville, Ky., and until November, served in the army of the Ohio. During the fall and winter of 1862-63 the regiment was engaged in Kentucky and Tennessee, the first important battle being at Stone River, Tenn. After that engagement the regiment entered the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. After being ordered to Nashville, it participated in the repulse of Forrest's attack on Fort Donelson and then moved to Franklin, Tenn., where it was on duty until July and engaged in several battles. It then entered the Chattanooga campaign and fought valiantly in the battle of Chickamauga, Rossville Gap and the battles of Chattanooga. At the battle of Chickamauga all of his superior officers were killed and Lieutenant Green took charge of his regiment. For this "bravery in action" he was commissioned major. While temporarily attached to the Fifteenth Army Corps, Major Green and his regiment were in the important engagements of Missionary Ridge, Chickamauga Creek, the relief of Knoxville, Buzzard's Roost Gap and the Atlanta campaign from May to September, 1864. It then fought in the battles of Resaca, Rome and Dallas, Ga. Major Green led his battalion at Kenesaw Mountain, Pine Knob, Peach Tree Creek and engaged in the siege of Atlanta. While in action at Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864, he was severely wounded, and on account of these wounds was compelled to be absent from his regiment. He later rejoined it at Savannah, but on account of the disabilities following the wounds, resigned from the service January 15, 1865. In all of the foregoing battles Major Green was known as an intrepid soldier, conspicuous for his bravery and fearlessness. Numerous incidents known to his friends and fellow-comrades bear witness of his quick decision and good judgment, where fear was unknown and realization of personal danger wholly absent.

After the war Mr. Green engaged in manufacturing lumber in Michigan. In 1881 he formed a co-partnership with S. K. Martin and Robert L. Henry of Chicago, and the Duluth Lumber Co. was launched in Duluth on a large scale with Mr. Green as manager. In 1884 he

returned to Chicago where he continued without interruption in the retail lumber business. During the period of his life included in this time, he was associated with only the best known and the most prominent lumber men in the Central States. George Green was fortunate in finding reputable men with a thorough knowledge of the lumber business ever ready to associate themselves with him. These men have unhesitatingly said that they were equally fortunate in finding it possible to combine with him in business. He was experienced in the lumber business as were few men of his time, as he knew every step in the lumber business from the felling of the huge trees in the virgin forests to the manufacture of lumber and sale to the consumer. In nearly all of the organizations with which he was associated in Chicago he acted as buyer of car and carload lots of lumber. During the great World's Fair in Chicago his company, O'Brien & Green Co., distributed millions of feet of pine and hemlock lumber not only to the exposition but to the many buildings that were erected at that time. The O'Brien & Green Co. continued until 1894 when the Green & Lombard Co. was formed. On June 28, 1898, the George Green Lumber Co. was organized and under this name business was carried on successfully. Associated with him in the earlier years of the George Green Lumber Co. were Arthur Goumley, Perley Lowe, D. S. Pate and other well known Chicago lumbermen. During the business career of George Green his fair mindedness and squareness were ever evident. As an employe he was loyal to his employers, as a member of an organization he was square with his associates and as an employer he was liberal with his men and help. This quality was particularly prominent in connection with his willingness to take into his business those of his employes who proved to him their ability and desire to elevate if possible, the very high reputation that his different organizations had heretofore borne. George Green was merciful, his experience with others in this line proving beyond a doubt that his very first consideration in dealing with unpleasant matters was mercy, and the effect his judgment might have on others. He was for many years selected as arbitrator in questions that involved every possible kind of tangle in business. He was selected because of his absolute willingness to give his opinion based



George Green

on the facts as presented to him, rather than on the basis of favor to either side.

It will be noted that Mr. Green had small opportunity as a youth for acquiring an education. However a few years in the public schools of Quincy laid the foundations on which his inherent ability built a wonderful structure of useful information gained by wide reading. A most retentive memory, the power of concentration and an insatiable desire to know something about all subjects made him a most interesting companion. He looked deeply into all the explanations of the Bible, longing for the correct solution of the problem of life. Though affiliated with no church the religion of George Green was an active, honest love for his neighbor exemplified in his daily life, in his home, in his business, and in all his relations with the world. He was a firm believer in God as omnipotent good and this faith was a practical help to him in all the experiences which came to him in his long business career.

Robert Browning's verse describes some of his characteristics as follows:—

"One who never turned his back, but marched breast forward.

Never doubted clouds would break.
Never dreamed though right were worsted,
wrong would triumph.

Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better.
Sleep to wake."

It is safe to say that no one ever appealed in vain to this great heart. In his gifts for the amelioration of wrong conditions wherever found he was not confined to simply giving money, but he gave himself. His time and energy were freely offered whenever he saw he could lift a burden or replace gloom with cheer. If a duty presented itself there was never any argument with self because self was never thought of. The first impulse was the right one and was followed cheerfully and beautifully. Naturally in his years of experience he met with many disappointments in friends and associates but he forgave all wrongs and cherished no resentment toward the wrong-doer. When business losses came he never became disheartened and no one ever saw him discouraged, no matter how hopeless the situation.

At the time of Mr. Green's death the George Green Lumber Co. had been brought to a successful stage of operation and the careful daily methods of its founder was rewarded by

this fact. His kindly human interest in his associates and employees made this successful outcome of years of work a great gratification for his thought was never selfish nor confined to his own prosperity and the comfort of his own family. That this kindly brotherhood was felt by the entire force of the George Green Lumber Co. was shown when death suddenly took their head. The general feeling that their best friend had gone from them was repeatedly expressed by all, even those who had only known him a short time. In this connection one incident means much. A young German teamster who had been only a short time in the employ of the lumber company came miles to get a last look at the kind face he had learned to watch for each day. This youth had been impressed by the simplicity of this man who often stopped for a talk with the boys at their noon hour, sometimes giving a little incident from the life of a soldier. The tears which fell from the eyes of this boy as he stood beside that silent form seemed a great tribute. There can be no way of measuring by our finite understanding the good that has been set in operation through the daily life and example of this man, George Green. His estimate of himself was such a modest one and all his kind deeds were done with such unobtrusiveness that one scarcely realized all he had accomplished. Not only do we find a well organized orderly business, but more lasting and more beneficial to the world we find that those who are now carrying on this business have a most earnest desire to conduct it on the lines of right thinking which ever inspired its founder, and which will influence these younger men through the coming years so that each in his place may radiate this active, vital goodness inherent in all God's creatures and stimulated by what they have seen in the daily life of George Green. His dauntless spirit shone through every sense of bodily impairment, and even when his eyesight was so seriously affected he felt great embarrassment in many ways, he never shirked a duty, each day finding him at his task, making his business his first consideration. In the pursuance of the same he came in contact with a circle of business men who without exception expressed their sense of irreparable loss that the cheerful visitor had made his last call. His presence was like a ray of sunlight and no one ever saw him without feeling brighter and better. That such a life must be the reflection of the great animating prin-

eternal God and that therefore it is eternal gives the only comfort to those who mourn so great a loss.

George Green is survived by his wife, Margaret Thompson Green, who has the memory

of more than thirty-one years of beautiful companionship and devotion. Of his father's family only two sisters survive him, Mrs. Mary G. Kelsey, of Denver, and Mrs. Ella G. Mills, of Chicago.

LOUIS MOHR.

While it is certainly true that a great metropolis like Chicago offers many and widely diversified opportunities for advancement along every line of personal endeavor, yet it is just as true that only a percentage achieve distinction, and a large number fail of attaining even a competency. It takes something more than mere opportunity to raise a man from the common level of every-day accomplishments. Unless he has within him that divine spark of genius for his life work, he will continue to belong to the great majority of mediocre humanity, instead of climbing up the ladder of endeavor until he is able to command a view of affairs that will give him that grasp on the rounds of events that nothing can loosen.

In reviewing the work of Louis Mohr, the secretary and consulting engineer of the reliable firm of John Mohr & Sons, of Chicago, the above facts are given prominence, for he has proven their truth. Mr. Mohr was born in the city of his achievements September 27, 1858, a son of John and Theresa (Meyer) Mohr, and was happy in having sympathetic parents who from the beginning were proud of their promising son. After graduating from the public schools of his neighborhood, Mr. Mohr entered the Chicago High School in 1873-1876 and then entered Chicago Athenaeum, where he gave close application to a special course in engineering from 1876 to 1878. In 1878 he entered the University of Illinois and took the full four year course in mechanical engineering. Following the completion of this course Mr. Mohr proceeded to put into practical use the knowledge he had gained by entering the North Chicago Rolling mills for post graduate work in advanced metallurgy. Having gained a valuable experience, he felt he was fitted to assume the duties of secretary and consulting engineer of John Mohr & Sons, and subsequent events have justified his selection. As the years have succeeded each other, added duties have come to Mr. Mohr and he is now secretary and treasurer of the Whitlatch Mining Company and holds the same offices with

the Gould Mines Company and the Landers Power Company, all of Montana, while he is a member of the firm of Mohr Brothers, and a director of the German Hospital of Chicago.

For years Mr. Mohr has given his support and vote to the candidates of the Republican party, but has never consented to the use of his name upon the ticket. Professionally he belongs to a number of organizations, among them being the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Society of Naval Engineers, the Western Society of Engineers, the American Geographical Society, the National Geographical Society, the Geographical Society of Chicago, the American Economic Association and the American Academy of Political and Social Problems. Socially he belongs to the Crotier Club of New York, the Bibliophile Society of Boston, the Caxton Club, the Industrial Club, the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, the A. A. A. S., the Union League Club, the University Club, the South Shore Country Club, the Germania Maennerchor, the Marquette Club and the City Club. In spite of the exacting demands of his profession Mr. Mohr has not neglected the fine arts, being a well known patron of them. As a collector of books he has become the owner of one of the finest private libraries in the state, now owning 5,000 volumes which cover the widest range of text. Mr. Mohr's residence is pleasantly located at No. 1520 N. Robey street, while his offices are at No. 349 W. Illinois street, Chicago.

A man of deeds rather than words, Mr. Mohr is rounding out a very successful career. His efficiency has placed the firm among the leading ones in their line, and his connection with any contract insures honest, reliable work that will withstand every test. As a citizen he has been loyal and true to the city of his birth and residence, and takes great pride in its advancement and looks forward to the day when Chicago Beautiful will be more than a name.

GOTTLIEB MERZ.

The manufacturing interests of a large city like Chicago are of immense commercial importance and to successfully direct a profitable business along any line, in the face of the competition that exists, shows keen perception and native ability of no little degree. One of the active men of business for many years, Gottlieb Merz was also representative in other ways, ever interested in the city's progress and generous in his gifts to benevolent causes.

Gottlieb Merz was born at Erlach, Canton Bern, Switzerland, October 14, 1838, and died at his home in Chicago, November 6, 1912. He was a son of Jacob and Mary Merz. When fourteen years of age he became an apprentice to the cabinetmaking trade under a competent workman in his own land with whom he continued until 1863, when he came to the United States, landing at the port of New York. He went to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he remained two years, and in 1865 located in Chicago. With full knowledge of a self-supporting trade, it was not difficult for the young man to secure employment, and he found work with the firm of Stutz and Woltz, furniture manufacturers, who appreciated his skill and kept him employed until 1867, when he left them in order to establish himself in the manufacturing of cigar and all kinds of novelty boxes. His first location was on Kinzie street, where he was prospering when came the disaster of the great conflagration of October, 1871, when he lost everything he possessed by fire. The spirit of enterprise shown by the stricken business men of Chicago, in the face of such disaster, excited the admiration of the country, and Mr. Merz was one of those who surmounted all difficulties, and they were many, and in 1872 re-established his business, finding a site on Twenty-second street, but in June of that year removed to No. 838 North Franklin street. In 1879 he erected a three-story and basement brick building, 86x120 feet, on his present site, Nos. 112-118 West Superior street, where he had plenty of room and every modern equip-

ment to carry on a business that he had developed to large proportions, manufacturing cigar and all kinds of fancy and novelty boxes, including printing and embossing. In 1897, his son, Edward G. Merz, was admitted as a partner and the firm became G. Merz and Son, and so continued until 1899, when Charles Stierlen, a son-in-law, being also a member of the firm, they organized a stock company, retaining, however, the old name. For many years Mr. Merz practically devoted himself entirely to the furtherance of the business he had founded, so firmly establishing it that it continues, since his death, to be a leader in its line.

Mr. Merz was married at Pittsburgh, Pa., February 16, 1864, to Miss Josephine Boppert, who was born in St. Gall, Switzerland, June 17, 1838, and came to Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1862. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Merz, three of whom died in infancy, the others being: Emily, who is the wife of Edgar L. Young, of Chicago; Edward G.; Lillian, who is now the wife of Edmund O. Schweitzer, of Chicago; and Louise, who died March 16, 1912, was the wife of Charles Stierlen.

Recognized as a man of superior business ability and of sterling character, Mr. Merz was often invited to associate himself with financiers and men of importance in many enterprises, and was for some years on the board of directors of the North Side State Savings Bank. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, having been a member of Mithra Lodge, No. 410, the Shrine and Consistory. He belonged to numerous German organizations, including the Schweizer Maennerchor, the Gruetli Verein, the Chicago Turn Gemeinde and the Schweizer Aid, and the German Aid Society. He belonged to the German Lutheran church, as does his widow, and in him the church always found a willing contributor to help in carrying on its charitable work. He will long be remembered, not only as a sterling type of citizen, but as a good man in every relation of life.

HENRY CARL PFEIFFER.

In the death of Henry Carl Pfeiffer, Quincy lost another of that generation of business men upon whose enterprise, industry and foresight so much of the material greatness of Quincy was builded. He, with other men of his day, passed

through the earlier period of the city's growth and helped to raise the metropolis to Adams county to its present position. Courage, faith and will belonged to the men of that day, and Henry C. Pfeiffer shared those manly virtues

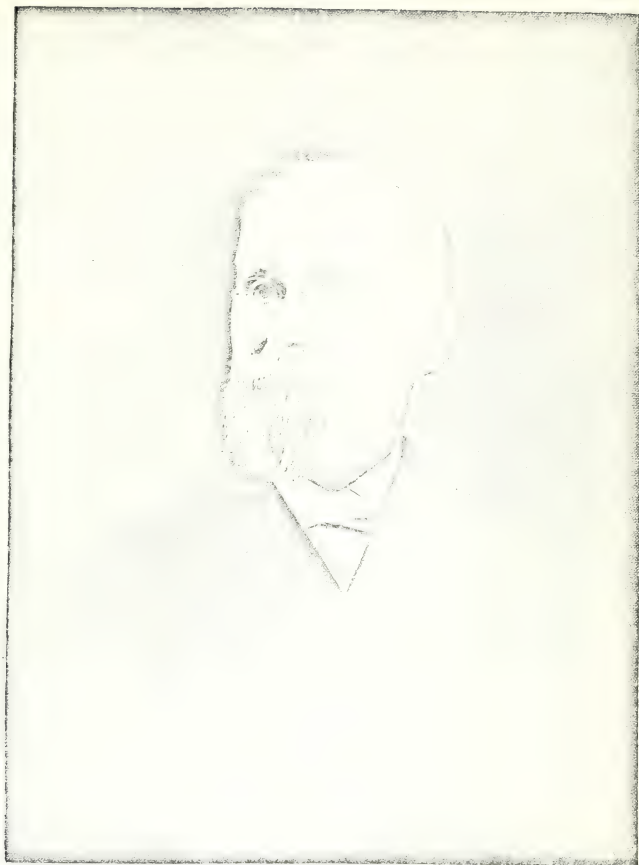
fully. His reward was success in a measure any man might hope for, and the respect of his fellow men which all men covet. However, Mr. Pfeiffer was much more than an able business man for he was a public-spirited citizen, and deserved in fullest degree the high credit given him in the good opinion of the people of this part of the state, and the regret for his loss was sincere. Mr. Pfeiffer was born in Germany, March 7, 1841, a son of William Andrew and Henrietta (Deneke) Pfeiffer, and died July 14, 1910. In 1865, he came to the United States, via New York city, direct to Quincy, Ill., where his two elder brothers had already located. Had it not been for the compulsory military service of his country Mr. Pfeiffer would have come to this land of freedom earlier, but he gave the required time to his government, and then was free to follow his own inclinations. He had learned the moulder trade in Germany, and obtained immediate employment at it after coming to Quincy, working for others until 1881.

A man of steady, economical habits, and executive ability, Mr. Pfeiffer saved his money and in 1881 organized the Quincy Showcase Company, a concern for the purpose of manufacturing all variation of showcases. He was secretary and treasurer of this company from the beginning. Within a short period, it became necessary to enlarge the plant, and the company built a large factory at the corner of Main and Second streets, and still later further enlarged it. In time the company branched out into the manufacture of all kinds of fixtures, filling orders for the entire equipment of banks, and other similar classes of fine work. Mr. Pfeiffer continued in the business and held his offices until his demise, although he was not active in the management during the latter part of his life. A long illness rendered it necessary that he refrain from active participation in the details of the business. In addition to his large interest in the great business he founded, Mr. Pfeiffer was a trustee and treasurer of the Old Peoples Home at Quincy for several years; a director of the Mercantile Trust and Savings Bank of Quincy, which institution presented his widow with a book beautifully engrossed, embodying the resolutions passed by the board at the time of his death, and he was associated with other concerns in the city of his adoption. The Republican party held his fealty, but he was not active in politics, being essentially a business man in all that the term best implies.

For over forty years he was an active member of the First German Methodist Church, and his family are also equally prominent in this denomination. For a number of years Mr. Pfeiffer was a Mason, belonging to Bodley Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M., and he also belonged to the Ancient Order of United Workmen. The following notice, printed in the Quincy Herald at the time of his demise, is of interest:

"Henry Carl Pfeiffer, deceased, was born in Wieda am Harz, Germany, March 7, 1841. In 1876 he formed a partnership with John Pieper, forming the Quincy Showcase works. Business prospered from the start and enlarged until it has become one of the largest and greatest industries of this city. Mr. Pfeiffer was secretary and treasurer from the start until his death. The deceased was not only active in the business world, but also in church and benevolent work. He was a lifelong trustee and member of the First German Methodist Church; also for five years trustee and treasurer of the Old Peoples Home. He was very active in his philanthropies and a liberal giver to numerous worthy charities and church undertakings. He was a member of Bodley Lodge No. 1 of Masons and the A. O. U. W. He was a director of the Mercantile Trust and Savings Bank since its organization. The deceased was a splendid citizen and his passing is sincerely mourned in the community honored by his upright career."

On June 23, 1865, Mr. Pfeiffer was married at Quincy, Ill., to Augusta E. Apel, born in Germany, August 31, 1844, daughter of Christian and Caroline Apel, who came to America in 1865, and settled in Quincy, where they both died. Mr. and Mrs. Pfeiffer became the parents of four living children, namely: Augusta Carrie, now Mrs. M. T. Koelsch, lives with her mother. She was previously married to Benj. Franklin Mills, deceased, and Esther Verna Mills was a daughter of this marriage. She was born October 7, 1894. Theodore M. Koelsch was born May 9, 1900. Henry C. Jr., second child, was born August 13, 1875, married Clara Peters, has a son, George, born April 15, 1903, and lives in Memphis, Tenn. Until 1912 he was vice-president of the W. E. Early Wholesale Grocery company of Memphis, Tenn., now a large co-operative wholesale grocery company located at Memphis. William A., the third child, married Nettie Stubbs, lives in Quincy, vice-president of the Quincy Showcase Company. Arthur C., the fourth child, married Susie Tibbitts, lives in



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Quincy, is secretary of the Quincy Showcase Company. Those who are dead are as follows: Amelia, who died at the age of seventeen years; Lena, who died at the age of twelve years; and three who died in infancy.

In spite of all he accomplished as a business man Mr. Pfeiffer was prouder of the fact that he had accomplished all this by himself, than of his material success. He knew the hardships and struggles of his early days and what he had overcome, and so appreciated what he had acquired more as a triumph over adverse circumstances, than as the actual accumulation of wealth. Although many avoided the hated military service Mr. Pfeiffer did not, but served out his time and always felt glad that he did

so, for then he could feel that he had met each duty of life as presented to him. Although leading a quiet life and rarely assuming a conspicuous place in public, Mr. Pfeiffer was of great service to the city in various capacities where his business ability and executive capability, and keen insight into human nature, combined with his comprehension of the struggles undergone by those striving to make something of themselves, made that service of great importance. His was a busy life and it is to his high credit that he took from the city in return no political office, preferring to live in the hearts of his associates simply as one of their own, a private citizen, architect of his own fortunes.

JOHN GLEASON GRAHAM.

Life is strange, personal history is mysterious, and the vicissitudes of humanity, the multiplied and diversified incidents which make up the pilgrimage through the world, serve to impress upon the mind of thoughtful men, that there is a divine providence that shapes all ends. The late John Gleason Graham of Canton, Ill., was a man whose industry was indefatigable, whose efforts were so well directed that with little difficulty he accomplished what others toiled long and arduously to do. As civil engineer, merchant, agriculturalist and legislator his mind was quick and comprehensive, and he made upon others the strong impression of his ability and industry that aided him so materially in all lines. Years have passed since this forceful man was taken from the midst of a useful, busy life, and yet his memory remains so green that as a memorial, a hospital has been erected in the city where he labored so long and capably, and his deeds serve as a stimulus to others still struggling with the problems of life.

John Gleason Graham was born on the parental homestead near Northumberland, Saratoga County, N. Y., November 17, 1817, and died at Canton, Ill., January 24, 1893. His parents were John and Polly (Gleason) Graham, natives of Vermont and Saratoga County, respectively. These parents gave their son the privileges offered by a New York academy, after he had completed his studies in the public schools, and then taking up civil engineering, he was able to put to practical use the knowledge of this profession he had acquired, as one of the men employed on the construction of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad in Illinois. As he

traveled about the country, he saw the opening for a live merchant at Canton, Ill., and when he received his remuneration for his work with the railroad, he laid in a stock of goods and became a general merchant. His efforts along that line proved profitable and he invested his returns in agricultural lands, a portion of which he operated. Having been a Democrat prior to the stormy period antedating the Civil war, the slavery question decided him, and he cast his vote and influence with the Republican party. In 1858 he was sent to the State Assembly as a representative, and was returned two more times in succession, and he also served as a delegate from Fulton County in the State Constitutional Convention of 1862. In fact nearly all of his time from 1858 until his death was given to public affairs, for he had practically retired from business, although he continued one of the largest stockholders and chief advisers of the Canton National Bank.

Mr. Graham married Lydia Willis, who came of Scotch and Scotch-Irish stock. Their children were Charles, and Ella, both of whom died in childhood; Caroline, who is a resident of Washington, D. C.; John W., who died in 1891; and Alice L., who lives with her sister at Washington. Mrs. Graham died March 31, 1886.

Mr. Graham accomplished much in his few years, for he had barely crossed the half century mark when death claimed him. During that period he had secured his educational training and coming west at a time when Illinois was still largely undeveloped, he became one of the leading men of the town he selected as his home, and dying, left a handsome fortune to his

family. He did more than that, for he carried on his varied interests in such a way as to gain a wide and extensive acquaintance with men in public life, and knowing intimately and numbering among his friends those who took a

masterful part in public events, he influenced many of them in their actions. His strength of character was sweetened by his love of humanity, and his sense of justice governed his public and private life.

GEORGE FRANK LEE.

Railroading as a vocation attracts many ambitious young men when they start out in life, and this field of effort has often proven a rich opportunity to those who have been willing to work hard, to scorn hardships, to face dangers and to give absolute fidelity to the great systems that employ them. Rewards, however, are not given by railroad corporations to those who have not thus proved up. Among the officials of almost every line of business will be found men of sterling character who would, perhaps, have succeeded well in almost any other line of endeavor, but for railroading there must be natural inclination and this must be combined with hard, practical experience. Thus they have first become particularly competent trainmen and have qualified for high official position. In this connection may be cited the career of the late George Frank Lee, who, at the time of his death, was general baggage agent of the entire system of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, having won promotion from the very bottom of the ladder, through the possession of qualities which are, as above noted, necessary in a railroad career.

George Frank Lee was born September 5, 1858, at Zanesville, Muskingum County, Ohio, a son of David and Jane (Hart) Lee, the former a native of Baltimore, Md., and the latter of New Jersey. David Lee, who was a railroad man throughout his life, for fifty years was superintendent of maintenance of way with the Baltimore & Ohio system, and was one of the company's most trusted and faithful officials, devoting himself entirely to the company's interests. He was a well educated and well read man. He died June 29, 1905, his wife passing away in October, 1903. George Frank Lee was educated in the graded and high schools of Zanesville. From his early boyhood he had determined upon following the career of his father, and, believing that for one who was determined to make railroading his vocation, the earlier he entered upon his career the sooner he might

hope for advancement, he began his connection with railroads when little more than a lad. That he remained a member of the calling throughout his life shows that he had the true spirit of the trainman. When still in his early teens he was given a position as ticket agent with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at Zanesville. A few years later, his abilities having been recognized, he was offered and accepted the position of traveling passenger agent for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, but after two years thus spent he returned to the Baltimore & Ohio, in the capacity of general agent, with headquarters at Zanesville. After two more years Mr. Lee went to Denver, Colo., as general passenger agent for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, with which road he continued during the balance of his life. In 1890 he was transferred to Chicago, where he was made city ticket and passenger agent, and in 1904 was advanced to the position of general baggage agent for the entire system, this office occupying his attention and energies up to the time of his death, which occurred October 24, 1913. Although a man who found his chief pleasures in his home, Mr. Lee was so genial and sociable by nature that he numbered his friends by hundreds, finding them both in and out of railroad circles.

On September 7, 1887, Mr. Lee was married to Miss Iora Pierson, of Chicago, daughter of Lee W. and Ann (Marsh) Pierson, natives of Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. Pierson was a leading contractor and builder of Indianapolis, Ind., for about fifteen years, then coming to Chicago and continuing in the same line until his retirement. He died May 8, 1904, and Mrs. Pierson passed away also in that city. The nephews and grand-nephews of Mr. Pierson in Indianapolis are also representative contractors of that city.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee were the parents of one daughter, Margaret St. John. Mr. Lee was a member of the Methodist church during life, and Mrs. Lee belongs to the same.



Franklin Yeall

FRANKLIN HALL.

Franklin Hall, who was one of the more prominent members of the agricultural community centering around the city of De Kalb, is a native son of De Kalb County, born in Sycamore Township, June 10, 1844. His parents were Ephriam and Caroline (Hall) Hall. Mr. Hall's boyhood was passed on his father's farm, and he divided the years of his youth between gaining a practical insight into the business of farming and in laying the foundations of his intellectual training. During these days the life of a farming community was vastly different than it has grown to be and Mr. Hall was not unfamiliar with those features of the land which indicate the frontier, such as broad, uncultivated stretches of prairie bounding the small patches which the pioneers of the neighborhood had taken to themselves. His life was one of almost continuous activity, and as he viewed the advancements which came in the manner and means of cultivation, he had the satisfaction of knowing that his enterprise had done much toward bringing about the change.

Mr. Hall was married to Miss Elizabeth E. Dennison, in the year 1872. His wife was a native of Canada where she was born near Montreal November 21, 1844, a daughter of William and Sarah (Cleveland) Dennison, an early settler of Will County, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Hall became the parents of four sons and one daughter, whose names are: William D., at home; Ephriam, married, owns the old homestead, and

lives on the old farm; Henry, deceased; Almon F., at home, has 350 acres; and Jessie (Mrs. Marshall Lee), a resident of Sycamore Township, owning 101 acres. Mr. Hall was twenty-eight years old when he married; and he immediately undertook the superintendence and operation of his father's farm. He then bought the old homestead which still is retained in the family. Progressiveness and strict attention to even the smallest details soon brought Mr. Hall the success he sought. He invested heavily but wisely in real estate and became the owner of 1,500 acres of highly improved land in De Kalb County. He was enabled to retire from actual farming while he was still in his prime; and he moved to the town of Sycamore where he bought and furnished a very comfortable brick residence at the corner of State and California avenues. Here the family now live.

In his manner Mr. Hall was rather quiet, as is usually the case with men whose record is not the least in doubt; and perhaps the most notable characteristic which marked his life was his unflinching honesty and love of just fairness that led his friends to give heed to his advice and to consider his word "as good as a government bond." In addition to his other business interests Mr. Hall was a director of the Maple Park Bank and a stockholder in the National Bank of Sycamore. Mr. Hall passed to his just reward on October 9, 1909. Mrs. Hall still owns the interest which her husband had in the Sycamore National Bank.

GEORGE S. CHISHOLM.

After years of useful endeavor during which many had implicit reliance upon his business capability, and depended upon his deep knowledge of commercial affairs for their livelihood, the late George S. Chisholm was placed among the eminent capitalists of Elgin, whose large income was diverted into numerous channels of national prosperity, as he had invested wisely and judiciously in property in Utah and other western states. He was looking forward to years of usefulness as a retired captain of industry whose leisure could be utilized for civic improvement and municipal reform, when he was stricken, and death claimed him. Mr. Chisholm was born in Menomonie, Wis., February 12, 1845, son of Robert Bruce and Sarah (Van Volkenburgh) Chisholm. Robert Bruce

Chisholm was born near Kettle Creek, N. Y., in 1812, and he died at Oakland, Cal., when seventy-eight years old. His remains were brought to Elgin and laid to rest in Bluff City cemetery. His wife passed away at the age of fifty-two years. Robert Bruce Chisholm had a varied life, which saw residence in the United States and Canada, as his parents moved to St. Thomas, Ontario, when he was a lad. It was in the Dominion that he met and married his wife, born at London, Ontario, and with her went into the then wilds of Wisconsin. There he identified himself with valuable mining interests which necessitated his removal to Minnesota, and there he bought and operated 700 acres of farm land. In an early day, he sold this property and went to Winona, Minn., but

in 1855, brought his family to Elgin, Ill., thus early recognizing its possibilities. In 1896, he bought a farm that included the present site of the State Insane Asylum and its beautiful grounds. Always interested in mining, he saw the value of the lead and tin mines of Missouri, and developed large interests there with Captain Day. Subsequently these two went to Salt Lake City, where they discovered the Emma mine, the first ore from which was sent to England to act as ballast in a ship. The partners developed this mine, but later were involved in legal difficulties, from which they were extricated by the efforts of the eloquent attorney, Edward Joslyn of Elgin. This mine was named in honor of a daughter of Mr. Chisholm, and was one of the most productive of the Little Cottonwood District about twenty-seven miles outside of Salt Lake City. It produced both gold and silver, although the latter metal predominated, and the original owners were Robert Bruce Chisholm, Captain J. M. Day, J. F. Woodman and Captain J. Smith. The mine was sold to Park and Baxter, a New York firm, and by them to English financiers for \$11,000,000, and it is still producing. Mr. Chisholm's share of the sale of the mine was \$800,000. The children born to Robert Bruce Chisholm and his excellent wife were five in number: William Wallace, who is interested in mines in Salt Lake City, Utah; Oliver Perry, who has heavy mining interests in Montana; George S., who is now deceased; Robert B., who resides at Los Angeles, Cal., a heavy mine owner; and Emma, who is the widow of George Bennett of Geneva, Ill.

George S. Chisholm was reared upon the farm which his father later sold to the state for \$75 per acre to be developed into a home for the insane. After the sale of the homestead, Mr. Chisholm made several trips to his father's mining interests in Utah, but maintained his residence at Elgin, and had such faith in it that he invested in a grocery store, locating it in the Home Bank Building, which he conducted for six or seven years. Later, however, he concentrated his energies upon his mining interests in Utah, which yielded him a handsome income.

In 1875, Mr. Chisholm was united in marriage with Angelina K. Hatch of Lisle, Ill., daughter of James and Charlotte Hatch, and niece of the Rev. Reuben A. Hatch, a professor of Oberlin College, who, when ninety-five years of age prepared a history of the Hatch family. Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm became the parents of five children: Marie Louise, who is the wife of Leonard Hawkins, hardware merchant of Elgin; Archibald S., who lives at Elgin; Harold James, who is at home, as are William Wallace and George Edward. For some time prior to his death, May 17, 1910, Mr. Chisholm had been troubled with rheumatism, but no fatal results were anticipated, although his physician had warned him that the attack might affect his heart. While calling upon his daughter, Mrs. L. I. Hawkins, Mr. Chisholm died of heart failure, his death coming as a great shock to all who knew him. His funeral was largely attended for the leading people of Kane County came to pay him honor.

A Mason, Mr. Chisholm had risen to the highest degree, and also belonged to Medinah Temple, Mystic Shrine, of Chicago. Mr. Chisholm was also earnest in his support of the order of Knights of Pythias, and always tried to carry out the obligations he incurred when he joined any fraternity. Although early in life he was a Republican, having cast his vote for Lincoln, Grant and Garfield, he later felt that his views were best represented by William Jennings Bryan and gave that candidate his support. In every enterprise he embarked upon, Mr. Chisholm brought into his new position deep knowledge of large affairs, wide practical experience and sound judgment, and when these are combined with kindly, generous characteristics, the ultimate end is the establishment of a man in the confidence of his community. Mr. Chisholm was never content to let others bear the brunt of affairs, but gave generously of his time and attention to effect a further development of conditions. Had not death cut short his career, Elgin would have benefited still further from his sage counsel and generous benefactions, for he had its best interests at heart.

MALCOLM McNEIL.

Much truth has been written relative to the natural advantages offered by the location of Chicago, which have played an important part

in the development of the metropolis of the West. Still, it must be remembered that until shrewd, keen, aggressive men, many from for-



M. A. Kirtley

elgin shores, came here to take advantage of the opportunities presented, the Indians and their surrounding wild conditions held sway. Through the combination of the natural situation and the brains of the men attracted here, there has been produced a municipality second to none in some commercial lines, especially those connected with the wholesale handling of groceries and provisions. Malcolm McNeil, president of the McNeil and Higgins Company, wholesale grocers of Chicago, is one of the best instances of a man meeting his congenial life work and developing it into a vast enterprise.

Malcolm McNeil was born in the old town of Ardie, Scotland, September 12, 1832, a son of Daniel and Jean (Crichton) McNeil. Acquiring a fundamental and practical business education in his native land, when sixteen years old he accompanied his parents to the United States, in 1848, the father buying and locating upon land three miles north of Dundee, Kane County, Ill. There the youth rounded out his immature years, and until he was twenty-six years old was a farmer, and learned food values at their source. He had always felt, however, that he was meant for a business life, so made his first venture in 1858, establishing himself in a small grocery at Elgin, Ill. Through energy, thrift and straightforwardness he succeeded, and in 1863 took his brother, John McNeil, into partnership with him. In time this grew to be the largest general store at Elgin. In 1872 this property was sold, and the brothers, with Charles Higgins, established a wholesale grocery house at Chicago, under the firm

name of McNeil and Higgins. In 1888, the business was incorporated as McNeil and Higgins Company, of which Malcolm McNeil was made, and still continues president; John McNeil, vice-president, and Oscar B. McGlasson, secretary. This house has been a pioneer one in introducing new methods of merchandising, and stands among the foremost in the country. Mr. McNeil owns three large dairy farms near Elgin, Ill., adjoining which is his country residence, "Glenora Springs."

In 1859 Mr. McNeil was married, at Dundee, Ill., to Miss Catherine Dempster, a daughter of A. R. Dempster of that place. This lady died in 1870, and in 1871, Mr. McNeil married Miss Orel Martin, a daughter of Charles W. Martin of Wayne, Ill. Mr. McNeil has had three sons and three daughters: Nora, Malcolm, Ella, Marvin, Charles Higgins, and Jeanie. The family residence is at No. 1232 La Salle Avenue, where the friends of the family are often hospitably entertained. Mrs. McNeil is an ideal hostess, and a lady who has a wide circle of friends.

Identified as he has been with important interests of Chicago for forty-two years, Mr. McNeil has well borne his part in the business world and has also ever lived up to a high ideal of good citizenship. Conservative in his methods, his long and prosperous career demonstrates that his methods have been sound, and his ideas well worth while. While advancing the material prosperity of his community, he also has not neglected that which would aid it in its spiritual progress, and is honored as well as admired.

WILLIAM FISHER KIRTLEY.

Combined with a righteous sense of civic duty, and unflinching interest in the affairs of his municipality, the late William Fisher Kirtley had a vast experience with people and affairs, and made an enviable record of achievement during his life in Quincy. He was born August 5, 1856, at New York City, N. Y., and died suddenly at Quincy, Ill., January 7, 1911. Mr. Kirtley was a son of Louis A. Kirtley, and his wife Jane (New) Kirtley.

When William F. Kirtley was six years old, his parents moved to Breckenridge, Mo., from Columbus, Ind., and there the boy grew to manhood, receiving a liberal education in the grammar and high schools, supplementing the instruction received there with wide reading

along varied lines, so that he became as well-informed as any college-bred man. For fifteen years he was a traveling salesman for Newman Bros. of Chicago, manufacturers of pianos, but at the time of his death was with the Brockport Piano Company, of New York. He was very prominent in the Modern Woodmen of America, the Odd Fellows and Royal Arcanum, at Quincy. A Republican in political faith, he was active in his party. Of upright character, he led a clean, moral life, and set an excellent example that was not without influence. Mr. Kirtley was a man of varied talents. At the time of his marriage, he was a druggist and chemist at Kansas City, Mo., and compounded a number of very valuable remedies still on the market and

an automobile varnish of considerable repute, and invented several appliances, including a mail box, the worth of all these being demonstrated by their ready sale.

On October 14, 1885, Mr. Kirtley was married at Augusta, Ill., to Miss Louise Hoffman of Quincy, Ill., born in that city June 5, 1857, daughter of John and Eliza (Cox) Hoffman. Mr. Hoffman was a native of Pennsylvania, while his wife was born in Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Kirtley were the parents of one child: M. Lloyd, born August 11, 1891. He married Miss Laura Omer, a native of Camp Point, Ill. Two children were born to this marriage: Bonita and Margaret Louisa. M. Lloyd Kirtley and his family live in St. Louis, Mo., he being a popular reader and lecturer on the Chautauqua circuit. William F. Kirtley built his handsome residence at No. 812 Locust Boulevard, Quincy, twenty-two years ago, and here his widow resides. In addition to this property, she owns other valuable realty in which Mr. Kirtley had wisely invested. His death was generally mourned, his loss being deeply felt in the com-

munity where he had been so important a factor for many years. His friends were legion, and were scattered over a wide territory, for Mr. Kirtley was a man who endeared himself to those with whom he was brought into personal association, either in a business or social way. Although for many years his business kept him on the road, he took with him his high standard of living, and uprightness of purpose. He never lost his keen and abiding interest in Quincy, which for many years benefited by his public-spirited, liberal and staunch support. He was always an active worker and his unselfish devotion to its interests was of lasting benefit to its material welfare. Quincy could ill afford the loss of a man of his calibre.

Contemplation of a character like Mr. Kirtley's emphasizes the fact that a man is largely what he aims to make himself, and that true dignity of bearing and nobility of soul are recognized and appreciated. He was a man who never allowed personal desire for gain to interfere with his usefulness to others, and this was commented on at the time of his death.

WILLIAM HENNEL BLACK.

In every generation there are a few men set apart by destiny to rise to high position in the life of the nation. Their names become household words, and their actions are emblazoned upon the pages of history. The newspapers are kept busy recording their movements, and they live in the bright light of publicity. Yet these men are not really the backbone of true Americanism. They are but the mouthpieces of the vast army of quiet, unassuming citizens who every day do their duty to their associates, their employers and their families and consequently to their community and nation. Such men as these who do not desire the fierce blaze of public preferment, are those who assist in forming the policies by which many great men are governed. Elgin is a community that has always attracted men of orderly habits, who desire an opportunity to work out their ideas of right living, and one of the men whose influence was always directed towards a higher standard of morality here found congenial surroundings. The life work of the late William Hennel Black is not ended, although his bodily tenement has been laid to rest in one of the silent God's Acres. There are many ambitious young men today, whose work brought them into close association with Mr. Black who are

stimulated to better effort because they had the honor of his acquaintance.

William Hennel Black was born January 1, 1845, at Ellsworth, Me., and died at Elgin, Ill., February 18, 1900. He was a son of William Hennel and Abigail (Little) Black, natives of Ellsworth and Castine, Me. The paternal grandfather was a native of England who found a happy home in Maine. Mr. Black grew to manhood in his native place, where he was given a substantial educational training in the public schools of Ellsworth, which he later supplemented with a course at Ellsworth Academy. Leaving the latter institution, Mr. Black, being of a practical turn of mind, learned the watchmaking trade, and entering the Waltham Watch Company's factory, at Waltham, Mass., in 1865, spent three years very usefully with that corporation. In the year 1868, Mr. Black came to Elgin, and from then until his death was associated with the Elgin National Watch Company. So efficient was he that in 1876 his services were recognized by his appointment as foreman of the finishing department, and when this was combined with the assembling department, Mr. Black was placed in charge. His position gave him plenty of opportunity to come into close touch with the young men under him,

and he utilized this to influence them for their own good. Many remember him with the deepest gratitude because of his hearty sympathy and cheerful assistance when it was most needed.

On May 23, 1868, Mr. Black was married to Francenia Smith, daughter of Joshua Freeman and Rebecca (Arnold) Smith, natives of Lancaster and Phillipston, Mass. Mrs. Black was born at Fitchburg, Mass. The Arnold family originated at Sudbury, Mass. Mr. Black was a Mason, belonging to Monitor lodge. From the time he cast his first vote, he was a Republican, but he never sought office. A Universalist in religion, for twelve years he assisted in the choir of his church. His years of orderly and abundant work were rounded out by sane enjoyment of his comfortable home and the friend-

ship of his associates. He was interested in securing and preserving the good will of all, and lived that kind of a life that was bound to gain for him the respect of the community. Every form of wise charity had his practical support for he was actuated by public spirited love of his fellow men, and he used good judgment in controlling his high purposes. As a business man, there were three excellent reasons why he succeeded, energy, system and practical knowledge, and the range of his activities was not confined to his own department, but he was always glad to render service where he saw that it was needed. Such a man is needed in every concern, and his loss to that which employed him and the community in which he resided for so long, was a heavy one, and was deeply deplored.

JOHN B. OBYRTACZ.

Rev. John B. Obyrtacz, C. R., is pastor of St. Hedwig's Polish Roman Catholic Church, Chicago, Ill. There are many personal factors contributing to the upbuilding and substantial prosperity of a great city, commonwealth or country. There must be those who can plan and those who can carry forward the enterprises and industries by which men and women can work and live; there must be those who are equipped, by circumstances or otherwise, to make laws for the common protection and to see that they are carried out; and there must be others, in a multitude of different avenues, to serve their fellow mortals according to the laws of humanity, each one, in his own way, performing duties for the common weal which, in entirety, can not be delegated to anyone else. How great a work in this whole do the Church and its ministers perform! Its mission of personal Christianity, of peace, kindness and good will, leads men into paths removed from strife, encourages and sympathizes when the struggle against injustice becomes too heavy, gives comfort in times of trouble and bereavement and send its ministers to give consolation when life is fast ebbing away. This beneficent, noble, civilizing and indispensable work is being carried on in every land under the sun by the Roman Catholic Church and this personal work has been continuous for time that is counted by centuries.

St. Hedwig's Polish Roman Catholic Church was organized at Chicago, Ill., in 1888, and in January, 1909, Rev. John B. Obyrtacz, C. R.,

became its pastor. He was born in the kingdom of Galicia, a province of Austria since 1772, formerly a part of Poland, and Polish is yet its language in official intercourse and in the higher educational institutions. Father Obyrtacz was born May 26, 1873, and was reared in the city of Cracow, where he attended school and completed his course in the classics of the Cracow gymnasium. Destined for the church, he then entered the Gregorian University, at Rome, Italy, where he pursued his theological studies and graduated in 1895 with honors. In the same year he came to the United States and located in the city of Chicago, where he was subsequently ordained to the priesthood by the late Archbishop Feehan.

The first charge of Father Obyrtacz was naturally among the Polish people, with whom birth, parentage and education connected him, and under his organization the Polish Catholic parish of St. Stanislaus came into existence. He was its main founder and before he was transferred to his present charge, he had built a church edifice and a school, at a cost of \$50,000; a rectory at a cost of \$5,000 and the same amount was expended for a convent building for the Sisters of St. Francis. When he came to St. Hedwig's he found a congregation of 2,000 families, which within the space of four years has been increased to 3,000 families, or about 15,000 souls. He has been given four assistants to help him in carrying on the work of this large parish and his zeal is supplemented by their willing work. An important and en-

couraging feature is the flourishing parochial school, which has over 1,500 pupils under the instruction of thirty Sisters of Nazareth. Connected with the church are thirty-five benevolent societies, almost all of these belonging to the Polish Roman Catholic Union; ten courts which belong to the Catholic Order of Foresters; six societies which belong to the Polish Alma Mater, United States; five church confraternities consisting of 2,700 members; while there are four different choirs for church devotions.

EVERELL FLETCHER DUTTON.

On the list of the distinguished dead of Illinois appears the name of General Everell Fletcher Dutton, whose valor and loyalty, together with his consideration for his men, made him an ideal soldier. In business he was equally prominent, and though he won a measure of success that raised him far above the majority of mankind financially, his business methods were ever so straightforward and reliable and his wealth so honorably used that the most envious could not grudge him his prosperity. He stood for all that is upright, just and true in man's relations with his fellowmen, and his life was inspiring and helpful. He taught not by injunction and dictation but by example, inference and suggestion, and so endeared himself to the hearts of those who knew him that his death was mourned by thousands of friends throughout the land. General Dutton was born in Sullivan County, N. H., January 4, 1828, the elder son of Hon. William P. Dutton and was but eight years of age at the time of the removal of his parents to Sycamore. The family had already been residents of Illinois for two years at that time. His education was pursued in the public schools of Sycamore, at Mount Morris, Ill., where he remained for a year, and at Beloit, Wis., where he also continued his studies for a year. When not occupied with his text-books he assisted his father in the store and postoffice. The year 1857 witnessed the removal of the family to Kansas, where he assisted his father in the work of the farm until 1858. He then returned to Sycamore and accepted the position of deputy clerk under the Hon. A. K. Stiles, with whom he remained until April, 1861. He had watched with interest the progress of events in the South, had received direct reports from his father concerning the difficulties that arose over the admission of Kansas and Nebraska as free

For the last sixteen years the director and leader of these choirs has been Prof. Emil Wiedman. During all the time that Father Obyrtacz has gone in and out among his people, administering to all alike in the spirit of brotherly love, ever carrying the faith with him as a blessed gift, the good he has done cannot be estimated and it must compensate him for many hours of discouragement that necessarily come to a faithful, anxious priest, that his people love and venerate him.

states, had noted the threats of secession and had resolved that if an attempt was made to overthrow the Union he would stand loyally for its support. Accordingly the smoke from Fort Sumter's guns had scarcely cleared away when he responded to President Lincoln's call for aid and was mustered into the state service at Dixon, Ill., on May 10, and into the United States service on May 24. His company became a part of the Thirtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry and Z. B. Mayo was elected captain of the company, which was known as Company F, while Mr. Dutton was chosen first lieutenant. On June 16 the regiment went to Caseyville, Ill., to look after the secession element at that place, and on July 6 moved on to Rolla, Mo. In August, 1861, Lieutenant Dutton was promoted to the command of his company, Captain Mayo having resigned. The regiment remained at Rolla until the last of October, and in addition to regular military service did cavalry duty, looking after guerrillas and bushwhackers in that section of the country. From Rolla the Thirtieth Illinois proceeded on forced marches to Springfield, Mo., making the 120 miles in four days, and were placed in General Fremont's command, under whom the regiment remained until that general was superseded. On March 6, 1862, the Thirtieth was ordered back to Rolla, was assigned to the command of General Curtis and was then sent to Pea Ridge, Ark., marching at the rate of twenty-five miles per day. The men suffered great hardships, being compelled to subsist for days on parched corn and whortleberries. The campaign down the White river was especially hazardous and severe, the troops suffering from cold and lack of food and then changing to intense heat, with no water except from the cypress swamps, abounding with reptiles and filth, many of the wells being poisoned as the



E. F. Dutton

troops approached. After three month's experience of this character the regiment reached Helena on July 14, with half of its number ill.

In August, 1861, Captain Dutton was sent home ill, and while there was commissioned Major of the One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which he assisted in raising in De Kalb and Du Page counties. On September 22 he was transferred to that command by order of the Secretary of War and proceeded with his regiment a few days later to Louisville, Ky., where it was assigned to the army under General Rosecrans, then in camp near Bowling Green. On November 11 the brigade to which the One Hundred and Fifth Illinois was attached was ordered to Louisville, and November 25 marched to Gallatin, Tenn., where it went into winter quarters. On December 11 the regiment was removed to Tunnel Hill, where it remained until February 1, 1863, when it joined the brigade at Gallatin, continuing there until the close of spring. During these six months of arduous campaigning Major Dutton had charge of the scouts of the brigade, some 250 in number, and was almost constantly in the saddle. On June 1, 1863, the regiment proceeded to Laverne, and a month later to Murfreesboro, whence it was afterward ordered back to Laverne, and on August 19 entered Fort Negley, at Nashville, where it remained until February, 1864.

While at Nashville Major Dutton was made a member of the board constituted by the war department for the purpose of examining and assigning officers to the regiments of colored men, remaining on that duty until May 1, when he rejoined his regiment, which was then assigned to the First Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, commanded by General Joseph Hooker, in which it served until the close of the war. In the battle of Resaca the One Hundred and Fifth took a distinguished part, and for its gallantry was especially complimented. In the campaign through Georgia and the Carolinas the regiment also won the most favorable distinction for its gallantry and achievements and in the war reports had favorable mention. From July 13 to August 4 Major Dutton had command of the regiment, Colonel Dustin being absent. During this period the battle of Peach Tree Creek was fought July 20, in which the One Hundred and Fifth was heavily engaged and had the honor of capturing the flag of the Twelfth Louisiana Regiment. The brigade was then commanded by General Harrison, afterward President of the United

States, who was a close personal friend of General Dutton, and they slept together under the same tent many nights while in the service. The record of the regiment during the entire Atlanta campaign was especially brilliant, it taking part in the battles of Resaca, Cassville, New Hope Church, Golgotha, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta. Early in August, 1864, Major Dutton was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and soon afterward to the Colonelcy, his senior officer, Colonel Dustin, having been appointed Brigadier General. From Atlanta the One Hundred and Fifth marched with Sherman to the sea and from Savannah through the Carolinas to Goldsboro and Raleigh, thence through Richmond to Washington, participating in the battles of Lawtonville, Smith's Farm and Averysboro, the latter being fought March 15, 1865. During this last engagement the One Hundred and Fifth drove the enemy from its works and captured two twelve pound guns, which Colonel Dutton and some of his men turned and fired on the retreating enemy. For gallantry and meritorious service in the campaign in Georgia and the Carolinas, and for distinguished service at the battle of Smith's Farm, North Carolina, Colonel Dutton was brevetted Brigadier General of the United States Volunteers, with rank from March 15, 1865. He was mustered out at Washington, June 7, 1865, after a continuous service of four years and two months. Many incidents were related concerning General Dutton's personal bravery and also his care of his men. George F. Cram, editor of Cram's Magazine, was a member of General Dutton's regiment and one of his close friends. At the time of the General's death he wrote: "There are many of the members of the One Hundred and Fifth still living who, as well as the writer, will remember the incident that occurred during one of the almost daily battles of the Atlanta campaign. The One Hundred and Fifth was ordered forward in line. Rising from a little ravine we found ourselves nearly upon the enemy's rifle pit, our position being such we were enfladed by their fire. Never did the 'zip' of rifle balls sound more angrily. Our boys were dropping all along the line, and instinctively we sought the ground and hugged it as closely as possible. The order came to 'move by the left flank.' Obeying this would have meant marching by the flank directly upon the flaming rifle pits. General Dutton knew its execution was impossible. Not a man would have been left alive. Some one had blundered. He sent word back of the situation. Again the order came, 'move by the

left flank.' It was peremptory and could not be misunderstood. Standing erect, unmindful of bullets, sword in hand, General Dutton shouted: 'Boys, the order is forward by the left flank; take care of yourselves.' And we did; ten seconds later we were behind a low ridge which offered a slight protection and waiting developments. Officers were sent forward and the situation finally comprehended. The writer was within a few feet of General Dutton, and will never forget the impression made by his bravery. There is scarcely a man of the One Hundred and Fifth who cannot remember some pleasant incident on picket or skirmish line, or in the camp that has ever endeared to him the memory of General Dutton."

When the war was over General Dutton quietly resumed the pursuits of civil life, returning to Sycamore, where in 1868 he was elected clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County, in which capacity he served for eight years. In the winter of 1877, during the session of the General Assembly of Illinois, he was elected clerk of the house, and in 1878 was chosen clerk of the northern grand division of the Supreme Court of Illinois, in which capacity he remained until December 1, 1884, discharging his duties in such a manner as to win the admiration of the court and bar. He always regarded Sycamore as his home, and in 1883 he became one of the large stockholders of the Sycamore National Bank, and succeeded to the presidency upon the death of J. S. Waterman, first incumbent in that office. General Dutton continued at the head of the institution until his own demise on the 8th of June, 1900. He had made a study of monetary matters and his judgment was highly respected in financial and commercial circles. He also made judicious investments in property and along other lines, and as the years passed, owing to his capable management and keen business discernment, he became one of the wealthy residents of DeKalb County. He never selfishly hoarded his wealth, however, for his own use, but was generous to those who needed assistance and gave substantial aid to many plans and measures for the public good.

The marriage of General Dutton was celebrated on December 31, 1863, at Sycamore, Ill., when Miss Rosina Adelphe Paine became his wife. She was a native of Herkimer County, N. Y., and a daughter of Harmon and Clarinda (Van Horne) Paine, the former born in German Flats, Herkimer County, July 25, 1822, while the latter was born February 26, 1824. In 1853 Mr.

and Mrs. Paine became residents of Sycamore, and for many years the father conducted Paine's Hotel at that place. Her great-grandfather, Thomas Van Horne, served with the rank of Lieutenant in the American army in the War of Independence and Mrs. Dutton, by virtue of this has become a member of the Daughters of the Revolution. Unto General and Mrs. Dutton were born two sons, George Everell and William Paine.

In politics General Dutton was always a stalwart Republican, and he and his wife held membership in the Universalist church, in which they took an active and helpful part. Mrs. Dutton still resides in their home in Sycamore, which is one of the beautiful residences of the town, adorned with many attractive works of art gathered by herself and husband on their trips to Europe. General Dutton was always deeply interested in community affairs and in the social life of the town. He was a good musician and his fine bass voice added to the pleasure of many a social and public occasion. He held membership with various societies and organizations, including the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic. The funeral services held at his home, on the 10th of June, 1900, were attended by his Grand Army post in a body and also by many comrades from elsewhere, and the Loyal Legion of Chicago. Perhaps no better estimate of the life and character of General Dutton can be given than by quoting from the article by George F. Cram, and which includes the resolutions of the bank of which the General was president. Mr. Cram said: "General Dutton was a man of energy, force and rare judgment. He had a strong personality. His opinions, always logical, carried conviction to all who listened to them. Always noted for his individuality, he drew around him an ever increasing circle of friends. At a meeting of the directors of the Sycamore National Bank, before taking up any business, the board unanimously passed the following resolution: 'Ever loyal, ever just, ever generous, his memory will be loved and his loss mourned by every one who knew him. This resolution is passed for the purpose of spreading upon the records of this bank where it may be preserved so long as this bank has an existence, an expression of sorrow for loss, and a tribute of respect to the memory of General Everell F. Dutton. He was a director of the bank from July 2, 1883, and a president from August 11, 1883, filling both positions from those dates

till his death, which occurred at two o'clock p. m., June 8, 1900. He was the second president, succeeding James S. Waterman, upon the death of the latter. As president for almost seventeen years he gave to the management of the bank much of his time and much careful attention, and under his wise and prudent management the business of the bank has expanded and prospered. He was an able financier, prudent and conservative, but not to the extent of timidity. He had courage to act when his judgment approved. In his intercourse with his co-directors, the officers of the bank, its customers and the public generally, he has always been kind and courteous. His associates in the bank mourn his departure and feel that by his death they have lost not only a wise counsellor, an efficient and trusted leader, but also a dear friend. General Dutton was a brilliant conver-

sationalist and a man who had developed excellent social qualities. His mind, active and alert, was broadened by study, business associations and travel, so that this self-made man became one of broad culture. The journeys of General and Mrs. Dutton covered nearly all of this country, Europe and the Mediterranean countries of Africa and Asia, including the Holy Land. The Dutton home was one of true hearted hospitality, and the courtly bearing of the General, together with his cordiality, made everyone feel happy and at ease while they were guests there. The social, business and home life of this patriot will ever be a sweet memory to those who knew him best. We mourn the loss of our General, but feel that our sorrow is softened by the memory of the days when his humanity as well as his noble, manly, soldierly qualities won our love and respect."

JOHN J. DAVIS.

The complexity of modern conditions sometimes confuses men and deadens their sense of discrimination between right and wrong, so that in the contingency of having to decide, they fail to prove adequate to the occasion. There are others, however, whose strong sense of justice, and deep religious nature are never subservient to the trend of popular clamor, or a desire for personal advancement. Such a man was the late John J. Davis, of Aurora, who, during the many years he resided in that city, made it the better for his existence. While not a man of national fame, whose name will go reverberating through the ages, yet his own circle benefited largely from his influence, the poor and needy from his benefactions, and his employes from his generous interest in their welfare.

Mr. Davis was born August 5, 1844, in Owl Creek Township, Morrow County, Ohio, and came west to Big Rock, Ill., with his parents about 1860. Shortly thereafter he came to Aurora. There he entered what was then Clark Seminary, but is now Jennings Seminary. Later he attended a private school at Ottawa, Ill., and following that, entered the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, Mich., where, after a four years' course, he was graduated in 1868. Having thus prepared himself, he became instructor of English and German in an academy in Milwaukee, Wis. Leaving that city, he went to Mankato, Minn., and embarked in a clothing business. It was in this line that Mr. Davis brought into play those characteristics which

were to prove him a competent and judicious business man. After some years at Mankato, he went to Hinckley, Ill., and later to Aurora, where he remained in business until within three years of his death. In addition to building up a large and flourishing concern, Mr. Davis was interested along other channels, and was a director of the Aurora Cotton mills from the time of the organization of the company, until death ended his career. He was also a director of the Merchants National Bank of Aurora, and his connection with this institution gave it added dignity and prestige.

Mr. Davis was a son of James J. and Susan Davis, most excellent people, who, upon coming to Kane County, established themselves on the outskirts of Aurora, upon a farm, which they developed into a valuable property. They were intensely religious, and Mr. Davis grew up amid good moral surroundings, and was regularly taken to service in the Methodist church. He adhered to this faith for many years, but subsequently learning of Christian Science, he gave the new doctrine his careful study, and became firm in his belief in its teachings, thus continuing until his death, which occurred September 9, 1911. Fraternally, Mr. Davis was a Knight Templar Mason.

In 1875, Mr. Davis was married at Mankato, Minn., to Miss Julia A. Milnor, daughter of Philip Ford and Martha (McHenry) Milnor. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Davis: Arthur L., George M., and Louise M. Arthur

L. Davis was educated in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, following which he took a law course at the George Washington Law School, Washington, D. C., and was subsequently admitted to the bar in the District of Columbia. He married Miss Marie Louise Paul, of New Orleans, La. At present, he is assistant director of the Postal Savings Department of the government at Washington, D. C. George M. Davis and Louise M. Davis, both attended the University of Michigan, and both live at home.

Unless the characteristics of one who governs his life according to the rules of Christian Science, are fully understood, it is difficult to draw a truthful picture of the perfect contentment that prevails, and influences all. Mr. Davis fully believed in his creed, and carried it into

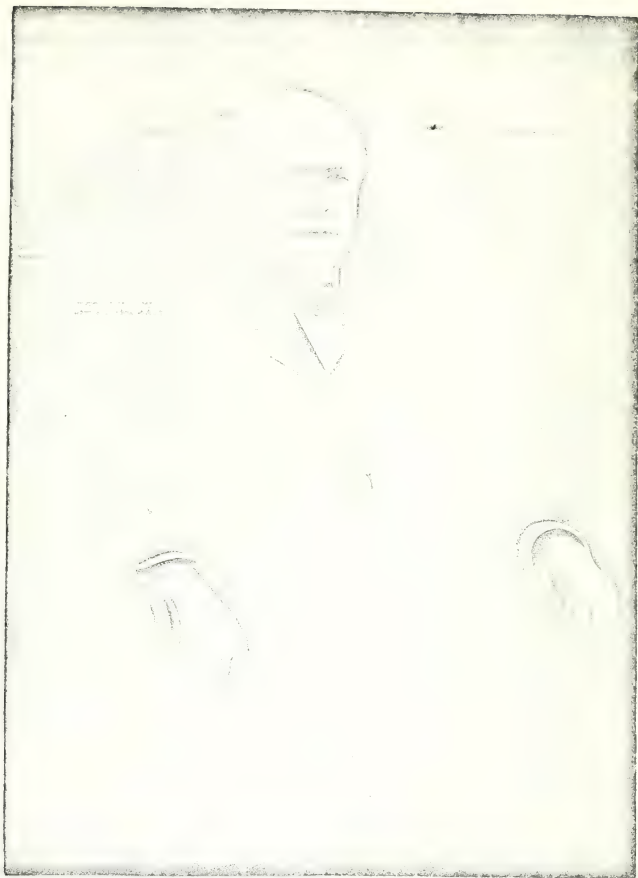
his everyday life. His relations with his employes were ideal, and he won and held not only their confidence and respect, but their love as well. When he died, they realized that they had lost their best friend, one who never failed to act with generous liberality to them. As a citizen, Mr. Davis was a man above reproach, although he did not care to assume the duties of public office. His home life was a happy one, and his children show forth in their lives the result of careful, firm, although loving training. His work is ended here, but in a broader, wider field, there is no doubt but that he is still rounding out his beautiful character, and perfecting himself in those studies began in this life.

ALEXANDER SKRYPKO.

Rev. Alexander Skrypko, pastor of the Holy Cross Lithuanian Roman Catholic Church at Forty-sixth street and Hermitage avenue, Chicago, is one of the best beloved pastors in this city. Only one who has come from a foreign land to a great, selfish, teeming city like Chicago, where each man has his interests centered upon his own affairs, can appreciate what their church means to the strangers within our gates. In these churches the immigrants while becoming American citizens, can hear their own language, and listen to their beautiful services in the way to which they are accustomed, conducted by a priest of their own nationality. In this way the Catholic Church binds its people still closer together, and renders a double service. Father Skrypko was born in Lithuania, Russia, November 30, 1867, and after attending the gymnasium of Ryga on the Baltic Sea, where he received his elementary and classical education, he entered Kovna Seminary Lithuania, where he studied theology, being ordained to the priesthood February 10, 1891. For the following eleven years he held important positions in Lithuania and other European countries, but in 1902 was sent to the United States, and took charge of SS. Peter and Paul parish at Westville, Ill., where there was a large Lithuanian settlement. After ministering to the people there for eighteen months, gaining their confidence and affectionate regard, to their sorrow he was transferred to Chicago, and in June, 1904, he organized the Holy Cross parish, erecting soon thereafter a combination church and school building, which

with the land cost \$50,000. Although at the time it was built, this structure was ample for the needs of the congregation, it is now far too small, and a magnificent church edifice to cost about \$150,000 is being erected.

The handsome two-story brick rectory was built in 1900, under Father Skrypko, at a cost of \$20,000. The school, carried on in connection with the church, is under the instruction of the sisters of the Nazareth order, twelve in number, and is one of the best institutions of its kind in Chicago. There are about 700 pupils enrolled, and their progress is remarkable, all being eager to learn, and quick to grasp the facts taught them. Since Father Skrypko organized this parish, Lithuanians have been attracted to it, and the parish now consists of over 1,000 families, or about 5,000 souls. The affairs of the parish are in the most flourishing condition, and the good priest is beloved for his ability, piety, energy, high character and scholarly attainments. His assistant is Rev. Anthony Bryssko, who came to the parish in 1911. Scoffers who claim that the power of the church is waning ought to attend a service of the Holy Cross to have their opinions changed, and their ideas given better form. The earnest faces and devout attitude of the worshipers, their enthusiasm and the way in which they cheerfully make sacrifices in order to assist their beloved pastor to carry out his plans for their own good, are impressive. All the members of the parish are eagerly looking forward to the time when their beautiful new



W. L. Sawyer

church will be completed and they can gather in an edifice which will fully express their piety and be the outcome of their generous contribu-

tions, directed and encouraged by the wise and experienced priest whom the church has placed over them.

WILLIAM G. SAWYER.

It is seldom that a man is privileged to stand in three different communities as an organizer of industry, as a promoter of large enterprises, and as a citizen and friend, beloved by all who knew him, but this was the case with the late William G. Sawyer, of Elgin, Ill. The industrial development of the Fox River Valley looked to Mr. Sawyer, as pioneer and able leader in manufacture, as one who in the early days of Illinois and the great Northwest foresaw the demand for agricultural implements and set himself to the task of meeting this demand. The foundation of William Sawyer's success is readily traced to his sturdy New England inheritance, and to the training of the home farm west of Dundee. Here, under pioneer conditions, he was born in 1841, shortly after the removal of his parents from Vermont, when Illinois was opened to white settlement after the Black Hawk war. From his father, George E. Sawyer, of Bradford, Vt., he inherited the genial nature and generous disposition which were of incalculable value in winning and holding the hosts of friends that enriched his whole life. To his mother, Abigail (Blake) Sawyer, of Plymouth, N. H., he owed the unusual executive ability and shrewd common sense that marked him for large achievements in the business world. Thus generously did the shuttle of Destiny weave the warp and woof into the fabric of Mr. Sawyer's character; to build a man who enriched not only every enterprise he touched, but every human life with which he came in contact. No man sought counsel from Mr. Sawyer without feeling the force of his judgment, no man, woman or child came near him without feeling the warmth of his great genial soul and went away happier and better. Mr. Sawyer was in the truest sense a self-made man. Though enjoying the opportunities of the local Dundee schools and Elgin Academy, he entered business at the age of nineteen as clerk in the general store of Angelo Carpenter, the founder of Carpentersville. Here he not only won the absolute confidence of his employer, but mastered the details of the mercantile business. He saved his earnings, invested them, and with his first \$500 bought a half interest in his employer's store, his

brother Henry soon buying the other half, and their intimate partnership of a life time began.

Soon after assuming control of the Carpentersville store, Mr. Sawyer moved to Huntley, in McHenry County, where he established a flax mill and manufactured straw into tow for upholstering and paper. Later, having sold the business, he turned his attention to the grain and milling business, and with a partner also conducted a warehouse, which at the time of his death he was still carrying on. Here he made his home for twenty years and became very closely identified with the various enterprises and the prosperity of the town. In 1873, the Sawyer brothers in conjunction with their old employer, Mr. Carpenter, organized the Star Manufacturing Company, in Carpentersville, for the manufacture of agricultural implements. Mr. Sawyer very materially widened the scope of the market for his company's products by extended journeys through the Middle West and Northwest. His success in this direction laid the foundation for the later growth of the Star Manufacturing Company. The enterprise, which was at first housed in a little frame building at the east end of the Fox River bridge, was capitalized at \$10,000. Then followed some years of struggle after which a prosperous business was developed, increased capital to meet its requirements was secured, and the building of a modern factory plant fully equipped to care for the rapidly growing output became a reality. Shortly before the death of Mr. Sawyer, negotiations were opened for the consolidation of this company with the Illinois Iron & Bolt Co., of Carpentersville, the details of which Mr. Sawyer had a large share in planning, and which was finally effected in the April following his death. For nearly forty years the two industries had been carried on, on either bank of the river, separated only by the bridge. For many years they had shared the water power of the river, and it had been clearly seen by Mr. Sawyer that an ultimate junction of the two factories would be mutually beneficial, from the standpoint of economical operation. The output of both industries will be largely increased, and united they form one of the largest manufacturing plants in

Kane County. It was during one of his business trips that he became interested in cattle lands in Nebraska, and soon after that entered enthusiastically with his brother into a ranching business.

To those who knew the man personally, his greatness consisted not so much in his outward business success, which was far above the average, and placed him in the front rank of captains of industry of the Fox River Valley; but rather in the greatness of his heart and the splendid integrity of his character. It was one of Mr. Sawyer's greatest pleasures to find a way to help others to help themselves and if that proved futile, to do for them. His optimism and good cheer were proverbial. He radiated sunshine and carried an unflinching fund of humor wherever he went. He had the complete confidence of his fellow citizens, serving for years on the board of supervisors, first in Huntley and later in Elgin. Although deeply interested in, and an active participant in public affairs, he was too modest a man to seek office, but when responsibilities were put upon him, he gave the public a splendidly disinterested service. Mr. Sawyer's public spirit was shown in numerous ways. At the founding of the Elgin Old Peoples Home he was chosen a trustee and remained one until his death, and was also a trustee of the First Congregational Church. He believed in his city and in her enterprises and was ready to aid her by any means within his power. It was in his home that Mr. Sawyer was seen to the best advantage. No one who had once enjoyed his hospitality could forget the experience. He was essentially a family man, taking great delight in his family and with them could be always found when business permitted. Between himself and his brother Henry arose a lifelong intimacy, remarkable in its utter confidence and merging of interests. From the time that the two put their savings together in the little Carpentersville store until, nearly forty years later, upon the death of Henry Sawyer, the Probate Court ordered a settlement of the affairs, no effort was ever made to separate the financial interests of the brothers. Their capital was each other's, the farm, the ranch,

the feed-mill, the store, the factory and every varied investment were shared in common. Their mutual dependence and mutual helpfulness was complete and so fundamental that few had guessed it until death separated them.

The death of Henry Sawyer was a crushing blow to his brother William, and it left him stunned and from it he never rallied. He aged rapidly, and was in no condition to withstand the illness that prostrated him a few months later. After a struggle of many weeks, during which his indomitable cheer and thoughtfulness for others often asserted themselves in the midst of suffering, he passed away on the night of March 14, 1912, at the age of seventy-one years. It is hard indeed to sum up the admirable qualities of such a man. To those who knew and loved him, no attempt at eulogy can do him justice. Few citizens of Elgin have left so many friends as Mr. Sawyer. One of them, a man prominent in the life of the city, recently said of him: "Mr. Sawyer was a man whose word was as good as his bond. He was always found supporting every movement that made for civic betterment and righteousness." William Sawyer was a type of the American citizen at his best, the kind of man that Nature does not often build, the kind of man who does not live in vain, but leaves the world a better place for having passed through it.

In 1864, Mr. Sawyer was married in Dundee to Augusta Davis, daughter of Hope and Brooksey (Woodbury) Davis, natives of Lee, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer became the parents of three daughters, namely: Alice G., Clara Mae and Florence B., the last named living at home with her widowed mother. Alice G. married Fred E. Pearsall of Cooperstown, N. Y., and they live at Batavia, Ill., he being connected with D. C. Heath and Company, book publishers of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Pearsall have four children, namely: Harold William, Fred Eugene, Jr., Gordon Sawyer, and Alice Genevieve. Clara Mae married Henry A. Rice of Chicago and they live in Elgin, he being manager of the Star Branch of the Illinois Iron and Bolt Company of Carpentersville, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Rice have two children: Margaret and Henry Sawyer Rice.

CHARLES HOWARD MARTIN.

The pioneers of Fulton County have finished their work, having laid the foundations, making ready for the inevitable inrush of population.

and the adequate development of resources. Their descendants have raised noble structures upon these foundations, that are the embodi-

ment of the twentieth century civilization. Gone are the days of small accomplishments. The strenuous life of the centers of industrial endeavor has reached every branch of human progress, and the farming districts are keeping pace with advancement elsewhere. Canton has always been proud to number among its most prosperous citizens those, who, descended from pioneers, developed the surrounding country until increasing years led them to seek relaxation and comfort in its confines. As this is true today, so has it been in the immediate past, and one of the men, who, after having been for years an able agriculturist and stock breeder, became for a definite period a resident of Canton, was the late Charles Howard Martin. Mr. Martin was born in Buckheart Township, Fulton County, Ill., September 24, 1852, a son of Howard and Telitha (Putnam) Martin. The former was born October 14, 1814, in Orange County, N. Y., while his wife, the daughter of Elijah and Elizabeth (Duff) Putnam, was born at Lewiston, Ill., October 28, 1823. Her parents were natives of North Carolina and Kentucky respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Martin settled in Buckheart Township, Fulton County, where they lived for many years, being engaged in farming. In 1877 they moved to Canton, where Mr. Martin died in 1880. Their children were: John, who died in infancy; Mary, who died October 11, 1894, and Charles Howard.

Mr. Martin secured his preliminary training in the country schools, followed this up with a course in the Canton schools and one term at Hadding College at Abington. After leaving school, Mr. Martin began working on the homestead, and spent his active years upon it, making his venture a paying one. Although he left the farm for Canton, in 1880, he never lost his interest in his work, but continued to supervise the operating of his property and the raising of good stock. Upon coming to Canton, Mr. Martin erected a handsome residence, the pres-

ent home of his widow. From the time he decided to make Canton his home, Mr. Martin displayed a commendable interest in it and the movements calculated to prove beneficial to its advancement, and promoted many of them himself. He was one of the organizers of the company for the construction of the handsome opera house, as well as of a number of other enterprises, for he was a far-sighted man, who understood that as the city advanced, there would be more and more demand for metropolitan conditions. Fraternally, he was a Blue Lodge Mason, and a Knight of Pythias. His political views made him a Republican, but he never could be induced to enter the public arena, feeling that his influence was better exerted as a private citizen.

On February 19, 1874, Mr. Martin was united in marriage with Celinda Hasson, born in Buckheart Township, May 20, 1854, daughter of James M. and Emily (Woldren) Hasson, natives of Rochester, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Martin became the parents of offspring as follows: Fred L.; Wylie, wife of Perry A. Hard; Frank H.; Charles Lee; Jessie, deceased, and Charles Howard, deceased. Mr. Martin was in the enjoyment of a happy, useful life, honored by all who knew him, and had he been spared would have worked out many plans for the advancement of the community which owes him so much, but divine Providence decided otherwise, and on August 23, 1899, he passed away, and the entire county mourned his loss. His funeral was one of the most largely attended of any in years, hundreds following his remains to show the measure of honor they thought due him. Prominent people showered the family with their messages of sympathy and grief, and these tokens of her husband's popularity were a solace to the lonely widow in her great sorrow. While death has claimed him, Mr. Martin still lives in the work he accomplished, and his name is not likely to be forgotten by any who appreciated him and the motives which actuated him.

GEORGE M. SHIPPY.

For a number of years the late George M. Shippy served in the exceedingly difficult position of superintendent of the police force of the great city of Chicago. He was born at Chicago, June 24, 1856, a son of Richard and Mary (Smith) Shippy. The father of Mr. Shippy came to Chicago from Utica, N. Y., in 1846,

and his marriage to Mary Smith took place at the Matteson House, she having come here from Syracuse, N. Y. From 1857 until 1877 Richard Shippy belonged to the Chicago police department and was the first member of that body that is now known as the Central Detail. George M. Shippy attended the Jones, Foster

and Douglas public schools and later was given a commercial course at what was then a well known school of instruction, Allen's Academy. He joined the Chicago fire department in 1876 and after three years was promoted to a lieutenancy in the same and was made a captain in 1884, serving as such until he resigned two years later in order to embark in business. In turn he gave up his business interests to enter the police department, serving first as a patrolman and then for eighteen months as desk sergeant at the Stanton avenue and Twenty-second street station. He then became minute clerk for Judge Briggs and afterwards deputy circuit clerk under Henry Best and still later was record clerk when the South Side Elevated Railroad Company brought condemnation proceedings against the city, all of which experience he used later in official life. Mayor Washburne, the city's official head at that time, showed appreciation of Mr. Shippy's display of capacity in every position in which he had officiated, and in June, 1891, appointed him lieutenant at the Harrison street police station; October 5, 1892, transferring him to the Woodlawn station, having promoted him to a captaincy in the previous October.

At the opening of the World's Columbian Exposition he was captain of police and had charge of the escort of the elder Mayor Harrison on the occasion of the visit of the Princess Eulalia. Resigning his office in July, 1893, Mr. Shippy returned once more to business but was not permitted to remain in private life. Mayor Swift recalled him to the Woodlawn station and Mayor Harrison, the younger, showed equal recognition of his bravery and efficiency and transferred him to the Stock Yards station, a difficult section of the city to manage. After passing the civil service in 1898 he was transferred to the South Chicago station and in 1904 was made inspector of the North Side, his

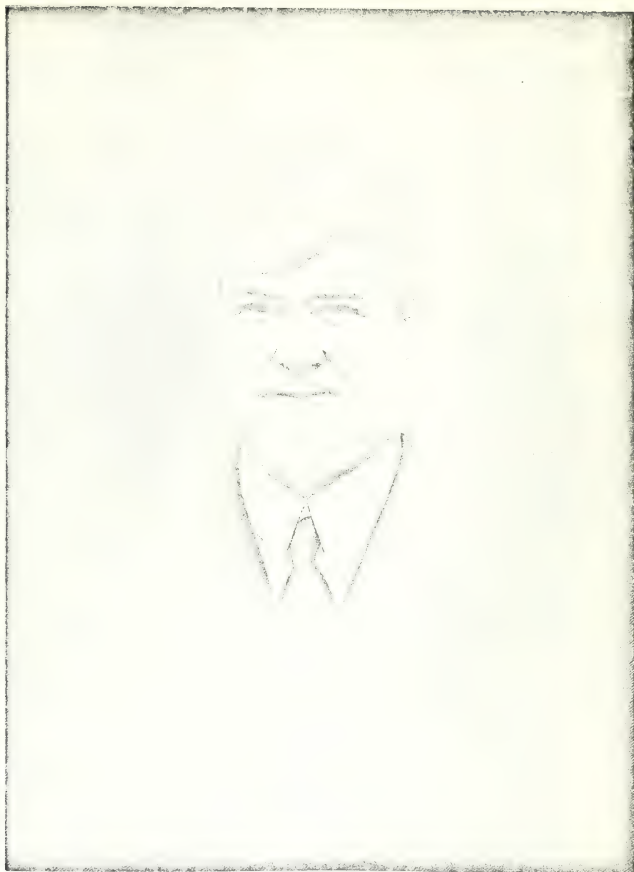
headquarters being on E. Chicago avenue, and while at that and other stations he continued to serve the city with determined efficiency and the city records during that period prove how thorough, far-seeing and faithful was his handling of the difficult problems of government placed in his charge. In April, 1907, he was appointed superintendent of the police force by Mayor Busse and as long as he remained in the service continued in that important position. In his later years he was overtaken by illness, induced no doubt by a nervous shock, occasioned by an almost successful attempt to assassinate him on March 2, 1908. Although wounded by his assailant the injury did not prove fatal except as it later brought on nervous conditions from which this brave and capable officer never recovered, and he passed away April 13, 1913. Among the numberless improved methods that he introduced into the department during his long period as an official was the installation of the present system of crossing the down town streets which has proved so efficient and which was the outcome of an exhaustive study that he had made of similar conditions in other large cities of the world. He was personally dignified and possessed qualities of manliness that brought admiration from his friends and respect even from those who feared his fearless administration of the law.

On October 27, 1879, in Lee County, Ill., George M. Shippy was married to Miss Sadie Randall, and four children were born to them, a son and daughter surviving. He was a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner, a member of Medinah Temple and the Eastern Star. He belonged to the Illinois Athletic Association, the South Shore Country Club, the Chicago Association of Commerce, and to the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

JAMES CHARLES WINSLOW.

There was a time when the vocation of the farmer was but indifferently considered by those who had successfully turned their attention to urban callings. His arduous work was not properly appreciated, and because of lack of adequate transportation and other facilities, he often could not sufficiently market his products, or command a fair price for them. The time has come, however, when it is the man who tills the soil who provides for not only the pros-

perity of the country but the sustenance of the world. The present conditions relative to agriculture in any section are largely due to the intelligent efforts of men who, for years, have devoted themselves to bettering farm conditions. One such, who was regarded, during his life, as a representative of the best class of farmers in his neighborhood, was the late James Charles Winslow, of Pontiac, formerly a farmer of Avoca Township, Livingston County. He was



J. C. Winslow

born on the farm he cultivated for so many years, March 13, 1865, and came of excellent pioneer stock, a son of Thomas and Katherine (Clark) Winslow. Thomas Winslow was born in East County Meath, Ireland, February 14, 1831, and in 1851, he came to the United States, locating first in New York City. After he secured the position of engineer for the Utica Insane Asylum, he transferred to that city, and later was an engineer in a sawmill at Williamsport, Pa. Upon his return to Utica, N. Y., in 1855, he married Katherine Clark, also a native of Ireland born in West County Meath. When left an orphan, she came alone to the United States and met and married Mr. Winslow at Utica, N. Y. Soon thereafter, they came to Livingston County, Ill. Mr. Winslow obtained employment by the month among the farmers, and his wife worked for the same family that gave her husband employment, they all being bound by a common nationality. Saving their earnings these worthy people invested in forty acres of land in Avoca Township, on which they built a small frame house in 1856. Taking proud possession of their new home, they entered upon pioneer housekeeping. The doors of this primitive house, which Mr. Winslow manufactured himself, were made of black walnut. Here all their children were born, and they resided in this house until their son, James C. was two years old. At that time Mr. Winslow secured possession of a commodious residence in process of construction by Edmond Norman who died before completing it, and into it the family moved in 1867. The first forty acres owned by Thomas Winslow cost \$500, although it is now worth many times that price. He added to his farm until at the time of his death he owned 719 acres of fine farming land, although he was one of the most generous of men and gave freely to all who needed assistance. Although dead for many years, the older people remember him for his kindness of heart, his broad humanitarianism. Not only did he give to individuals, but to churches, and educational movements and public enterprises received bountifully at his hands. It was his pleasure to welcome everyone who came to his door, and when he died in 1904, it was a recognized fact that the county lost one of its most valued citizens. His wife had died in 1893, but prior to this, they had retired to a beautiful residence in Fairbury, Ill. Six children were born to them, as follows: Mary, who married V. I. Aaron, of Chicago; Ann, who married George McGuire, a farmer

of Mile Grove, Ill.; Jane, who married Charles Hauley, of Fairbury; John, who married a Miss Coughlin of Chatsworth; and James C. The parents and all the children are members of the Catholic church. In politics the father was a Democrat and held a number of township offices. Charles, John and George Winslow, brothers of Thomas Winslow, also came to the United States, but none came to the West. All had families, and Charles and John are deceased, but it is thought that George still survives.

James C. Winslow was reared in Avoca Township, and was there educated. On leaving the homestead, he began working by the day and month, taking a great interest in farm duties, and so continued until 1895, when he rented land and began farming on his own account, but within three years, he assumed charge of his father's farm, and subsequently became the owner of 160 acres of what is one of the best farms in the township. In addition to general farming, he raised cattle and hogs of excellent grade, his judgment in this line bringing substantial results.

On June 21, 1894, Mr. Winslow was married to Miss Minnie Albertine Wilson, who was born in Avoca Township, a daughter of John and Rebecca (DeMoss) Wilson, natives of Ohio and Avoca Township, respectively. John Wilson, who is now deceased, was a pioneer of Livingston County, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Winslow became the parents of the following children: Mary Katherine, who died when two years and seven months old; John Thomas, who died at the age of thirteen months; Mary Cecelia, who was born August 22, 1899; and Frances Philimena, who was born September 8, 1901.

With regard to Mr. Winslow's real work, farming was his chosen life occupation, but he made investments at times and built two modern residences in Pontiac. On February 23, 1909, he left his farm and moved to Pontiac, desiring to give his daughters the benefit of the superior educational advantages of this city, and placed them in St. Mary's school. They had finished their courses in this institution, and the family were planning a return to the farm in the spring of 1915, when Mr. Winslow was taken suddenly ill, and died at St. Francis Hospital, Peoria, December 22, 1914. In accordance with the dying wishes of Mr. Winslow, his widow and daughters will return to the farm.

In politics Mr. Winslow was a Democrat, and was active in public matters. He possessed

many of his father's desirable characteristics, and made and retained many friends. A man of diversified tastes, he was fond of reading and

enjoyed his books. For recreation, he liked fishing and hunting, and he also traveled extensively.

JAMES KINNEY.

While many have made enviable records on the field of battle, not all have served their country and locality equally well after returning to private life. Still there is something in the army discipline which makes for good citizenship provided a man has the necessary attributes, and the last half a century has proven that if the Civil war did nothing else, it gave to this country men of sterling integrity, uprightness of purpose and the ability to labor faithfully and well for the common weal. Such men have often been called upon to serve their fellow citizens in offices of public trust and responsibility, and when they have done so, the people in general have profited. Obedience to a superior officer teaches a man lessons which he seldom forgets, and this stern training when properly applied later on in civic life, renders him peculiarly fitted for the burdens of office and the responsibilities of trust. Such a man is James Kinney, now residing at Toulon, Stark County, Ill. He was born February 11, 1846, in Guernsey County, Ohio, a son of John and Eleanor (Nixon) Kinney, the former born in Berks County, Pa., September 25, 1814, and the latter in Hampshire County, Va., August 5, 1816.

The American founders of the Kinney family came from Ireland to New Jersey, where a son, Adrian Kinney, was born, and later became a Revolutionary soldier. After the close of hostilities, he moved to Berks County, Pa., where David Kinney was born April 26, 1785. The latter married on April 8, 1805, Mary Ann Shafer, whose parents came from Holland. David Kinney, with his wife and family, moved from Pennsylvania to Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1823, which district was then considered the "far west," beyond the mountains and across the Ohio River. During the exciting period antedating the Civil war, John Kinney and his wife not only were active members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, but strong Abolitionists, and their home was one of the stations on the Underground Railroad, where runaway slaves were concealed and transferred to the next station. In 1868, John Kinney moved his family to Greene County, Ind., and after his eight children were married and settled in

homes of their own, he and his wife came to Stark County, Ill., where they died and are buried. During his active life, John Kinney was a farmer and monument worker. During the gold excitement in the fifties, he went to Pike's Peak in 1859, where he prospected.

Until he was twelve years old, James Kinney attended the schools of his district, and then was given the advantages afforded by a four years' course at a high school. Being exceptionally good in mathematics, he stood at the head of his class in that branch, and both while on the farm, where he lived until twelve years old, and the following four and one-half years, he was reared in an excellent home. With the outbreak of the Civil war, it was but natural that the son of such ardent patriots as his parents should enlist for service, and he was enrolled on September 9, 1862, in the Ninth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, continuing as a member of that regiment until August 5, 1865, during which period he served in the Western Department, in Eastern Kentucky and Eastern Tennessee, Northern Alabama, and was in the campaign which extended from the battle at Chattanooga, to Atlanta, Ga. On General Sherman's famous March to the Sea, he was one of the gallant force which swept all before them, and continued with that command up through the Carolinas, his immediate commander being General Kilpatrick.

Returning home in 1865, he took a year's course in an academy, and then taught school in Ohio until 1867, when he moved to Knox County, Ill. For the following sixteen years he continued teaching in Knox, Peoria and Stark counties. His abilities and wide knowledge of human nature were such as to fit him for public office, and he was enrolling and engrossing clerk of the State Legislature during the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth General Assemblies. Mr. Kinney has been employed by the State Board of Equalization for the past sixteen years to compute and distribute to the several counties of the state the assessment of all the railroad property of the state, and is now so engaged. In addition Mr. Kinney has served very acceptably as town clerk of Goshen Township, Stark County, from 1881 to 1886; as clerk of the

Circuit Court of Stark County from 1888 to 1896, being elected on the Republican ticket; as village trustee for twelve years of the village of Toulon, now the city of Toulon, Ill., and for fourteen years as trustee of Toulon Academy. Mr. Kinney is a member of Toulon Post, No. 327, G. A. R., of which he has been Quartermaster and Post Commander for six years. For thirty-five years he has been an active member of the Odd Fellows, having passed all its chairs, and for the last ten years been its representative to the Grand Lodge of the state. While attending service regularly every Sunday at the Congregational church of Toulon, he is not a member of any religious denomination. A radical Republican, he has progressive tendencies, but is not a "Bull Moose."

On August 31, 1877, Mr. Kinney was married

at Guernsey, Ohio, to Helen Garvin, born August 8, 1846, near Cullerland, Ohio, in the same county. They had three children, namely: Lulu B., who was born October 22, 1868; Frank L., who was born August 16, 1870; and Nellie B., who was born July 9, 1872. Mrs. Kinney died June 1, 1884. On November 26, 1885, Mr. Kinney married (second) Anna Morrow, of Peoria County, Ill., and by that marriage he has one daughter—Lois E., who is now attending the University of Chicago. Mr. Kinney is one of the men who passed through the vital drama which preserved a country from disruption, and turned Illinois from a somewhat unimportant State to the fourth in the Union. In both war and peace he has well borne his part as a man and citizen, and few men of Stark County stand any higher in public esteem than he.

JOSEPH BLOCK.

The men of the older generation who laid broad and deep the foundations for the great industries which have made the name of Chicago and Chicagoans famous throughout the world were, in a large degree, self-trained. Their knowledge of the lines of industry in which they were engaged came not from the text-book, but from actual experience, the coming in contact daily with the operations of their chosen vocation. Many came to Chicago after they had been firmly established in other localities for a number of years, recognizing the possibilities and advantages offered by the metropolis of the lakes.

The late Joseph Block, while a resident of Chicago for only thirteen years, may be numbered among the men whose ability, foresight and acumen placed the steel business on a firm and lasting basis in Chicago. A man of most forceful character, he brought to this city the knowledge gained through long years of connection with steel and its varied connecting industries, as well as an indomitable spirit which had been forged in the fire of a number of trials and which had come forth a finished, invulnerable product. That his labors resulted in the building of a monument to his abilities is shown by the prominent position occupied today by the Inland Steel Company.

Joseph Block was born May 13, 1831, in Pfaffenhofen, France, a son of Leopold and Rose (Weil) Block, natives of Pfaffenhofen, France. The father brought the family to the United States in 1838, locating in Wisconsin, where he

became largely interested in dairy farming, and continued to be thus engaged for many years, but later removed to Dayton, Ohio, where he died in 1865. The mother finally moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, and died in 1881.

Joseph Block was seven years of age when he made the trip with his parents to the United States on a sailing vessel, and his education was secured in the country schools of Wisconsin and the graded schools at Dayton, Ohio. He entered upon his personal career when about eighteen years of age, at which time he began traveling the Mississippi River, as buying agent of scrap iron for the firm of Mitchell Tranter Company, of Cincinnati, as well as a Louisville concern, and continued thus engaged for about five years. About the year 1856 he entered business on his own account as junior member of the firm of B. Benjamin & Company, of Cincinnati, in the handling of scrap material, and in 1861, with the other junior partner, embarked in business as Block-Pollak Iron Company, of Cincinnati. During the great panic of 1893, the Chicago Steel Works, a creditor of the Block-Pollak Iron Company, failed, and Mr. Block came to Chicago to investigate the trouble, and while he found the concern would have to be abandoned, he was much impressed with the outlook at Chicago, and from that time forward never lost his faith in its future. At that time there was on foot a new company, organized to take over the Chicago Steel Works, and in this enterprise Mr. Block invested heavily, the first plant being located at Chicago Heights, Ill., the

venture adopting the name of the Inland Steel Company, with an initial capital of \$200,000. It was largely due to his efforts that the company made such rapid progress that within a few years it was found necessary to build an entirely new plant, which was located at Indiana Harbor, Ind. From that time until his death he was a member of the executive board and the board of directors, as well as a substantial stockholder of this concern, and the greater part of the stock is still held by the original organizers of the company, the capital of which is now \$10,000,000. At the time of the organization of the enterprise, Mr. Block's son, Philip D., became treasurer of the company; in 1898 Leopold Block, another son, came to Chicago to become vice-president, and in 1900 a third son, Emanuel J. Block, came to this city to accept the dual position of purchasing agent and assistant treasurer. Mr. Block had various business interests at Cincinnati, and was a director of the Buffalo Steel Company, at Tonawanda, N. Y., but in 1901 came to Chicago and this city continued to be his home until his

death, which occurred December 6, 1914, at his residence, No. 5016 Drexel boulevard, from whence the funeral services were held, interment being made at Mount Maariv.

A man of generous and helpful nature, sympathetic in time of trouble and always ready to help those in need, Mr. Block was not only much beloved by his business associates, but by those in his employ and others with whom he was brought into contact. He was deeply interested in religious and charitable work and was a member of the board of trustees of the K. A. M. Temple, in Chicago. Among his fellow-members of the Standard and Lake Shore Country clubs of Chicago, his many sterling qualities won him numerous friends.

In 1861 Mr. Block was united in marriage with Miss Rose Cohn, who is now deceased, and they became the parents of seven children, Mrs. Alice Berman, of Chicago; Mrs. Benjamin Lehman, of Fort Wayne, Ind.; Mrs. Jacob G. Joseph, of Buffalo, N. Y., and Mrs. Herbert L. Hart and Leopold E., Philip D. and Emanuel J. Block, of Chicago.

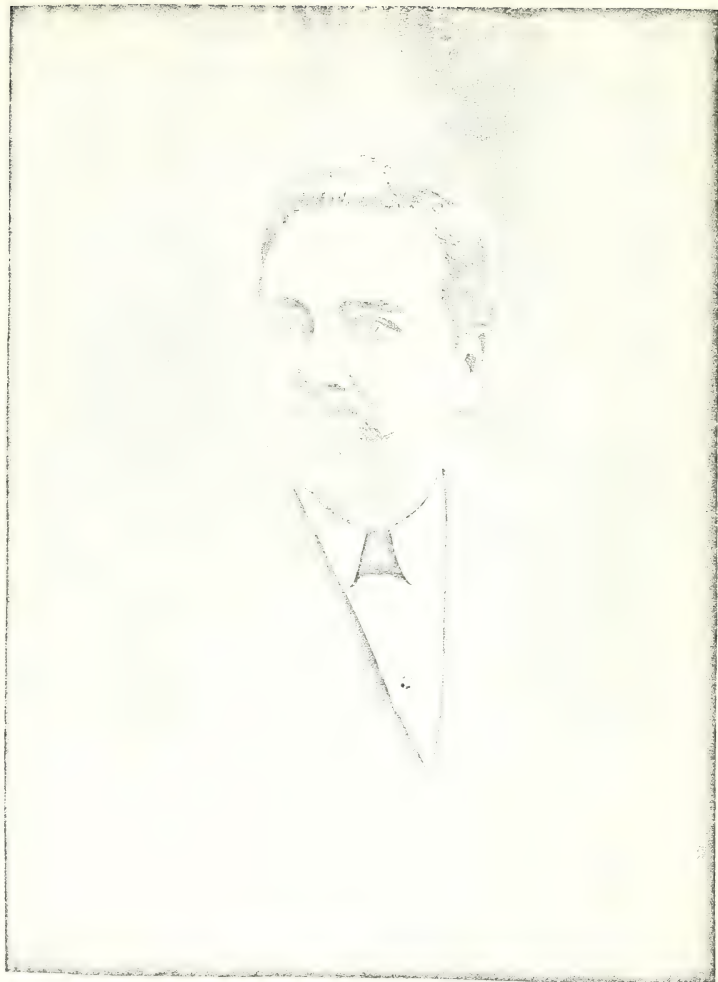
WARREN SPRINGER.

Warren Springer, capitalist, was born in New York, October 9, 1844, and came to Chicago when he was a mere lad. His great-grandfather was Carl Springer, born in 1658, and buried in 1738, at Christina, now known as Wilmington, Del. Warren Springer was one of the pioneer machinery builders of Chicago. His shops were located at Madison and Canal streets. All his earnings were invested in real estate between Halsted and State streets, and the river and Harrison street. After the fire calamity in 1871, he began to build and erected an eight-story and basement mill construction building on Canal street, south of Jackson street, fronting the river, in the middle of the block on ground that originally cost him \$50 a front foot. This building was sometimes called the "Springer Folly," because he had dared to go so far south and away out of the other business district, but his judgment was vindicated for this property was sold, in 1895, to the Tunnel Company, for \$2,500 a front foot.

Mr. Springer was the originator of a particular style of building which has proven so adequate and desirable that it has been largely adopted. He contended that for efficiency a man's office and salesroom should be situated at his factory, and that if the construction were heavy enough

he could locate several factories and centralize the industries, while the operating expenses would be much more economical. Consequently he built in proximity, first a boot and shoe factory, then a wood works building, following with a printers' building, erecting and operating thirteen buildings in all. Mr. Springer specialized and centralized, furnishing light, heat, live steam and power, night and day, summer and winter. In the early days of the seventies and eighties, operative force was furnished by old means of transmission, but in the nineties an electric plant was installed which generated electricity for power and light. He lived to see his construction idea adopted in all of the large cities of the country, and many capitalists in Chicago today are following his lead in building.

The foresight and appreciative acumen of the men who early located at Chicago are largely responsible for many of the desirable conditions existing in this city today. These men laid the broad, solid foundations of the city's prosperity, and those who have followed have carried out their work according to the standard raised by the pioneers. In this city, as elsewhere, true worth and keen business sense has noticeably been rewarded by a fair show of worldly prosperity and often a goodly inheritance of ma-



Wasson Springer

terial wealth. Some of the men who came to the city at an early day had supreme faith in future expansion, although it is doubtful if any even in the most remote degree, visualized the extent of its growth, and those who acquired and held property until it commanded a high price, reaped a fortune. Among the far-seeing business men of Chicago and a large real estate investor was the late Warren Springer, who won the title of "The Father of the West Side," where he owned large tracts of land. In 1893 he retired from his machinery business in order to devote himself exclusively to looking after his own real estate interests, and was so engaged at the time of his death, which occurred February 8, 1912, at his residence No. 607 Rush street, after a short illness.

On April 4, 1893, Mr. Springer married Miss Marguerite Maginness. Mr. Springer is survived by his widow and a daughter, Frances

Warren, who married Edwin D. Keith, July 30, 1914. A man of more than ordinary ability, Mr. Springer was an excellent judge of values. He brought knowledge and experience to bear upon his business, was an authority upon all matters relating to real estate, and his advice was sought and his judgment relied upon by those interested along this line. That he did more than any other man to develop the West side, where his manufacturing property was located, no one denies, any more than the fact that Chicago owes him a debt for his public spirit which often prompted him to exert wisely and conservatively the influence he undoubtedly possessed. He never mingled in politics; never used tobacco or intoxicating liquors in any form, was a strictly home man. He hated sham and pretense. He was a member of the Episcopal church.

RICHARD BAXTER UNDERWOOD.

It is given to but few men to win in a greater degree the success that attended the business efforts of the late Richard Baxter Underwood, of Canton, Ill., or the respect and esteem of their fellow-men as a result of probity and integrity. As a lad of nineteen years he came to this city in 1851, delighted at the opportunity of securing a position as the driver of an ox-team at the salary of fifteen dollars a month. When he died March 25, 1898, he was president of the First National Bank, and had large holdings in realty and was recognized as a cogent factor in the business life of this part of the state. He was born May 14, 1832, at Augusta, Maine, and was of excellent birth, being a son of Joseph Underwood, a native of England, who was by trade a jewelsmith and also was a minister in the Congregational church. Mr. Underwood was given superior educational advantages, attending a boys' school well known in New England, and the public schools of St. Johnsbury, Caledonia County, Vt. While there is no doubt that Mr. Underwood could have found a position in the East that would have allowed him to rise to importance the West appealed to him as the fairest field for the winning of a competency, and accordingly, in 1851, made his way by river and canal to Fulton County, Ill. His funds had become exhausted and he gladly accepted a position driving ox-teams for Capt. A. C. Babcock and later became a clerk for the mercantile firm of Amos C. and William Bab-

cock, succeeding which he acted in a like capacity in the stores of Lamport & Company and Walter & Baughman. In 1857 he entered business on his own account as a member of the firm of Seaton, Trites & Underwood, and upon disposing of his interest there in 1862 went to Fort Dodge, Iowa, where he engaged in the clothing business. Returning to Canton he became manager for the clothing business of Mr. Resor and then again entered business as the proprietor of a clothing store of his own on the south side of the square, under the firm name of Babcock & Underwood. Upon becoming the sole proprietor of this enterprise he erected the store building at present occupied by O. T. Sallisburg, and in 1891 sold his interest to the Russell Brothers, the present proprietors. For a number of years Mr. Underwood lived in retirement and in 1899 was elected president of the First National Bank of Canton, in which he had been a member of the board of directors since 1882. Later he became a money lender on a large scale, taking as security improved and unincumbered farm lands.

Mr. Underwood was a Republican in his political views, but it was never his ambition to become known as an office seeker or politician, preferring to devote his entire attention to the management of his large business and financial interests. He was a faithful and consistent member of the Congregational church to the movements of which he always contributed gen-

erously. In August, 1857, Mr. Underwood was married to Miss Catherine Kinsey, a native of Salem, O., daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Hipple) Kinsey, the former of Virginia and the latter of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Kinsey conducted the Phillips House at Dayton, Ohio, for some years, but later moved to Fulton County, Ill., and located in Banner Township, when Mrs. Underwood was eight years old. They later spent some time in Ohio, but returned eventually to Fulton County, and here lived retired during the remainder of their lives. They were the parents of four daughters and three sons: Henry, a retired farmer of Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. William Babcock, of Canton; Susan, the wife of Charles Maple, of Chi-

cago; Arabella M., wife of William McCreary; Mrs. Underwood, wife of the deceased, and William, who was killed during the Civil war. Mr. Underwood is survived by three brothers: Joseph C., of Menasha, Wis.; Thomas S., of Lancaster, N. H.; and J. Roger, of Kelly Lake, Wis. Mr. Underwood's career was an example of spotless integrity and unvarying adhesion to principle which is of priceless value, not only to his family but to the community in which he spent so many years and to which he contributed in so great a degree. The influence of such a life lives long after the man has passed away, even though his name may fade from the memories of succeeding generations.

BENEDICT F. SHANAHAN.

Without the stimulus of ambition there are but few who have succeeded in the business world or learned professions and they have bent every energy towards some ultimate aim, and not rested satisfied until they had attained their ideal. These facts were early realized by Dr. Benedict F. Shanahan of Chicago, who has specialized in surgical cases to such an extent that his name is connected with some of the best and most aggressive work in his profession. Born at Shakopee, Minn., May 6, 1871, Dr. Shanahan is still in the very prime of life. He is a son of Jeremiah J. and Bridget (Bergen) Shanahan, both natives of Ireland, who were brought to the United States in 1857, the two families locating in Indiana. In 1860 the young people married and moved to Chicago, where for many years Jeremiah J. Shanahan was a hardware and machinery dealer, and also was interested in farming. During the Civil war, however, he put aside personal considerations to serve his adopted country, enlisting in the Fifty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. For thirty-seven years he was identified with Minnesota politics, being chairman of local committees and active in national affairs. Seven children were born to him and his wife, all of whom are still living. He died in 1906, but his widow survives, dividing her time between her children and her summer home near Minneapolis, Minn.

During his boyhood Dr. Shanahan attended the country schools near his father's home, and afterwards pursued his studies at Shakopee and Mankato, Minn., until he had attained

his majority. He then entered the University of Minnesota, at Minneapolis, and was graduated therefrom with the class of 1891, thus acquiring a liberal literary education. He came to Chicago in 1892, and here matriculated in the Bennett Medical College, in which he completed his course with the class of 1895. Broad practical experience came to him as interne in the Cook County Hospital, and after post-graduate work he received his diploma on July 8, 1897. Dr. Shanahan then entered upon a private practice at Chicago, and has since devoted his attention to his chosen profession, his labors being attended with gratifying results. He not only possesses the keen intellect which has enabled him to master scientific principles, but also the ready sympathy which promotes understanding with patients and their needs.

Dr. Shanahan was married October 14, 1903, to Miss Elizabeth A. Dutch, daughter of George Dutch, a prominent business man of Niles, Mich., and they have one daughter, Helen, who was born July 24, 1904. In his political views Dr. Shanahan is a Republican, and is conversant with the vital issues of the times. His religious faith is that of the Catholic Church, while his social relations are with the Illinois Club, and he is a life member of the Press Club of Chicago. He also belongs to the Chicago Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and the proceedings of these organizations keep him in touch with what is being done by his profession, while from individual research and experience he has also learned many valuable lessons. Dr. Shanahan



F. J. Dickason

has always held to high ideals, and lived up to them. Keeping in close touch with all research work, he has adopted the discoveries which he believed were worthy, and adapted others to the needs of his patients. While de-

voting himself to his professional duties he has always been found willing and able to assist in movements calculated to improve and raise social conditions and benefit the world generally.

LIVINGSTON THOMAS DICKASON.

Livingston Thomas Dickason was born at La Rue, Ohio, November 25, 1843. At the age of eighteen years he enlisted as a private in Company H, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged as such at the expiration of this term of service on August 18, 1861. He again enlisted in November, 1861, as a private in Company D, Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. On June 24, 1864, he was again discharged with the rank of sergeant, on account of wounds received in the battle of Chickamanga.

At the close of the war he went to Danville, Ill., where he became active in business and in

public affairs. He was elected mayor of the city of Danville, serving in that office for ten years. He was a close friend of Gov. Oglesby of Illinois and served on his staff with the rank of colonel, and he also served as colonel on the staff of Gov. Hamilton.

Mr. Dickason was a member of the Union League Club of Chicago, the Chicago Athletic Association, the Hamilton Club, the Chicago Association of Commerce, Midlothian Country Club, Columbia Post Number 706, G. A. R., and the Masonic fraternity. He died at Naples, Italy, March 22, 1913.

OWEN AMOS MEANS.

The pioneer families who passed through the vital drama that has turned the West into a paradise for the homeseeker, developing the wilderness into busy, thriving sections of the country, have reason to hold themselves responsible for much of present-day progressiveness. While many of those who suffered the actual privations of the early days have passed away, they have left behind them descendants who are capable of and active in promoting the good work. But for the pioneers, old Illinois would still be the home of the savage Indians, and their prey the not much more wild animals. Chicago would be nothing more than a fort at the outpost of civilization, and her many sister cities non-existent. However, when the occasion demanded, there were found men and women of stout heart and willing hands to journey forth, and through sheer force of will and energy bring out of primeval conditions what has become twentieth century actualities. McLean County is proud of the fact that here located some of the bravest and ablest of the pioneers of early Illinois history, and none stand higher than do those bearing the name of Means. One of the men, who, although not a native of the state, spent practically his entire life in Illinois, and belonged to a typical pioneer family, was Owen Amos Means.

Mr. Means was born in Lewis County, Ky., September 21, 1831, a son of Robert and Sarah

(Rumsey) Means, natives of Pennsylvania. Robert Means migrated to Illinois in 1829, locating in McLean County, of which he thereafter remained a resident, dying there August 15, 1835. He was an Old Line Whig in his political convictions, while religiously he was a firm believer in the doctrines of the Methodist church, of which his wife was also a member. She was born November 10, 1795, and died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. James McMackin, March 1, 1875. Their ten children were as follows: Keturah, deceased, who married James McMackin; Jenima and John, twins, both now deceased, the former of whom became the wife of A. G. Stansberry of Kansas, and the latter of whom died when fifteen years old; James R., deceased, who married Nancy Stansberry; David D., who first married Mary Cline, who died after a few years of married life, and her sister, Rebecca Kline; Joseph K., who married Matilda Rankin, served as a soldier in the Union army during the Civil war, as a member of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, died at Vicksburg in 1863, leaving a widow and four children; Owen A., who was the eighth child; Elizabeth, deceased, who became a Mrs. Green, and lives in Lynn County, Kas.; and Margaret, who married James Vanscoyoe, is a widow and resides on the homestead of her parents.

Owen Amos Means remained on the home-

farm during the formative period of his life, and was carefully trained to habits of sobriety and thrift, and at the same time was given an excellent common school education. His first business venture was in the gold fields of California, and he succeeded fairly well. Returning to Illinois, he located near Saybrook and began farming and buying and raising stock, and became the owner of 240 acres of land in Cheney's Grove, where he resided until he moved to Pontiac. In 1896 he moved his business interests to Anchor, and with his son, Amos B., carried on a grain business at that point, and at Cooksville, but finally retired, and passed away at Pontiac, February 20, 1914. He never held a political office, although he supported the Democratic ticket. The Methodist church had in him a faithful and conscientious member.

On October 4, 1855, Mr. Means was united in marriage with Lydia Pitts, a daughter of William and Nancy (Armstrong) Pitts, natives of Kentucky. The Pitts family moved to Illinois in 1855, and both the parents of Mrs. Means are now deceased, the father passing away June 6, 1857, and the mother, September 6, 1863. Mr. Pitts was a farmer and carpenter and an enterprising man and good citizen. Originally a Whig, he later supported the Democratic candidates. Like his son-in-law, he was a Methodist in religious faith. Mr. and Mrs. Pitts had the following family: John, who married (first) Mary J. Zook, and (sec-

ond) Mary Means; Lydia, who married Owen Amos Means; William, who died in infancy; Lucinda, who is the widow of Grayville Rayburn, of San Jose, Cal.; Justina, who became Mrs. Frazen, is deceased; Thomas, deceased, who married Jane Stansbury, also deceased; Charlie, who died when six years old; an unnamed infant; Nancy J., who is Mrs. Hall, of California; and Owen, who died at the age of two years. Mr. and Mrs. Means had ten children, as follows: William, who died at the age of two years; Alvira, who became Mrs. Woodruff, of North Dakota, has two children—Owen and Gilbert; Nell, who became Mrs. Thornton, of Cullom, Ill.; Charlie, who is deceased; Mottie, who became Mrs. John Williams, of Colfax, Ill., has one child, John, Jr.; Luther, who died at the age of seventeen years; Amos B., who is mentioned below; Joseph, who married Bessie Daniel, of Flanagan, Ill., has two children, Dewey and Evelyn; Daisy, who is Mrs. King, of Peoria; and Jay, who married Carry Smith, of Pontiac, has one child, Lowell.

Amos B. Means, son of Owen Amos Means, was the son who was the most closely connected with his father and they were associated in business together for a number of years. He still carries on the grain house they established at Bloomington, Ill., and is numbered among the leading men of that city. He married Miss Vona Williams and they have two children, La Verna and Esther. Mrs. Means still resides in the old homestead at Pontiac.

FRANK A. KWASIGROCH.

Frank A. Kwasigroch, superintendent of the Carpenter Street Postal Station of Chicago, is one of the most efficient men in the service of the government today, for his long experience and conscientious interest have combined to make him thoroughly conversant with the requirements of the people. The service from his station is almost perfect, and although it is one of the oldest in the city, owing to his progressive ideas, which found fruition in the plans for the present quarters, built in 1896, it leads the majority in point of practical convenience and fitness for the service for which it was designed. Mr. Kwasigroch was born in the Province of Posen, Prussian Poland, April 14, 1868, a son of Martin and Elizabeth (Ziellinski) Kwasigroch. The parents sought better conditions for their children, in Chicago, to which city they immigrated from their native land in 1872, and

here the father engaged in merchandising until his death. He and his wife were the parents of children as follows: Andrew J.; Katie, who is Mrs. Michael Siuda; Mary, who is Mrs. John J. Wagner; John A.; Frank A. and Anna.

Frank A. Kwasigroch attended the St. Stanislaus Kostka parochial school, and afterwards specialized in the Chicago College of Law. In 1890, he turned his attention to the handling of real estate, in partnership with the late Peter Klobassa. The latter was a man of some distinction, both as a veteran of the Civil war, and a business man and city official. He was city treasurer, commissioner of buildings, alderman, and held similar offices with distinguished capability, and left a creditable record behind him. In 1904 Mr. Kwasigroch was appointed superintendent of the Carpenter street postal station and has been practically in



John C. Strubick

charge ever since, although during the Spanish-American war he organized three companies of cavalry, his patriotism being of a high order. As a public official he has given universal satisfaction, and the people in his neighborhood have learned to depend upon him and to realize that through his efficiency they are given their present good service.

On February 10, 1892, Mr. Kwasigroch was married to Miss Rose C. Kioldkassa, a daughter of his former business associate. Five children have been born of this union: Hattie Marie, Eugene Vincent, Cecilia Rose, John Peter and Frank Thaddeus, the latter being deceased. Mr. Kwasigroch and his family belong to the St. Stanislaus Kostka Church. His wife has an international reputation as a vocalist and she is now the soloist of the Chicago Cathedral. In

addition to his public connections, Mr. Kwasigroch is director and secretary of the Original Quartz Hill Gold Mining Co., headquarters in Chicago, and is a business man of high standing and honorable repute. Fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Columbus, Columbian Knights, Catholic Order of Foresters, the Polish Catholic Union, the Polish Maternity, and many other similar organizations.

Were all the post office men as capable as Mr. Kwasigroch, or if they took the enthusiastic interest he has always evinced in his work, there would never be any criticism of the department. His influence over his men is so strong that each one strives to live up to what is expected of him, and the service profits accordingly.

JOHN C. STREIBICH.

It would be difficult to speak too highly of a man who during his active life in any community directed his strength and capabilities towards the upbuilding of those enterprises which add prestige to the locality, and provide employment for many of its workers. To become the head of such an institution requires more than ordinary ability and a strength of purpose which is not easily deflected from a certain course. Such men have lived and have made the world, through their passing, better and truer for their living. Perhaps no better example of a man of this kind can be found than the late John C. Streibich, one of the native sons of Peoria who brought fame to his city in its commercial circles, and demonstrated his ability to cope with the keen competition of modern trade and commerce, in such a fashion as to make him one of the leaders in his line in the state. Born November 27, 1858, at Peoria, Ill., he was a son of Frederick and Sarah (Bauer) Streibich. He received his educational training in the public schools of Peoria, and as a youth became associated with the paper business, continuing to be connected therewith throughout the remainder of his life. In 1873, he began to work in a paper store, and continued with this house until he embarked in a paper business for himself with capital saved from his earnings. He laid in a stock of commercial supplies, wrapping, building and roofing paper, commercial stationery and printing paper, and was exclusive agent at Peoria for the Globe-Wernicke Company, in handling its letter

files and cabinets, as well as of the Herring-Hall-Marvin fire and burglar proof safes. In these connections he proved himself possessed of more than ordinary business ability, and along these and other progressive lines built up connections which made him widely known at Peoria and in other thriving cities, and it was not long before his services were in demand in the handling of affairs which called for the exercise of foresight, acumen and executive power. He was made president of the Schenbus Printing Company of Peoria, and a director of the Illinois National Bank, as well as of the Usona Manufacturing Company of Aurora, the latter being a large manufacturing concern of that city, in the conduct of which his business talents assisted materially in advancing its growth, as it did in all the concerns with which he was associated. In addition to these interests, he was a stockholder in the State Savings and Trust Company. Since his death, which occurred February 16, 1913, when he was fifty-four years, two months and twenty days old, his business affairs are being carried on by his family.

In 1885, Mr. Streibich was married to Miss Camilla Klewe, a daughter of W. Klewe of Peoria, Ill., and they had one daughter, namely: Anna Adele. He was a Mason who attained to the Knight Templar degree, and belonged to the Mystic Shrine. He also held membership in the Number 20 Lodge, B. P. O. E.; was a charter member of the Fraternal Reserves; and an organizer of the Improved Order of Red Men,

and belonged to the Knights of Pythias. Socially he belonged to the Creve Coeur and the Peoria Country clubs, and was one of the founders of the Peoria Commercial Club in which he was one of the most active workers. Mr. Streibich did not allow himself to confine his activities to his own interests for he sought at all times to forward those things which his judgment told him would further the public welfare, and it was for this reason, primarily, that his death was such a severe blow to the community in which he had spent his busy, useful life.

The funeral service was in charge of the Blue Lodge Masons, and this lodge with the Knight Templar Commandery escorted the body to the grave. The Rev. H. Atwood Percival, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, joined

his fellow Masons in officiating. The board of directors of the Illinois National Bank engrossed resolutions which in part were as follows: "Be it Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to his family in their bereavement, with the hope that the intense love which he cherished for them will be changed into a mellowing influence which will tend to soften their sorrow and be to them a sustaining strength in their hour of trial. Be it further Resolved, That these resolutions be made a part of the records of the bank and that a copy be engrossed and forwarded to his family and that they be published in the public press. (Signed) Frank T. Miller, John W. McDowell, Leonard Hillis, Committee; William C. White, Ex Officio."

ALEXANDER H. BELL.

Unless the modern lawyer is a man of sound judgment, possessed of a liberal education and stern training, combined with a keen insight into human nature and motives, there is not much chance of his meeting with success. The reason for this lies in the spirit of the age with all its complexities. Modern jurisprudence has become more and more intricate because of new conditions and laws, and the interpretation of them is left to the attorneys. Years of experience, constant reading and natural inclination are superinduced upon a careful training in the case of Alexander H. Bell, senior member of the law firm of Bell & Burton of Carlinville, whose career has been marked with many successful outcomes for his clients. His heart is in his work, and he brings to it an enthusiasm and belief in its importance which have resulted in his being entrusted with some of the most important cases ever brought to trial in Macoupin County.

Mr. Bell was born in Troy, Madison County, Ill., October 29, 1853, a son of Thomas H. and Julia A. (Hubbard) Bell, natives of Cambridge, Md. They came to Illinois in 1851 and settled at Troy in Madison County. In 1862 they removed to Jerseyville in Jersey County. In 1867, however, the family returned to Troy, Ill., but still later, they came to Carlinville, where the father is still residing, having never been a public man but content with doing his duty in a private way.

In 1870, Alexander H. Bell came to Carlinville, and entering Blackburn University, was

graduated therefrom in the class of 1875. While studying, Mr. Bell was also engaged in teaching, and became a popular instructor in Greene County, Ill., and in 1875 was made principal of the schools at Medora, Ill. In the meanwhile, he had commenced the study of law at Carlinville with C. A. Walker, and in 1877 was admitted to the bar. Immediately thereafter, he formed a partnership with W. E. P. Anderson, the firm being known as Anderson & Bell. In April, 1896, Mr. Bell formed his present association with F. W. Burton, the firm style becoming Bell & Burton, and this has since continued to the mutual benefit of both partners. They carry on a general practice, and are fully occupied.

A prominent Democrat, Mr. Bell has always been very active in his party, and has the distinction of having been one of the original free silver men, and one who was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago in 1896, which nominated William Jennings Bryan for the first time for the presidency. He was chairman of the State Democratic Convention in 1896. In 1878, Mr. Bell was elected city attorney of Carlinville, and served so ably that he was the logical candidate for the office of state's attorney, and was elected as such by an excellent majority. In 1892 he was elected mayor of Carlinville, and the city never had a more business-like or economical administration than then. At present he is president of the school board, and has held that respon-

sible office for several terms. He is now in his third term as master-in-chancery.

In 1880, Mr. Bell was made a Mason, and since then has risen rapidly in this order, and is a member of the St. Omar Commandery at Litchfield, and the Consistory at Springfield, Ill. He is Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, and served as Grand Master from October, 1907, to 1909. In 1912 he became Grand Orator, and at present is chairman of the committee on the laws of the Grand Lodge. Owing

to his knowledge of Masonry and his eloquence and power as a speaker, Mr. Bell is frequently called upon to address Masonic meetings.

In December, 1877, Mr. Bell was married to Flora G. Mounts, daughter of Leander W. Mounts, a contractor and lumberman of Carlinville. Two children have been born of this marriage, namely: Elizabeth, wife of Francis E. Baldwin, an attorney of Jacksonville, Ill.; and Robert H., a practicing physician of Carlinville.

ALBERT W. BEILFUSS.

Unselfish service for the public weal may sometimes seem unrecognized, and the individual who offers himself for the good of his community, is forced to make many sacrifices, but final appreciation comes, even if some of it waits until his ears are stilled in death. In a great center like Chicago, the problems confronting the members of the city council are greater, by far, than those involved in the administration of some monarchies. These men not only have to work for their special sections, but for the city as a whole, and consider improvements and changes as citizens of Chicago, and not as residents only of a particular ward. The cause of the people at large must be defended, and at the same time just consideration must be shown corporations, whose operations afford employment to thousands who otherwise would be on the county for support. Immense amounts of money have to be handled intelligently and wisely, and the various departments conserving the health and protection of the city, must be considered. To be an alderman of the city of Chicago is an honor, but it is one that rests heavily upon the shoulders of the man to whom it is accorded, and requires ability, zeal, acumen and far reaching patience, in order that its duties be faithfully and acceptably discharged. One of the men who was an honor to the council and a credit to his ward, was the late Alderman Albert W. Beilfuss, known as the "Father of the Small Park System," a leader in politics for the past decade, and a member of the city council for eighteen years.

Albert W. Beilfuss was fifty-nine years old when death claimed him, as he was born in Pomerania, Germany, in 1854. He had been a resident of Chicago for thirty-eight years, when he passed away, July 30, 1914. In 1868, the family, consisting of the parents, John and Caroline (Luedke) Beilfuss and their son, came

from Germany to Oswego, N. Y. The father passed away in 1883, and the mother in March, 1903. All the schooling Alderman Beilfuss had was obtained in his native land prior to his fourteenth birthday. After his arrival in this country, he began learning the printing trade, and incidentally the English language. In 1876 he came to Chicago, and from that time on made this metropolis his home and the scene of his endeavors. He came here to join the Rev. Severinghouse, editor of a German church paper, who had moved his plant to Chicago, and he became a typesetter on that periodical. In time he bought half the business, forming a partnership with George Severinghouse, a nephew of the original owner. This association continued until 1912, when Mr. Beilfuss sold to his partner.

Always a Republican, Mr. Beilfuss was elected in 1896, from the old Fourteenth (now the Fifteenth) Ward, as a member of the city council, and served continuously, having been elected for his tenth term in the April preceding his demise. At one time he was the candidate of his party for the General Assembly, but lost by a majority of forty votes. For more than ten years Alderman Beilfuss was a member of the finance committee, and for several years was chairman of the Special Park Commission. His record was such that his candidacy was endorsed by the Municipal Voters' League and other reform organizations. He was the primary candidate for city treasurer in 1911, but not elected, fate reserving him for a continuation of his work in the council. He was a member of the board of directors and advisory board of the Home Bank and Trust Company, and was a director of the Concordia Cemetery. As a Lutheran, he gave earnest and hearty support to the church of his denomination, and died firm in its faith. He was a member of the committee of the council appointed to redistrict Chicago,

and carried the work on to a rapid and successful consummation. A tribute to his popularity was shown when he was made president of the Oswego Club of Chicago, which office he held for two years, formed of former residents of Oswego, N. Y.

However, it is as the "Father of the Small Park System" that Alderman Beilfuss is going to be remembered and will go down in history as the kindly philanthropist who, in the midst of a busy, useful life, found time to look out, as did no other, for the needs of children. He early recognized the necessity of providing recreation grounds for the children who had no place to spend their play time, except the streets. Like all reformers, he often met with rabid opposition, but worked steadily ahead, gradually enlisting the attention and co-operation of men and women of influence, and today the children of Chicago have a number of these playgrounds, and their parents have small parks to which they may go when their day's labor is ended. The beneficent work is only well commenced, and as long as Chicago stands, the movement begun by Alderman Beilfuss will redound to his credit. Countless little ones, yet unborn, will have reason to bless the name of one who remembered their importance in the eyes of the Master, and who worked for their health and happiness.

THOMAS PHILIP HAMM.

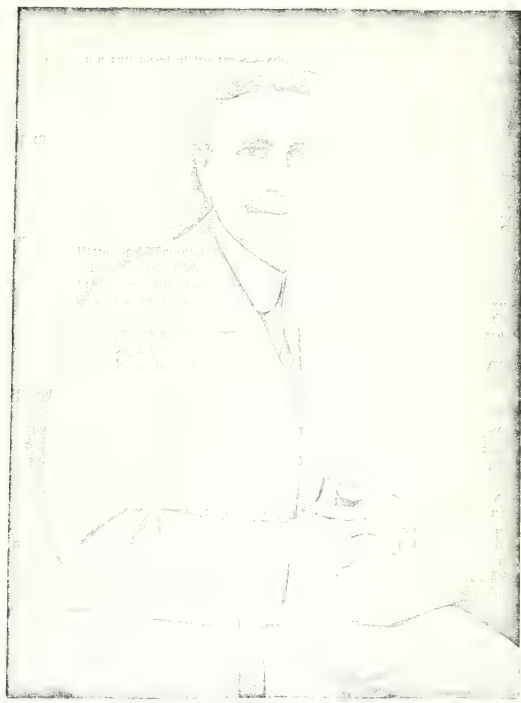
Some men appear born to distinguish themselves along certain lines, while others are endowed with a genius for business details which if developed leads on to fame and fortune. It is a mistake to think that the business man does not in his way, display as much genius as he who paints the masterpieces; interprets the meaning of famous writers upon the stage; thrills thousands with a magnificent voice; sways multitudes as an orator, or from high political office changes the policy of a nation. The work of the business man creates a center from which radiate the spokes of the wheel of progress. Contemporary history contains the names of men of sagacity, rare discernment and pronounced executive ability who have left their stamp upon their times. They have forged ahead, working towards a given point, and the record of their achievements reads like a romance. The late Thomas Philip Hamm, president of the Alabama, Sumatra & Havana Tobacco Company, belonged to this class and during his all too brief life, accomplished much.

Municipal honors were showered upon him; business prominence came to him; social distinction was his; fraternities struggled for his membership; his church appreciated and loved him, and yet, of all he accomplished, he recognized the fact that the monument to his ability and generous spirit was the effort he made in behalf of the little ones.

Mr. Beilfuss was married October 1, 1881, at Chicago, to Miss Emily Martens of Chicago, a daughter of Fred and Louise (Warkentien) Martens, both natives of Germany. The father came to the United States soon after attaining his majority, and located at Fullersburg, Ill. Here he married and lived until the family migration to the vicinity of Elmhurst, where settlement was made on a Du Page County farm. In 1872 another change was made, and the family came to Chicago, where the father died November 25, 1873, and the mother, September 5, 1901. Alderman and Mrs. Beilfuss had the following children: William, who is deceased; Emily, who is Mrs. Arthur Meyer, of Chicago, has one daughter, Margaret; Matilda, who is Mrs. William Shuckmell, of Chicago, has two children, Ruth and William; Louise, who is at home; Frederick, who is deceased; and Lydia and Albert, both of whom are at home.

He was born in Clarion County, Pa., April 21, 1863, a son of Solomon and Lucretia (Green) Hamm, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia respectively.

Thomas Philip Hamm was given an academic education, and his first step in the business world was taken when he entered the employ of J. B. Haynes & Son, a general mercantile store at Pittsburg, Pa. Later the young man struck out for himself, establishing a dry goods store at Centralia, Ill., which he successfully conducted from 1885 to 1895, at which time he disposed of his interests there and in that year he felt strong enough financially to come to Chicago, where he broadened his field of operation, conducting a string of stores, with headquarters at Chicago. In 1899, Mr. Hamm decided to give a practical demonstration that a high grade of Sumatra tobacco can be grown in the United States. This end in view, he laid his plans, and founded the Alabama, Sumatra & Havana Tobacco Company with himself as president, and from then on until his death worked unceasingly



J. P. Kamm

to prove his contention. His efforts were crowned with a success far beyond anything he had hoped, and his company has a sound foundation and high rating. He also filled the executive chair of the Animal Therapy Company, giving the latter concern a full meed of his time and attention. In the midst of his business activities, Mr. Hamm found time to relax in the society of his fellows, and belonged to the Chicago Athletic and South Shore Country clubs. The Catholic Church had in him a faithful member.

On June 29, 1887, Mr. Hamm was united in marriage with La Vonie Roberts of Centralia,

Ill., a daughter of Dr. John F. and Mary (Hassay) Roberts, natives of Virginia and New York, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Hamm became the parents of three children, namely: Thomas Philip, Jr., who is living in New York City; Marguerite, who is Mrs. Joseph C. Borden of Chicago; and Ruth, who is Mrs. Louis H. Piper of Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. Hamm died February 29, 1912, at his residence No. 4512 Grand boulevard, Chicago, and in his death Chicago lost a sound, reliable and useful citizen. Since his demise the family have moved to No. 4902 Michigan avenue, Chicago.

FRANCIS JULIUS FITZWILLIAM.

Francis J. Fitzwilliam, soldier and merchant, was born at Bainbridge, Ohio, July 11, 1840, the oldest child of Mr. and Mrs. William M. Fitzwilliam, and a lineal descendant of Earl William Wentworth Fitzwilliam of England. His great-grandfather came to America and settled near Washington Pa., where some of his descendants still reside, while representatives of a later generation settled in Ross County, Ohio. The subject of this sketch was early inspired to secure an education and learn the details of a merchant's busy life like that of his father before him. He attended the district school of his native village until about fourteen years of age, when he was sent by his father to assist in establishing a branch store. The skill and courage exhibited while still a youth in making long journeys on horseback for the purpose of making collections for his father, gave evidence of traits of character which were manifest in his future life.

After leaving the district school, Mr. Fitzwilliam entered Union Academy in his native village, where he prepared himself for a college course, upon which he entered in 1859 at the Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio. In common with multitudes of the young men of the time he left college in 1861 to enter upon the more arduous duties of a soldier, enlisting and being mustered in Company G, Thirty-third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he became first lieutenant, under command of Colonel Sill. During the previous winter and spring he had been undergoing the process of drilling as a member of the "Olentangy Grays," made up of college students organized with a view to training for the soldier life, which eventually came to nearly all the members of

the organization. Mr. Fitzwilliam continued to discharge the duties of first lieutenant of his company until honorably discharged, October 15, 1864, after serving the full period of his enlistment of three years. On March 15, 1864, he was tendered promotion to a captaincy, but declined to be mustered in under commission as such, for the reason that it would have bound him to the service for another "three years or during the war."

Early in 1862 the Thirty-third Ohio crossed the Ohio River at Maysville, Ky., and uniting with the Forty-second Ohio, then under command of Col. James A. Garfield, joined in the memorable campaign under General Nelson against Humpfrey Marshall, who, at the head of a force, had entered Eastern Kentucky through the Cumberland Mountains and was devastating that portion of the state. Marching by way of Flemingsburg, the Thirty-third met the main command at Prestonburg. Marshall was defeated and driven out of Kentucky, soon after which the Thirty-third Ohio descended the Big Sandy and, at its mouth, took transports down the Ohio to Louisville, where it became a part of the division under command of Gen. O. M. Mitchell of the Army of the Ohio. On the reorganization of the army, the Thirty-third Ohio was attached to the First Brigade, First Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps, so remaining, it is believed, during the entire period of Lieutenant Fitzwilliam's service. Among the various battles, sieges and campaigns in which he and his command participated may be mentioned the following: Bridgeport and Fort McCook, Ala., Perryville, Stone River and Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face

Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Dug Gap, Resaca, Cassville, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Siege of Atlanta and Jonesboro. In all of these he not only took part in obedience to orders but won the commendation of his superiors and the love and esteem of his companions in arms.

Captain Fitzwilliam was a charming narrator of interesting events and scenes connected with his army life, drawing pictures so vivid and inspiring, that even those without actual experience in war were wont to feel as if they were in the field with him. It was one of his greatest pleasures to turn aside from the duties and responsibilities of business and join his former comrades in recalling reminiscences of the war period and commemorating, in the State and National Encampments, the deeds and patriotism of their associates in arms. In a memorandum, filed with the George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., after coming to Chicago, Captain Fitzwilliam makes mention of a number of events connected with his army life, including the pursuit under General Nelson of Humphrey Marshall through the mountains of Eastern Kentucky; of the union, as a part of Gen. O. M. Mitchell's Division, with the Army of the Ohio under command of General Buell; of the capture of Huntsville, Ala., in April, 1862, which resulted in securing control of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, thereby cutting off recruits from reaching Beauregard's army at Shiloh; of the lively experience of his command in defense of Fort McCook, overlooking the Sequatchie Valley, and the race with General Bragg into Kentucky. After the reorganization of the Army of the Ohio at Louisville, Captain Fitzwilliam served for a time as aide-de-camp and assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Col. L. A. Harris, of the Second Ohio, as acting brigadier-general, and held this position during the battles of Perryville and Stone River; and also had the unique experience of taking part in the battle of Lookout Mountain and the assault on Missionary Ridge.

After retiring from military service, Captain Fitzwilliam decided to re-enter mercantile life, locating at Bloomington, Ill., in 1865, where he established what was then the largest dry-goods house in Central Illinois, under the firm name of Fitzwilliam & Sons. In 1892, having sold out this establishment, he organized the National Home Building & Loan Association of Bloomington, of which he became president and which, under his administration, became the

largest financial association of its kind in the state. In January, 1896, he resigned the presidency of this association with a view to entering upon the quiet of a retired life, which he had so richly earned.

In 1866 Captain Fitzwilliam married Miss Lucretia Mott Read, of New London, Ohio, a most estimable woman, who died April 23, 1893. Of this union were born two sons and two daughters. On June 23, 1896, he married Miss Sarah E. Raymond, of Boston, Mass., who had previously been superintendent of schools for the city of Bloomington,—a position which she held for eighteen consecutive years, and, being the first city superintendent of schools in the United States.

During his residence in Bloomington, Captain Fitzwilliam was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for nearly twenty years, was superintendent of its Sabbath school for fourteen years, and contributed liberally, but never ostentatiously, to the support of the church and charitable objects. He founded a mission church in honor of his deceased wife, which was named the "Lucretia Chapel," which still stands as a worthy monument, not only to the revered woman in whose memory it was erected, but of the practical Christian life of its founder. A brave soldier, a successful business man, a loving father and a good citizen, in the truest sense of the word, he lived the life which he professed. Always courteous and genial, he made all who came within his magnetic influence feel that he was a man to be implicitly trusted and respected.

In April, 1897, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzwilliam removed to the city of Chicago, taking up their residence on Vincennes avenue, where they identified themselves with the social, religious and intellectual interests surrounding them, and established a home which became an attractive center for lovers of art and the cultivated and refined of the community. In Chicago Captain Fitzwilliam became a member of the George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R.; the Loyal Legion, composed of commissioned officers of the Civil war; Kenwood Social Club, the Eldestly Golf Club and the Hyde Park Baptist church. Here they had looked forward to a period of quiet leisure and happy contentment in each other's society before age should bring on its added burdens. These bright anticipations were doomed to disappointment, however, for on December 23, 1899, Captain Fitzwilliam passed

away, leaving behind him the memory of a devoted father, a faithful husband and a true patriot. Peacefully, honorably, he met and dis-

charged all life's duties; honored and beloved he passed away sincerely mourned by all who knew him.

SARAH E. (RAYMOND) FITZWILLIAM.

Kendall County has good reason to be proud of one of its early residents, Mrs. Sarah E. (Raymond) Fitzwilliam, whose life history is an example to the younger generation in this and other sections. She was born in Kendall County, commenced her studies in its district schools and pursued them further in the academy at Lisbon, Kendall County's important and early contribution to the literary institutions of Illinois. Her ancestry is notable. Her father, Jonathan Raymond, was a descendant of one of the early inhabitants of Ipswich, Mass. One of the early settlers and an ancestor, William Raymond, joined New England's famous rebellion against Governor Andros, in 1687, for which offense he was imprisoned at Boston, thus becoming one of the early defenders of American independence. The town seal of Ipswich bears this inscription, "The Birthplace of American Independence, 1687." The mother of Mrs. Fitzwilliam was a descendant of Thomas Burnham, another founder of a noted Puritan family of Ipswich and, perhaps, in his way, quite as prominent as was William Raymond.

Mrs. Sarah E. Fitzwilliam's ancestry is further commented on by a well known resident of McLean County, J. H. Burnham, as follows: "Perhaps my early knowledge of our Burnham and her Raymond descent from old Ipswich was one reason for my own interest in her personality. One of my own maternal ancestors, William Goodhue, was also an Ipswich victim of the tyranny of Governor Andros, having been imprisoned in Boston with Mr. Raymond, thus giving Mrs. Fitzwilliam and myself a common interest in an uncommon event. I married a Kendall County girl, Miss Almira S. Ives, whose grandfather, Judge Almon Ives of Pavilion, was one of Kendall County's very earliest and most valuable inhabitants, and as the Kendall County Ives and Raymond families were quite intimate, the way was thus prepared for a lifelong friendship between the later members of these families."

Sarah E. Raymond taught school in Kendall County for several terms after leaving Lisbon Academy, and in the fall of 1862 she entered the Illinois Normal University at Normal, Ill.,

and completed the course in 1866. She was fortunate in having been nearly all this time under the instruction of President Richard Edwards, who had been principal of the Salem (Mass.) Normal School, which he had made the foremost institution of its kind in the United States. His magnetic and earnest enthusiasm inspired Miss Raymond to exert her faculties to the utmost. She was blessed with a fine physique, with unbounded energy, had untiring industry and perseverance and these qualities, combined with commendable ambition, contributed to the results of her life work that seem worthy to be herewith presented. However, it should be noted that she pursued the even tenor of her way without display or noticeable effort. She faithfully and carefully performed each day's task or each term's duties with exact, intense, never-failing honesty, conscientious in everything she undertook.

As an instructor in Fowler's Institute, at Newark, once a very important educational institution of Kendall County, Miss Raymond entered the educational field after her graduation from the Normal school, and in 1868 began teaching in the public schools of Bloomington, Ill. Although she could, at that time, command but a very moderate salary, she was given one of the most difficult positions, one that required diplomacy as well as education, and, seemingly without effort, secured control of the discordant elements, and so thoroughly won the approval of pupils, parents and school officials that she was shortly promoted and became principal of the Fifth Ward (now the Sheridan) school, situated in the most populous part of the city of Bloomington. She continued in this position for eight terms, when she was again promoted, becoming first assistant in the Bloomington High school, and in the following year was placed in full charge as principal, with a salary of \$1,200 per year. In all of these positions Miss Raymond encountered obstacles, which, to many teachers, would have proved insurmountable, but perseverance, industry, good judgment and never-failing zeal carried her through these many trials. Her work has been performed in plain sight of Bloomington's citizens and almost under the eye, as it were,

of President Edwards, of the Illinois Normal University, and one can well understand that she has become a woman of influence and ability, well qualified for subsequent duties.

At this time the Bloomington schools were not in a very satisfactory condition and there seemed to be a general desire for new and more competent leadership. Up to the time referred to no woman in Illinois, young or old, had ever been considered capable of filling so important a position as superintendent of the public schools of the city and it was an unheard of innovation to place a woman at the helm. The Bloomington Board of Education, however, was unusually progressive and wide awake and they decided that in Miss Raymond the people would find a superior educator and a capable manager, one able to cope with the many complex problems presented at that time in the city schools. On August 4, 1874, Miss Sarah E. Raymond became the first woman Superintendent of Schools in the State of Illinois and in the United States, a notable distinction, and this position she ably filled until 1892, a period of eighteen years. Her annual salary in this position was \$1,500, which included the pay of the secretary of the Board of Education. Her appointment attracted wide attention and the women of her state were very proud of her success. In all there were nearly ninety teachers under her charge in nine or ten different schools. There was a very exacting public school interest and it required the superintendent's utmost efforts to maintain the educational standard required, yet it can scarcely be said that there was, at that period, any well defined standard of school superintendence. Educators had not yet arrived at any general agreement in the matter of standards and perhaps Miss Raymond had as much to do with fixing these standards as any other person of that period. The Normal University, but two miles distant, contained some of the keenest educational minds in the entire West and it may, therefore, be supposed that criticism was wide awake and alive on every hand, and for Miss Raymond to oversee the physical, financial and educational needs of Bloomington's public schools for these eighteen years, must have required foresight, good judgment, poise, a thoughtful watching of public sentiment, a careful balancing of forces and a degree of wisdom seldom possessed by any one individual.

Some of Bloomington's leading citizens were, at different times, members of the board of

education in charge of the schools. Among these may be mentioned: Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, afterward Vice President of the United States; Hon. Jonathan H. Rowell, for four terms a member of Congress from the Bloomington District, several mayors of the city, and other men prominent in affairs. For fifteen years Miss Georgina Trotter was the only female member of the board. In business activity, in energetic, capable action and in civic zeal, she was the equal of any man belonging to this body. She was ever the right hand assistant of her devoted friend, Superintendent Raymond, and both these ladies appeared to be inspired by a common ambition, which was to throw as much as possible of their own personalities into the overseeing of the Bloomington schools, to make them as perfect as possible. Miss Trotter sustained the superintendent as far as practicable in all of her plans for the betterment of the schools and thus it resulted that while one used her best efforts to lead the schools to a higher plane of educational efficiency, the other exerted herself in equal degree to aid the other members of the board in carrying out the plans of the superintendent. General harmony between Miss Raymond and the board of education resulted, as noted above, in her continuous employment for eighteen years, and her resignation in 1892 was after being once more elected to the position, and her act met with with almost universal regret from the general public.

Miss Raymond spent several succeeding years at Cambridge, Mass., and passed several of the pleasantest years of her life in Boston. She interested herself in club, society and public activities and became identified with some of Boston's leading literary and social circles, which gave her excellent opportunities for a valuable acquaintance in that center of literary and educational influence. She became secretary of the All Around Club, one of the largest literary clubs of Boston, and in this organization she became acquainted with such distinguished personalities as E. D. Mead, Jane Austin, Mary Livermore, many of the Harvard professors, and such literary notables as Julia Ward Howe, Col. T. W. Higginson, Oliver Wendell Holmes and others of the men and women of culture. She was a member of the "Boston Branch of the National Folk Lore Society," and of the "American Academy of Political and Social Science," of Philadelphia.

On June 23, 1896, Miss Raymond was married

to Capt. F. J. Fitzwilliam, a man of genial and engaging personality, who had been a resident of Bloomington since 1866, and was a leading merchant of that city. During the Civil war he was captain of Company A, Thirty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The happy married life of Captain and Mrs. Fitzwilliam was cut short by his death, December 23, 1899, at their home at No. 4824 Vincennes Avenue, Chicago, where she yet resides. Her residence is beautifully furnished and in it may be found one of the most valuable libraries in Chicago, Mrs. Fitzwilliam having taken an intellectual woman's interest in accumulating her books, very many of the volumes being first editions in special bindings. A number are prized for personal associations, some are antiques, and all are of high literary merit. In addition, she possesses valuable manuscripts and other articles of interest especially dear to book-lovers and artists. She enjoys life, interesting herself in philanthropic work, giving lectures on art, history and travel, and is a capable manager of her own business affairs and also is a charming hostess to a large circle of congenial friends. During her long connection with the Bloomington schools her earnings were considerable, and by the addition of her inheritance from her parents, she was able to make investments in Illinois farm lands before they had so greatly advanced in value. Additionally, when an aunt passed away, quite important properties came into her possession, so that at present she has what even in Chicago may be considered an ample competence.

Mrs. Fitzwilliam's whole life has been one of great physical and mental exertion and her later as well as earlier days have been full of work. Naturally she joined such Chicago organizations as the Travel Club, the Arche Club, and the Chicago Woman's Club, wholly made up of women of serious thought, taste and culture. Her most arduous duties at Chicago were performed while she was treasurer of the Chicago Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, with its 850 members, and so faithfully did she fill this laborious position that it was with difficulty that she obtained her release when other interests claimed her. She is a member of the Daughters of the Patriots and the Founders of America. Eligibility for membership is founded upon descent from patriotic ancestry in unbroken line through the Colonial times and the Revolutionary war. In her case it is no empty honor

to belong to this society, as her Raymond ancestor in Massachusetts, as we have noted, in 1687, was one of our American heroes deserving national recognition, while no less than four of her great-grandfathers were in the war of the Revolution. The same lines of New England ancestry have made her eligible to the Society of Colonial Dames. She is a member also of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, with headquarters at Boston, Mass. Her most recent honor has been her appointment as Honorary Regent of the Lincoln University Endowment Association for the Lincoln Memorial University at Cumberland Gap, Tenn., which institution was established for the educating of white boys and girls of the mountain regions of the South, where Lincoln himself was born. She is a member of the Art Institute of Chicago, of the Illinois State Historical Society, and of the McLean Historical Society. In all these organizations she maintains more than ordinary interest and through them she keeps in touch with some of the most important activities of these modern times.

Mrs. Fitzwilliam has thus not only kept herself alive to our later day humanities, but has been instrumental in furthering and advancing important social, educational and civic movements. It would naturally be supposed that her experience with financial and business problems while in charge of the Bloomington public schools thoroughly fitted her for almost any position in which an educated business woman might find herself, and she has, consequently, most admirably filled the office of executrix of the estates of her father, her husband and her aunt. When her dear friend, Miss Georgina Trotter, died, it was found that Mrs. Fitzwilliam had been chosen to settle her estate, which largely became the property of a brother, Mr. James Trotter, who lived but a short time afterward, and Mrs. Fitzwilliam administered his estate. The duties imposed by his will were full of very difficult legal perplexities, all of which were ably solved by this experienced lady. In attending to these duties it fell to her lot to carry out the provision of Mr. Trotter's will which provided for a memorial to the Trotter family, and this, while difficult, must have been one of the most satisfactory of her life's many duties. She engaged the famous sculptor, Lorado Taft, of Chicago, to design a beautiful and artistic memorial fountain, which is one of the best productions of

that artist, and it was dedicated, with imposing ceremonies, on Memorial Day, May 30, 1911. This will ever be preserved in remembrance of the Trotter family, and it will, also, be considered by the people of Bloomington a memorial to Miss Trotter and Mrs. Fitzwilliam. The fountain stands on the children's playground, which is a part of the grounds of the Withers Public Library, and the people of Bloomington will never forget that the construction of that library building was almost entirely accomplished through the efforts of these two ladies, Miss Georgina Trotter and Miss Sarah E. Raymond, the latter of whom was president of the Public Library Board for twelve years and was a member of the building committee during the period of construction. The manufacture and placing of the above fountain was delayed some months and because of this Mrs. Fitzwilliam put off, for a time, her projected trip to Europe and the Orient, but later enjoyed extensive travel through interesting foreign countries and met pleasant social recognition as an individual and as a well informed traveler.

A fitting close to the biography of this distinguished woman may be offered in the fol-

lowing paper, which is a testimonial written by Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, once Vice President of the United States and for years a resident of Bloomington:

"Mrs. Sarah E. (Raymond) Fitzwilliam was for many years a resident of Bloomington and superintendent of our public schools. As a member of the Board of Education during a portion of that time, I had excellent opportunities to know her worth and to become thoroughly acquainted with her methods as a teacher and superintendent. It is not too much to say that in both she reached the high water mark of efficiency. She was, in my judgment, par excellence, the teacher both of pupil and of instructor.

"She magnified her office and was unwearied in her efforts to promote the cause of higher education in our city. Her accomplishment will be a continued inspiration to those who succeed her in the important work.

"As a lady of the loftiest character, as a co-worker in every effort for the public good, and as the cultured and pleasing associate and friend, she will long be gratefully remembered in her early home."

LAWRENCE JOSEPH REED.

It is impossible to do full justice to a man while he is still in the land of the living, for his deeds and character must be viewed in retrospect in order that their true value be determined. Some men pass through life without making any lasting impress upon their times, while others appear to possess that faculty which gives them the power to dominate every situation in which they may be placed. Such men often are of great value to their associates and communities. Through their ability and influence vast business enterprises are established and maintained; they take an important part in civic affairs, either as private citizens or public officials, and in religious matters they do their entire duty. The death of such men leaves vacant places not easily filled, and this is the case with the passing of Lawrence Joseph Reed of Chicago, once one of the city's solid, representative men, whose connection with the paving industry was wide and important. Mr. Reed was a native son of Chicago, having been born in this city October 7, 1866, a son of William James and Anne (Conway) Reed, natives of Kilkenny, Ireland. The father and mother came

with their respective families to the United States about the same time. A rather remarkable coincidence in these families is that the three Reed brothers married the three Conway sisters, all at Fall River, Mass., where the families lived prior to a migration to Chicago. During the Civil war William J. Reed cheerfully gave his services to support his adopted country, and was an excellent type of the better class of Irish-American patriots.

Lawrence Joseph Reed received his educational training at St. Patrick's Academy, Chicago, and as he was of a quiet temperament, he was a close student and developed a taste for literature and music. After leaving school, he worked for Marshall Field & Co., prior to entering the employ of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, where he rose to be assistant auditor. Although his prospects were very bright with that road, he left it to enter a contracting business with his uncle, Richard F. Conway, and in 1898 the partners incorporated the R. F. Conway Company, with R. F. Conway as president and Lawrence J. Reed as treasurer. In addition to this connection, Mr. Reed was treasurer

Lamorne J. Reed

and a director of the International Asphalt Company and a director of the Warner Quimbs Asphalt Company, giving to all these concerns the benefit of his sound judgment and wise advice.

On June 28, 1893, at St. Jarlath's Catholic Church, Chicago, Mr. Reed was united in marriage with Miss Helena J. Quirk, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bartholomew Quirk. She was born at Chicago, and her mother born at Chatham, New Brunswick, Canada. Her father was born at Castle Gregory, County Kerry, Ireland, and settled in Chicago in the early forties. He served four years in the Civil war, with the rank of captain, and after the close of the conflict became prominent in the political and social life of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Reed became the parents of the following children: Richard Joseph, who was born February 13, 1895; Lawrence Conway, who was born December 3, 1897; Mildred Mary, who was born October 7, 1900; Constance Helena, who was born June 14, 1902;

and Muriel Agnes, who was born April 19, 1904. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Reed resided at No. 3146 Washington boulevard until January 1912, when they purchased the residence at No. 2824 Sheridan Road, which continued to be their home until Mr. Reed's demise. Mr. Reed owned both of the above residences, as well as the twelve-apartment house at No. 2701 Washington boulevard, and the vacant property at Sheridan Road and Ardmore avenue. A Catholic in religious belief, he attended the Cathedral of the Holy Name. He was a Democrat but took but little interest in politics, but was a leader in club and social circles, belonging to the Chicago Athletic Association, and the South Shore Country and Exmoor clubs. Equally was he honored and respected in business circles for he was a man who made and retained friends. Devoted to his home and family, he delighted in entertaining and was a genial host.

THOMAS M. SHAW.

The late Judge Thomas M. Shaw of Lacon, Ill., was faultless in honor, fearless in conduct, stainless in reputation, and he left behind him a record that is an honor to the bar of Illinois and to the state legislature in which he served as a member of the upper house for years. He possessed an intellect fertile in resources, means and expedients, and his promotions to increasing responsibilities were numerous and rapid. Possessed of many intellectual qualifications, his wonderfully systematic mind and quickness of perception aided him in his legal practice, and upon the bench, and his place as a lawyer and as a judge was one of distinction.

Born in a log cabin in Roberts Township, Marshall County, Ill., August 20, 1836, Thomas M. Shaw's beginning was not auspicious, but he came of excellent stock, his grandmother being a cousin of General Washington, and his father, George D. Shaw, a man of parts, who received his educational training in Kentucky with James Buchanan, later president of the United States. George H. Shaw was a Kentucky planter, but holding advanced views relative to slavery, freed his slaves and came to Illinois in 1820, with his bride, whose name had been Penelope R. Edwards. They took up government land which was part timber and part prairie, and from them the locality took its name, being known as Shaw's Point. Later

the log cabin was replaced by a brick residence, but Mrs. Shaw died prior to that, in 1840, when her son, Thomas M., was only four years old. The father survived until February 2, 1877.

Growing up amid pioneer conditions, Thomas H. Shaw assisted in clearing the land, studying when opportunity offered, and at the age of sixteen years entered Judson College at Mount Palatine, Putnam County, Ill., and a year later was enrolled as a student at Mount Morris Academy. Still later he entered the law office of his cousin, William D. Edwards, at that time the leading attorney of Lacon. When only twenty years old, in 1855, he was admitted to the bar, and locating at Hennepin, Ill., practiced there for five years. In 1862, he returned to Lacon, but had previously enlisted for service during the Civil war, and was chosen captain of the company, but was afterwards rejected on account of defective eyesight. Upon locating at Lacon, he became a partner of Judge Mark Bangs, which association continued for seventeen years or until the appointment of Judge Bangs as United States district attorney with headquarters at Chicago. In the meanwhile Mr. Shaw had been admitted to practice, in 1872, in the United States Supreme court. He formed a partnership with a cousin, R. B. Edwards, and they continued together until Judge Shaw's election in 1885 as one of the three cir-

cuit judges of the Tenth Judicial District. In 1891, and again in 1897, he was elected, but died April 15, 1901, during the sixteenth year of service. He had very few decisions reversed, and was a recognized leader in the Democratic party for many years. Upon two occasions he was mayor of Lacon, and was once candidate for Congress, and in 1880 was elected to represent his district, comprising Marshall, Woodford and Putnam counties, in the state senate, and distinguished himself in this office, leaving behind him a magnificent record as a statesman.

On December 24, 1863, Judge Shaw married Nellie F. Hirsch, of Metamora, Woodford County, Ill., who was born in New Hampshire, one in a family of five children born to Frederick P. and Caroline (Sterrett) Hirsch. Mrs. Hirsch died at Metamora, October 8, 1896, having been a native of New Hampshire. Mr. Hirsch, who was born at Lowell, Mass., died at Metamora, Ill., April 22, 1901, aged eighty-five years, within a week after Judge Shaw passed away. Mrs. Shaw was ten years old when the

family came to Illinois. Her maternal great-grandfather was an officer in the British army. Judge and Mrs. Shaw had no children, but reared an adopted daughter, Daisy. Judge Shaw loved music and art, and in his travels availed himself of the privileges offered by foreign galleries and collections.

Judge S. S. Page, one of his associates in the Circuit Court, wrote of him: "We all feel that we have lost one of the best and most lovable men we have ever known. I never knew a man who seemed to possess more of a sweet, womanly disposition." Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, vice-president of the United States, who spoke at his funeral, referred to him as his lifelong friend, not only an able lawyer and upright judge, but so true a man in all the relations of life as to have fairly earned the immortality spoken of by the poet, who said: "To live in hearts we leave behind, is not to die." Judge Shaw left a beautiful residence at Lacon, which Mrs. Shaw owns and occupies.

GEORGE PHILLIP SCHERT.

America, where opportunity smiles her frank invitation to the earnest and strong, gladly assimilates the sturdy German folk who come seeking freedom of enterprise and an unprejudiced chance for success. They are welcomed on the record of those who have preceded them, which promises for the newcomers that they will be desirable citizens, and for the families which are to follow them that they will be accorded a place in the American commonwealth as Americans whose ample ability is directed by true conceptions of their privileges and responsibilities. One of this type was George Phillip Schert, born January 23, 1847, in Württemberg, Germany, near Stuttgart, a son of Fred Philip and Margaret (Funk) Schert. His parents were farmers, and with them, on the farm, he spent his earlier years, attending the common schools in the neighborhood. George was the third in order of birth in the family, and was the only one permitted by the ruler of us all to attain the ripe years of advanced majority. He had three brothers and three sisters whose names are as follows: Frederick, Gottlieb, Christian, Catherine, Caroline and Louisa. Although his parents did not come to America, George Schert saw pleasing prospects in the "Land of all Nations," and accordingly left his old home, arriving in the country in 1865 and

locating in Chicago in 1866. Here he became engaged in the business of marketing meats, and soon had under operation a well-organized trade, necessitating two shops which prospered until the "Chicago Fire" totally destroyed his place of business, on the South side of the city. Subsequently, however, he opened a meat market on Sedgwick street, which he continued to operate until he undertook a market of larger patronage at the corner of Cleveland avenue and Wisconsin street. The extent of his trade here enabled him to retire from active life in 1895, and, as he had erected the three buildings he had occupied before his retirement, in addition to two beautiful apartment houses, he was assured of a continued income aside from the proceeds of his other investments.

On the thirtieth of May, 1869, Mr. Schert was married to Miss Katharine Wingert, the service being performed in Chicago, in a German Lutheran church. His wife was a native of Weinheim, Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, and a daughter of Heinrich and Mary (Gettelman) Wingert. She came to this country in 1867. To Mr. and Mrs. Schert the following nine children were born: Albert and Henry, who were twins, are deceased; Caroline, who is now Mrs. Schermer; Ida Louise, who lives with her mother; and George, Fred, George, Anna, Wal-

ter, who are all deceased. Mr. Schert had other connections than those of his business, in his membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and in the Schwaben Verein, a charitable lodge, which he served as treasurer for a considerable time, and was on its financial committee. Politically Mr. Schert was a staunch Democrat, having voted with that party for many years. He and his wife and family all had membership in the German Lutheran Church, and, while he himself was not a regular attendant, he gave liberally towards its support. Mr. Schert was in ill health during

the late years of his life and made frequent visits to Mount Clemens, Mich., for medical treatment. Throughout his earlier residence in Chicago he spent much time in traveling, and six times returned to his old home in Germany, where his parents still lived. In the fall of 1911 he began to suffer more acutely from ill health and was confined to his bed, later going to the St. Joseph's Hospital. When his condition grew so critical that hope for his recovery was gone, he was removed to his home, where he died December 20, 1911. His remains were interred at Rosehill Cemetery, December 24, 1911.

J. ALEXANDER SMITH.

It is but fitting that an appropriate tribute be paid the life, character and public service of Captain Alexander Smith, whose exceptional fidelity and distinguished ability have proven conclusively that hidden in every heart is an ideal struggling towards light and purity. As a soldier his record was unblemished and he has carried into old age those qualities which made his rise in his company so rapid. Faithful performance of duty and a full appreciation of any and all responsibilities laid upon his shoulders have won him the appreciation and consideration of his grateful fellow citizens. He was born in Eaton, Ohio, June 27, 1844, a son of Alexander and Ellen Elizabeth (Ritchie) Smith, the father a native of Petersburg, Va., who moved to Pennsylvania. Married in the latter state, he later went to Ohio, and still later to Iowa, where he died in 1857. The mother of Captain Smith was a native of Montpelier, Vt. Believing fully in the dignity of labor, the parents of Captain Smith had him apprenticed to the saddler's trade and he was working at it in Atlanta, Ill., when he felt the call of patriotism at the outbreak of Civil war, and enlisted on April 13, 1861, in Company E, Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, when under seventeen years of age, and the following day was made corporal. On July 23, 1861, he was made first lieutenant, and on November 12, 1862, when he was only eighteen years old, while at Corinth, he was made captain, being one of the youngest men holding that rank in the service. When his term expired, he re-enlisted as a veteran in the same company, with the rank of captain, on December 22, 1863, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 9, 1865, just after he had attained his majority,

having been with the same regiment and company during the entire period of his service.

Some interesting incidents concerning his career as a soldier may be gleaned from letters written his mother. In one dated Fort Henry, Tenn., February 7, 1862, he tells of the capture of Fort Henry, and the expedition against it. His regiment was transported on the steamer City of Memphis from Fort Holt past Cairo, Mound City, Paducah to Smithland at the mouth of the Tennessee River. From there the boat went on the Tennessee to Paris Landing, where the troops had breakfast, and then went on to Camp Halleck. For several days the encampment was kept busy skirmishing and preparing for a forced march, which took place on the 6th. The troops took possession of the lower end of the island overlooking the enemy's fortifications, and the first shot from the Essex, commanded by Capt. Porter, cut off the flag staff. Captain Smith later obtained a piece of this very flag which he sent to his mother as a relic of the engagement. The shelling from the gun boats was so continuous and heavy that within one hour and ten minutes from the firing of the first shot by the Essex, the fort was surrendered. Captain Smith's regiment did not enter the fort until the morning of the 7th, when they found plenty of evidence of the havoc occasioned by the shots from the gun-boats. He mentions the proposed march on to Fort Donelson, which is but thirteen miles away from Fort Henry, and also the importance of securing the latter, for without it, the Federal troops could not hope to occupy Nashville. In another letter, dated Pittsburgh Landing, Tenn., April 21, 1862, Captain Smith wrote his mother; there is a paragraph that is very inter-

esting to one looking back upon the history of those times. It is as follows:

"Mother, this is Sunday evening; the eventful eve two weeks ago at this hour of writing, the destiny of this our beloved country, perhaps hung on the issue of the morrow. At this hour the enemy had forced our centre, of which my regiment was one of the five. That we were whipped at every point of attack, except this single one, is useless to conceal. The thinned and wavering ranks of our little band disputed every inch of the ground, as they were slowly but surely forced back. Three times, had we driven the enemy back, but by overwhelming numbers we were three times obliged to relinquish the ground gained. We finally retired behind that battery of guns that saved our army from a total rout. Then commenced a scene that will forever be fresh in my memory—twenty-two guns, some of them of the heaviest caliber, opened together on the advancing rebels, their roar drowned all other sounds except the sullen thunders of the gunboats. The solid columns of the enemies were scattered like chaff before the iron hail of our guns." In describing the battle of Allatoona Pass, Captain Smith says: "The battle of the Allatoona Pass, October 5, 1864, was the greatest little battle of the Civil War. The battle flag photograph taken the day following the Grand Review at Washington, May 24, 1865, is a picture of priceless historic interest, as it depicts a lifelike appearance of the soldiers of the great western army under General Sherman, after more than four years of bloody contact on the firing line, and having just completed a march of nearly 2,000 miles through a hostile country. The Seventh regiment with an exalted patriotism unsurpassed in history, and after their third enlistment in defense of the nation, purchased at their own expense at \$50, out of the meagre pay of a private soldier, the Henry rifle, sixteen shooter, then as now (Winchester) the most effective weapon ever invented. That their lofty patriotism was but a prophecy of the future, it need only be stated that a few weeks after receiving the arms the regiment was sent with General Carse to his famous defense of the Allatoona Pass (Hold the Fort) and were there a most potent factor in that sanguinary and important victory. The flag is the identical and only one that floated over the ramparts of the fort on that dreadful day. The staff was cut in two, and otherwise struck eleven times. As many as 217 bullets passed through

the silken folds; eight of the color guard were either killed or wounded: the regiment's loss was 158 killed or wounded out of 292 engaged, and every officer above the rank of captain of the Union forces, including General Carse, was killed or wounded. As an evidence of the bloody conflict of that great victory, the successful defense of Allatoona Pass made possible General Sherman's great march to the sea, as Allatoona Pass was the depot of supplies, and through it sufficient food was obtained to feed his army. As an evidence of the great cost of that famous defense, is shown by the fact that his company went into battle with fifty-one men including myself, all armed with sixteen shooters (Winchester rifles) with the dreadful result of sixteen killed and twenty-one wounded and four missing, or ten men only coming out unscathed. This was a loss, considering the length of the battle (three hours) and the number engaged, unequalled during the Civil War. The company lost twenty-seven of these famous rifles during the battle." Captain Smith paid out of his own pocket \$1,100 for these rifles in order to supply his company and was never reimbursed by the government because he never asked for a return of his money. He never received any pay from any of the men of the company because those who owed him were either killed or wounded in this battle. The canine in the foreground of this famous picture before mentioned, was indeed a veteran of his species. The boys affectionately named him "Jeff Davis," whether in honor of the president of the so-called Confederacy, or for the distinguished Union general who commanded the Fourteenth Corps, is not now known. "Jeff" was wounded in battle, made the march to the sea, and proudly followed his beloved colors to the Grand Review at Washington.

Captain Smith has a notable record of signing the first enlistment roll of the first company of the first regiment from Illinois for the war, as he enlisted on the same day that President Lincoln issued his call for troops. Another interesting extract relative to the war service of Captain Smith is furnished by the following taken from an address made by Governor Yates at a reception tendered him by Captain Smith at the Dunlap House, Jacksonville, in 1900, as follows:

"I remember many years ago, when there was a reunion of old soldiers in this city and the audience was addressed by Gen. Dick Rowett.



Civil War J. Alex Smith 1861-1865-
Capt Co E 7th Ills Vet Vol Regt

In vivid words he painted the battle of Allatoona Pass where a few hundred men in blue kept at bay a whole corps of the Confederate army for many long and bloody hours. Among the regiments in that bloody fray was the Seventh Illinois, and among those in command of a company was a slender, blue-eyed captain who stood among the winnows of the slain; where human blood ran like water; where legions of men in gray surged like a mighty whirlwind against a spartan band of boys in blue. What was the cause of this fearful slaughter? The rations of Sherman's army were penned up in the pass and Gen. French, with his legions of trained, battle-scarred veterans of the Confederate army were sent to capture and destroy Sherman's base of supplies. And had they succeeded the March to the Sea would never have taken place. This is history and among the heroes of that most deadly conflict, which has no parallel in the annals of war, stood the young, blue-eyed captain—Captain Alexander Smith, whom you all know; was the plain, modest, unassuming young officer who commanded Company E, of the Seventh Illinois Infantry, the company that went into action with fifty men and lost forty of the number in the carnage of that dreadful contest, while on Kenesaw's frowning heights, twenty miles away, the signal was waving in the air 'Hold the fort, for I am coming,' and Sherman's dashing boys came to the rescue, the rebels were routed, and rations saved and the March to the Sea became a historical fact."

Other engagements participated in by Captain Smith were the siege and battle of Corinth, the battles of Town Creek, Florence, the Georgia campaign, March to the Sea, the Carolina campaign, the battles of Bentonville, Columbia, Neuse River, and the surrender of General Johnston's army, ending with the Grand Review at Washington already mentioned. Captain Smith was fortunate as he escaped injury in every way, was never captured or incapacitated by sickness, although he had many narrow escapes.

Returning from the war, a boy in years, but a man in experience, Captain Smith located at Mattoon, Ill., and from 1863 to 1869, was clerk in the Essex House, but in the latter year moved to Jacksonville, to assume the same duties for the Dunlap House. So efficient did he become that he was made manager of this hostelry, and when it became the property of the Northwestern Life Insurance Company of

Milwaukee, Captain Smith purchased it in 1880. In 1883, he bought the Park Hotel, also of Jacksonville, and still owns them. At first he operated both hotels, improving them and adding to their equipment, but in time he found that the Dunlap House required his undivided attention, and he leased the latter. On January 1, 1904, he relinquished the other, and also leased it. From then on, he has lived in deserved comfort, in retirement at his handsome residence, No. 335 West State Street, Jacksonville. Few men have given their party more devoted service than he, for he has always been a Republican, but his inclinations have never been towards a public life, and he has always declined office. The Elks have in him an enthusiastic member. From the organization of the Matt Starr Post No. 378, G. A. R., of Jacksonville, Captain Smith has been one of its most active members, and he also belongs to the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, which latter was organized on April 9, 1865, the day that General Lee surrendered.

On April 7, 1875, Captain Smith was united in marriage with Josephine Marie Litzelman, born in Terre Haute, Ind., daughter of Mathias Litzelman of Alsatian birth, who lived in Jasper County, Ill., for many years. Captain and Mrs. Smith have had no children of their own, but adopted one, Alexander Smith, Jr., who grew up to do them honor. He served in the Spanish-American war with the Third Missouri Infantry. During 1904, he followed in the footsteps of Captain Smith by acting as manager for the American Hotel at St. Louis, Mo., one of the hostelries erected for the accommodation of the visitors to the exposition in that city in 1904.

Captain Smith is a splendid man in every sense of the word. Brilliant as a young man, he has developed with succeeding years, and reaped the result of his greatest power at a time when the majority feel that old age has overtaken them. He has lived through the long years, bearing the burdens and trials of life uncomplainingly, always well equipped for whatever came upon him, and has never been stronger than when calamity fell upon him. As the shadows lengthen far towards the east, he is living in retirement, feeling that he has already done his full duty to his family and community. No man of Morgan County has more fully or to a greater extent commanded the con-

fidence and esteem of his associates than he, and Jacksonville proudly numbers him among its distinguished veterans, and eminent citizens. His friends are many, and he is familiar with

the great of this country. All unite to do him honor and to pay the fitting tribute to his youthful bravery, and his more mature good citizenship.

LEVERETT BARKER SIDWAY.

It is an exploded idea that a man can succeed only along one line, for too many of the most successful business men of recent years have demonstrated their ability to handle capably and profitably many diversified interests, and plan out and carry through to fruitful conclusions projects involving a differentiation of purposes that would have confused promoters of fifty years ago. So many industries and business interests are interdependent, the success of the one insuring that of the other, that it is almost necessary for the executive heads to become conversant with the details of numerous lines of endeavor. Therefore it very often happens that a man while engaged in one undertaking, may become so well posted with regard to another that he leaves the former for the latter. In it he often times finds opportunities for broadening his scope, enlarging his viewpoint, and extending his sphere of usefulness in such measure as may redound to his credit and increase his material prosperity. Such was the case with the late Leverett Barker Sidway, who, for a number of years, was associated with extensive leather and banking interests, but later devoted his knowledge and capabilities to the handling of farm lands, amassing a fortune and placing himself among the leaders in his especial line.

Leverett B. Sidway was born at Otter Creek, Jersey County, Ill., February 14, 1832, a son of Gilbert D. and Emeline (Douglas) Sidway, natives of New York. The father was a tanner at Otter Creek during early life, but later became a leather merchant at Alton, Ill.

Leverett Barker Sidway attended the common schools of Otter Creek, and later took a business course in a commercial college at St. Louis. Coming back home, he worked in his father's leather store at Alton until 1859, but in that year decided to enter a larger field, and came to Chicago to manufacture leather with William Turner, the firm being Turner & Sidway. With the outbreak of the Civil war, the firm branched out into the manufacture of cavalry equipments, and continued to do a large business until 1868. Mr. Sidway then became vice president of the Union Hide & Leather Company. In the

meantime he became associated with the financial interests of his adopted city, and at the time of the Chicago fire, was vice president of the State Savings Institution, and was also its manager. He sold out his interest in this institution, and in 1871 organized the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank and was its first president, continuing to be its executive head until 1878. Having always taken an interest in real estate, he had grown to be an expert in realty values, and upon leaving the presidency of his bank, he entered into the handling of farm lands and large bodies of real estate. Until 1889, he was associated in his enterprises with George M. Bogue, one of the veteran realty men of Chicago, but in that year formed the firm of L. B. Sidway & Co., and he continued its head until his demise August 23, 1914. During the many years he was connected with the realty market, some of the largest deals were transacted by his firm, and he was noted for his thorough appreciation of values, and his honorable methods, which were never questioned.

On February 14, 1856, Mr. Sidway was married to Miss Louise Martin of Alton, a daughter of Judge William and Emma (Webb) Martin. Mr. and Mrs. Sidway became the parents of the following children: William and Charles, both of whom are deceased; George T., who is a rancher near Monett, Mo., in charge of landed interests there; and Henry, who is of Godfrey, Ill., and is conducting a large asparagus farm, married Louise Milner of Chicago, and they have children, Gladys L. and Virginia G.

Mr. Sidway was a vestryman of Grace Episcopal Church, and served on the building committee when the present Grace Church edifice was erected, and always took a deep and abiding interest in church work, contributing generously of his time and money. One of the old members of Blaney Lodge A. F. & A. M., and of Apollo Commandery, K. T., Mr. Sidway was a recognized influence in Masonic circles, and his death was deeply felt by his brother members, for he endeavored at all times to carry into his business life the lofty teachings of his order.

The Union League Club had in him a useful member, and he was instrumental in forwarding many of the plans of that organization, especially during its younger days. While a Democrat in national matters, as he grew older, Mr. Sidway broadened, and voted independently upon local matters, feeling that it was often expedient to judge a man by his

fitness for office rather than according to his party connections. True to the highest ideals of his church and fraternity, Mr. Sidway lived out his useful life, and in his history is to be found a record of undiminished manhood and high moral courage that the rising generation will do well to study.

CHARLES PHIPPS GILLETT.

It can be truly said of Charles Phipps Gillett, of Jacksonville, Ill., that he has given the best that is in him to the service of the afflicted of earth, and no man can do more. He has always loved humanity with a devotion that has known no thought of self, and being a broad-minded, many-sided man, he has been able to sympathize with others in both joy and sorrow. The yearnings, aspirations, desires and ideals of his pure, noble heart live on and will never die, no matter what may in time happen to his mortal frame, for they are prompted by sturdy manhood and invincible courage and earnestness of purpose that have always animated his whole career. He has known how to live, and to direct his actions wisely and well.

Charles Phipps Gillett was born at the institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Jacksonville, Ill., a son of Dr. Philip and Ellen M. (Phipps) Gillett, the former of whom was long prominently connected with this school. He was admitted to be one of the greatest American authorities regarding the instruction and training of the deaf during his life, and his ideas have been carefully carried out by his son, who has been proud to follow in his footsteps. Dr. Gillett was born at Madison, Ind., March 24, 1833, and passed away at Jacksonville, October 2, 1901, a son of the Rev. Samuel Trumbull and Harriet Ann (Goode) Gillett. The family was founded in America by Jonathan and Nathan Gillett, who arrived at Nantucket, R. I., May 30, 1630. Members of this family served with distinction in the Revolutionary war, the War of 1812 and the Civil war, and took part in all the local Indian warfare of their several communities, as they were men of courage and high patriotism.

After being graduated from De Pauw University, Ind., in 1852, Dr. Gillett entered the Indiana institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, and became one of the instructors of that body. His success encouraged him to adopt this work as his life career, and he continued along

this philanthropic line for thirty-seven and one-half years. On April 26, 1856, he was made superintendent of the Illinois institution, and during his long and able incumbency of the post, he brought this school up to so high a standard that his methods were adopted by similar ones all over the country. Being a devout Methodist, he believed in instructing his pupils along religious as well as secular lines, and developed some beautiful characters by precept and example. Both as an instructor and writer, for he wielded a facile pen, Dr. Gillett accomplished wonders for those who needed his care, and his name will ever be associated with this magnificent work.

Charles Phipps Gillett was carefully educated in the public schools of Jacksonville and at the Illinois College, continuing in the latter institution until 1881. Having studied with the idea of entering the work so successfully carried on by his father, Mr. Gillett became his assistant in 1881, and was later made secretary. Until 1893, he held the position of assistant superintendent, when he succeeded his father, who had resigned. Mr. Gillett for a time assumed the duties of the superintendent of the Minnesota State Institution at Faribault, and in 1898-99 was instructor in the Louisiana State School for the Deaf, at Baton Rouge, and in May, 1900, returned to the Illinois Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb as a teacher, and has since remained, continuing his glorious work as only he can. His pupils have always recognized the fact that in him they have had a true friend, and one who was laboring to assist them, and they are disconsolate if business takes him away even for a day.

Mr. Gillett has always contended that there was no special providence in success or failure in work or life, for each one has to solve his own problems, but he does believe that special assistance should be given those whom nature has deprived of a full complement of faculties. A man of the highest moral character, the key-

note of his life has been simplicity and sincerity. He entered upon his work with his heart and conscience as well as his intelligence, and his results show that he has known how to blend all happily. His great, warm, human heart has always been sympathetic, and his compelling conscience has never let him rest until he has made every effort possible to bring about desired results. Because he has been so wrapped up in his work, Mr. Gillett has given but little time or thought to outside matters. Resolved from the first to give his pupils every advantage, he has spent himself in their service, and has worked night and day to study out new methods and secure a perfect carrying out of old ones. Mr. Gillett has

served the cause he early espoused with faithfulness and purity of motives, and no better tribute can be paid his memory when he is gone, or to him while still living, than the enthusiasm and devotion displayed whenever his name is mentioned by those under his charge whose ears hear not, and whose lips can never frame words they can know the sound of, but who, through his kindly ministrations and intelligent teachings, are capable of sustaining conversations and taking their place in the world as well as those who have never known what it is to be deaf and dumb and to be thus shut out from so much that makes life worth the living.

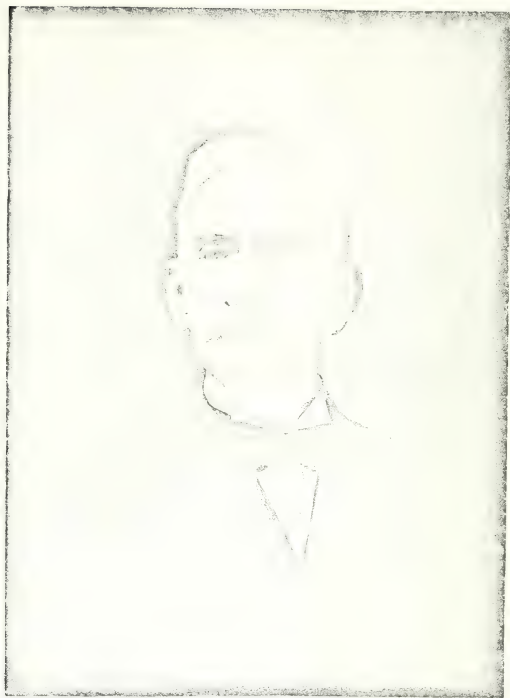
WILLIAM SLOAN CHERRY.

Certain conditions call for special qualities of mind and character in order that the best in a man be brought forth. While all may be born equal, circumstances, surroundings and aids or disadvantages cause a difference to develop which marks the distinction between a man of affairs and one whose accomplishments never rise above the mediocre. By many it is argued that in the smaller cities men have a chance to reach a more complete personal development than the great centers of population where individuality is cramped and finds expression rather in masses than singly. The man of the smaller community comes into close touch with his associates, realizes the crying needs of his fellow men, and feels for each one a more or less personal regard that urges him onward to exert himself for the public weal. Doubtless the best results are secured in such instances by the men who know how to advance their personal interests as well, for the man of successful operation of his own affairs is one who has the foresight and experience that enables him to act efficiently and fearlessly for the good of the masses. Streator can boast of one man who eminently belonged to this class of desirable citizens, for it had among its leading residents for a number of years, the late William Sloan Cherry, whose connections with the coal trade in the vicinity of this city, made his name a well known one throughout the state.

William Sloan Cherry was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, July 9, 1837, a son of William and Henrietta (Sloan) Cherry, both of whom were born in Ireland. There the father died and the mother brought her three-year-old son to the United States, being accompanied by

her father. There were three others in the family, but William Sloan Cherry outlived them all. Upon their arrival in this country the little party located first in Virginia, but later went to Pennsylvania, arriving there in 1843. Growing up in the Keystone State, William S. Cherry attended the private and select schools of Schuylkill County. In 1856 he and his brother engaged in anthracite coal mining, and in this connection he laid the foundation for his later expert knowledge which was to serve him in such good stead. When the Civil war burst upon the country, he became an engineer in the naval service and was appointed third assistant engineer on the Nipsic, November 16, 1861; and was appointed second assistant engineer on the New Ironsides, July 26, 1866, and resigned October 25, 1867, after seven years of continuous service. During the Civil war, he participated in the battle of Fort Fisher, and during three of his seven years in the service of the government, he sailed along the South American coast, and in all had some very interesting experiences.

In 1869 Mr. Cherry became a private citizen once more, and embarked in the manufacture of white lead, at Wilmington, Del., but in 1871 came to Illinois, and for the next forty-three years was located at Streator, where, in connection with the Chicago, Wilmington & Vermillion Coal Company, he rendered valuable services as mine superintendent. In 1889 he made a trip to Glenwood Springs, where he spent eighteen months, and later went to Colorado Springs, Colo., and while there he was general superintendent and vice president of the Grand River Coal & Coke Company. In 1892 he returned to Streator, and resumed his con-



Tom Schoenly

nections with the Chicago, Wilmington & Vermilion Coal Company, continuing with that concern until 1904, when he resigned his position. Realizing the need for better mine appliances, Mr. Cherry invented a number of devices now in use, and was one of the first to introduce modern machinery in the mines. He was the inventor of the first patented safety dumping cage ever put into successful operation. On account of his practical ideas and his determined carrying out of them, the company enjoyed unexampled prosperity. Not only, however, did Mr. Cherry work for the advancement of his company, but also for his men, and was instrumental in the organization of the Miners' Institute, which had for its object the giving of miners a scientific education through which they are enabled to pass the state examinations and secure certificates that qualify them for holding important positions as mine inspectors and superintendents. A man of exceptional technical knowledge himself, he gave his personal attention to the educating of his men, and encouraged them to advance themselves, and secured both their respect and love. One who knew Mr. Cherry extremely well, in speaking of him said, that his mind was pre-eminently of a scientific turn, and his was a frank nature, candid and outspoken. He was a good fighter and a fair one. Honorable, reasonable, willing to grant any just claim, he was recognized as the friend of the working man. The immunity from strikes enjoyed by Streator was largely due to his wisdom, foresight and sense of justice. The miners trusted him and he was worthy of their confidence.

On June 6, 1872, Mr. Cherry was married to Mary D. Godfrey of Philadelphia, Pa., and they had five children: William G. and Charles G., both of whom died in infancy; Henrietta, who is Mrs. Harry Newell Barr of Denver, Colo., has three children, William F., born December 31, 1903, Cherry, born February 19, 1910, and Catherine, born February 18, 1912, all of whom were

born at Denver; Walter G., who resides at Chicago, married Leonora Logier, a daughter of Max Bernhard and Anna Logier, of Pontiac, Ill., and they have one child, William Logier, born December 29, 1907; and Robert H., who resides at Chicago, married Aurelia Donley, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Donley, of Peoria, Ill., and they have a daughter, Dorothy, born August 12, 1903. Mrs. Cherry survives her husband and makes her home at Streator. She was a daughter of Charles and Lucy (Smith) Godfrey, of Philadelphia, where Mr. Godfrey was general manager of the American Sunday School Association for thirty-five years.

Mr. Cherry belonged to Streator Lodge No. 607, A. F. & A. M.; Streator Chapter No. 168, R. A. M.; Streator Commandery, K. T., and also to the Loyal Legion of Denver. All of his mature life he was a staunch Republican, and during his earlier years he was very active in party matters. Although he came of Quaker stock, Mr. Cherry united with the Presbyterian church, at Streator, and did much towards making it a strong factor in the religious life of the city. He was a man of principle, and while not urging his religious belief on others, took his faith into his everyday life, and convinced others of the value of Christianity by means of his manner of living. A gentleman in the highest sense of the word, he sought to win men through kindness rather than by undue force of his authority, and as a result his death was universally mourned. His remains were followed by a large concourse of sorrowing people, and his influence lives after him. Those who knew and appreciated him, may well strive to emulate him and win for themselves some measure of the devotion which was freely accorded him. Although his life is ended, his work goes on, and the power of his well spent years continues and will as long as what he stood for endure, for his standards were raised upon the sound foundations of Christian manhood, brotherly love, and fraternal equality.

ALBERT LAVINGTON SERCOMB.

Certain men seem destined to rise above their surroundings and to dominate whatever conditions may be theirs. Every opportunity offers a direct appeal to their active brain and they know how to grasp it to their own benefit and the expansion of their business interests. There are no anachronisms in the lives of such men, for their progress is steady and ever onward

and upward. Their work means something from the beginning, and the accumulative results are astounding. Chicago has been and is the home of many such men, for here, of course, are offered chances such as never come to the dweller in smaller places, but with these opportunities come, too, the necessity for concentrated effort and ability of no mean order. One of the men

who won the right to be numbered among the captains of industry of the Metropolis of the West was the late Albert Lavington Sercomb, Chicago manager of the International Silver Company.

Mr. Sercomb was born at Milwaukee, Wis., August 22, 1847, a son of John and Emma Sercomb, both natives of England. He attended the public schools, and like many other men of the middle west entered business while still a boy. Owing to his youth and inexperience, his services met but little appreciation and he earned only a small wage. His spirit was undaunted, however, he kept on persevering, and learned many valuable lessons which proved of inestimable benefit to him in later life, as well as developed him into a man before his time, so that when before he was seventeen years old, he offered himself for service to his country during the Civil war, he was accepted on May 30, 1864, in Company I., Thirty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served until September 22, 1864, when he was honorably discharged.

Having gained a little knowledge of the outside world, he returned to his former position as clerk in a commission house, and soon thereafter was able to command better wages. Carefully saving his money, as soon as he was able, he invested it in a partnership which operated a crockery business under the caption of Sanford & Sercomb, later selling at a profit, and going to New York City, for three years he was a salesman in the dry goods house of S. B. Chittenden and Company. Later he entered the employ of the Meriden Britannia Company of Meriden, Conn., and in it he found his life-work. So competent did he prove himself, that the

company decided to place him in charge of their Chicago office, and in 1878, he came here and became manager of the western branch, gaining a full and comprehensive grasp of all the details of the business. Until 1900, he continued to hold this important office, and when fifteen similar companies merged into the International Silver Company, Mr. Sercomb's services were secured as general western manager of the corporation.

In 1879, Mr. Sercomb married in New York City Miss Georgia Adams of Westport, Conn., who bore him two sons, Albert Adams and Henry Hiland, before her death on September 21, 1901. In 1909, Mr. Sercomb married Mrs. W. H. Johnson, nee Kate B. Merritt.

Mr. Sercomb was very active as a Mason, having attained to the Thirty-second degree, and was also a Shriner. He belonged to Columbia Post, G. A. R. He was prominent in associations connected with his line of business, having been a member and ex-president of the Chicago Jewelers Association, a member of the Citizens Commercial Association and the Chicago Association of Commerce. His social affiliations were with the Union League, the Chicago Athletic, and the Marquette clubs. His death occurred in May, 1913.

Business acumen became habitual with Mr. Sercomb, but he developed his proper estimate of values himself and had every reason to be proud of the fact that he rose to a com- position without sacrificing any busi- vantage because of an unwillingness to probe into the depths of conditions. Much of his success lay in the fact that he never undertook anything during his whole life until he knew its every detail from the bottom up.

JOHN FARRELL.

Many of the men whose lives were closely connected with the development of this state, have passed away, but the record of their deeds and the result of their influence still remains. Peoria, the second largest city in Illinois, is a metropolis of note, and yet one who passed away as late as 1912, distinctly remembered seeing deer and wolves on the site of the residence of his widow. This esteemed gentleman, John Farrell, was a noted character for other reasons than early settlement, for he long carried on several important enterprises, and gave his city the benefit of his wise judgment and sound principles.

John Farrell came to the United States from

a land which has given this country ny of its most brilliant men, for he was bor n the vicinity of Dublin, on a farm, in Count. Leath, Ireland, June 19, 1833, a son of John a Catherine Farrell, both natives of Irelan. The father was one of those who participated in the great battle of Waterloo, but otherwise passed his life peacefully in Ireland, and died there. His widow came to the United States in 1860, joining her son, who was her only child, at Peoria, and passed the last few years of her life most comfortably, at the Old Women's Home in that city, at her son's expense. Until he was eighteen years old, John Farrell worked on his father's farm and attended the local schools.



EM Walker

He then began learning the boot and shoe making trade, and when twenty-one years old he came to the United States, locating in New York City. There he remained for about two years, working at his trade, and then, in 1851, came to Peoria, Ill., where he continued at his trade until 1862 when he went to California and there found a profitable business opening, making boots and shoes for which he received as much as \$25 per pair. In 1865 he returned to Peoria and resumed work at his trade, but in 1869 he embarked in a grocery business which later he sold, and in 1874 became interested in handling real estate, and was active in that line of business until his death, which occurred at his residence No. 405 Adams street, Peoria, September 27, 1912, and his burial was in Springdale cemetery. His business success was remarkable, for he left New York for Peoria in 1851 with only \$18, and when he died he was worth \$50,000, all of which was earned honorably and creditably.

Twice married, Mr. Farrell had eleven children by his first wife, four of whom survive: Frank, William and Charles, who are residents of Peoria; and Kate, who is now Mrs. Clarence Darrow, of Chicago. Mr. Farrell was married (second) to Mrs. Mary Louise (Hasson) Mar-

atta, on June 27, 1904, at Lacon, Ill., by the Rev. Steaneus of the Methodist church. Mrs. Farrell was born at Maysville, Ky., in 1862, a daughter of James Hasson. The latter was born in County Londonderry, Ireland, July 18, 1832. An orphan at twelve years, Mr. Hasson left Ireland and came to New York City to join his sister. When he was eighteen years old he married Mary Moran, born in New York City, May 3, 1832, and they lived together for sixty-five happy years, never being parted a day. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Hasson located at Maysville, Ky., where he entered into a grocery business, and served as street commissioner at Maysville for twelve years. He died in 1910. He and his wife had ten children, and Mrs. Farrell was the third in order of birth. Mrs. Farrell has a son by her first marriage, John Francis Maratta, of Norwood, Ohio.

Although Mr. Farrell was not called upon to exercise his talents in a public capacity, he had the ability to have done so had he so desired. A good citizen, devoted to his home and family, he lived out his quiet life, and from the buried depths of his wholesome heart appealed to those who knew him and so exerted an influence not easily forgotten.

E. M. WALKER.

Development of business conditions have given birth to men of more than ordinary executive ability who have raised up large mercantile establishments, and become factors in the commercial world. In some cases the most successful of these men are those who direct their lives and business operations according to the Golden Rule, and go to their last rest honored and beloved of many. The lives of these men prove conclusively that it is not impossible for a man to carry his Christianity into his everyday life. There is nothing incompatible with business success, in Christian rules, and one who demonstrated this beyond any question was the late E. M. Walker, secretary and treasurer of the mercantile firm of S. S. Sencenbaugh & Co., of Aurora. Mr. Walker was equally prominent in church matters, having been for many years one of the leading members of the Marion Avenue Baptist Church. Mr. Walker was born in Dexter, Mich., April 29, 1844, youngest son of the Rev. George and Rebecca (Bliss) Walker. He was reared in a Christian family, and the result of his early

training remained with him all his useful life. In 1872 Mr. Walker came to Aurora, and found ready employment for his ability, but it was not until he and Mr. S. S. Sencenbaugh became associated in their mercantile house that he was able to demonstrate his true capability. For eighteen years this reliable house catered to the needs of its customers, building up an immense trade which extends throughout a wide territory.

When Mr. Walker came to Aurora he at first attended the First Baptist Church, but later transferred to the Park Place Church, and when a mission was started he became active in its organization, and carried the work on until the Marion Avenue Baptist Church became a reality. For years he was superintendent of the Sunday school and church treasurer, and its flourishing condition today is the direct result of his able and untiring efforts. Mr. Walker was a man who knew how to influence men to raise money for religious work, and never shirked this part of the labor he so willingly assumed for the Master. Whenever money

was needed to prosecute some proposed improvement or effect a much-needed reform. Mr. Walker took charge of the work of collecting, and the sum was soon forthcoming. As the years went by and Mr. Walker found himself in comfortable circumstances, he proposed relaxing a little, and was looking forward to a trip to the exposition at Seattle, with his wife, when he was suddenly stricken down, and in less than a week was dead from pneumonia, passing away June 29, 1909. He left his widow, and one daughter, Mrs. William LaChaire, at Los Angeles, Cal., to mourn his loss, in conjunction with the thousands who knew and appreciated him. Mr. Walker was married on June 25, 1874, to Miss Sarah Jane Carpenter, and had he lived but one day more they would have celebrated their thirty-fifth wedding anniversary. Two other children were born of this happy marriage, but they died in infancy.

The entire city was shocked at the news of Mr. Walker's death, and all hastened to pay him honor. The Aurora Daily Beacon came out in a leading editorial under date of June 24, 1909, as follows: "One Way to Live: A man may live in one city forty years, going in and out among the people, living quietly, reach the end and have the people say of him that he was a model man. But it is another thing for those who have been most closely associated with him during that time, through fat years and lean, to say of him as S. S. Sencenbaugh has said of E. M. Walker, 'We have worked together for over twenty years and have never had an unpleasant word.' Such a declaration is better than a \$10,000 monument erected in the finest cemetery in the city because it reveals the heart of the man and not his mere commercial capacity. The one may symbolize the earthly prosperity of him who has just gone on ahead, but the other is a more enduring testimony because it displays a nature that money cannot buy. And what his closest business associates said of E. M. Walker is what everyone can say who has known him during his long residence in Aurora. He did not mount to the housetops to proclaim his religion; he lived it from day to day and left his family and friends the most precious legacy that any man can leave, the memory of an honorable life."

A glowing tribute to his memory was given in the Standard, under date of July 10, 1909, written by his daughter, Mrs. W. A. LaChaire, whose filial love is commingled with her respect and reverence for the good man and worthy citizen she realized her father had always been. The funeral of Mr. Walker was one of the most impressive Aurora has ever known. The store with which he had been connected for so many years was closed for several days out of respect to him, and its employees attended in a body, weepingly testifying to their grief at losing one who was always considerate in his treatment of his employees. Many of them regarded him as a personal friend, and all looked up to him as a shining example of Christian manhood. The Young Men's Christian Association, with which he was long and actively associated, sent a large representation, including the board of directors of the institution. The affecting services were conducted by Rev. Norman Carr, his own pastor, and Rev. S. B. Dexter of the Park Place Baptist Church. The Ladies' Trio rendered the music, and added to the solemnity of the occasion. The pall bearers were trustees and deacons of the Marion Avenue Baptist Church. The remains were taken to Warrenville, Ill., for interment.

During the almost twenty years of his connection with the Marion Avenue Baptist Church, Mr. Walker was an enthusiastic supporter of this congregation, and to his efforts, its well being is largely due. The church has sadly missed him, and hundreds of Baptists outside this church were grieved to learn that the gentle, kindly man was no more. The good business sense that gained him a full share of this world's goods, was combined with strict honesty, loyalty to his friends and the deepest love for his family, and he left a life record of which his loved ones may well be proud. In his loss the community at large as well as his family, were heavily bereaved. He lived up to his principles, and was a truly good man, whole-souled and kind-hearted, who never intentionally wronged anyone. A devoted husband, kind and loving father, a true friend and an honest and upright man, he gained and held the highest respect and esteem of his fellow citizens.

JAMES GLEASON.

The most important member of the mayor's cabinet in any city, is the chief of police, and when the municipality is one like Chicago, the

duties are indeed heavy, and the responsibilities manifold. With the appointment of James Gleason as Chief of the Police Department of

Chicago, Mayor Harrison made a selection pleasing alike to the members of the police force, and to the reputable citizens of Chicago. Long a member of the force, Chief Gleason had already proven his mettle, and assurance was felt among the respectable people, that in the new general superintendent, the criminal element would find a strong, relentless foe. Subsequent events have proven the wisdom of Mayor Harrison's selection, and there is no doubt but that the record of the work of Chief Gleason will be held as worthy of praise as that of any of his predecessors.

James Gleason is of Chicago, born at Ohio street and Milwaukee avenue, January 13, 1861. He was brought up in his native city and educated in her schools. His first efforts at earning his own living were as an employe in the rolling mills, but having an ambition to go on the police force, he persevered until he attained his object, and was made a patrolman, December 15, 1884. From that day to the present, he has done his full duty as he has seen it, and promotion has come to him as a reward for his efficiency and faithfulness. On January 1, 1898, he was appointed temporary patrol sergeant, but because of the order abolishing that rank, he was reduced March 21, 1898. His upward course was steady, however, and on February 1, 1901, he was made a detective sergeant, and December 12, 1900, he was made a lieutenant, and was placed in charge of the detective bureau for a period. Following the dismissal of one of the captains, Lieutenant Gleason was appointed to fill the vacancy on October 17, 1912. His

work as captain was so commendable that when Mayor Harrison was faced with the necessity of selecting a new chief of police, his choice naturally and logically fell upon Capt. James Gleason. A man of quiet persistency, of force of character and determination of purpose, one who had risen from the bottom and knew the requirements of the various grades, he was the right man for the place, and the date of his appointment as general superintendent was November 3, 1913.

Upon assuming the duties of his office, Chief Gleason was confronted with some grave problems, which he bent his knowledge and experience to solve. In him the criminals and people of the under-world have found a stern although just official. Sentiment plays no part in his makeup. He asks no favors and grants none, but insists that the unfortunates captured through the exercise of his office and in fulfillment of his duty, be given their full rights. Such a man cannot fail to live up to the obligations of his oath of office, and through his own integrity, bring about a better condition of affairs in the congested districts where crime reigns, as well as in other portions of the city where also the evil doer is not absent.

Chief Gleason was married (first) to Miss Olga Ray, who died in 1897, leaving him three children: James H., Margaret, who became the wife of Sylvester O'Donohue of Chicago, and Raymond M. Chief Gleason married (second) Miss Annie Hickey, and they have one daughter, Marie. The family residence is at No. 4721 Washington boulevard.

CHARLES WESLEY BROWN.

The crown of martyrdom descended upon the brow of the late Charles Wesley Brown of Jacksonville at a time when his community could least spare him, crushing out a blameless life and ending a career singularly filled with public accomplishment. Charles Wesley Brown was born at Jacksonville, Ill., November 29, 1867, and died in the same city, while attending to the duties of a public office, at the hands of an insane assassin, May 25, 1905. His parents were James Wesley and Catherine (Thompson) Brown.

Charles Wesley Brown attended the common and high schools of his native city, being graduated from the latter in 1887. From childhood his inclinations had been towards occupations in the line of engineering, but after he had been

engaged in them for a time, he felt the necessity for study under expert instructors, and entered the Illinois College at Jacksonville, where he spent the year of 1886-91. Later he studied both mechanical and electrical engineering at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., from which he was graduated in 1894 with the degrees of Bachelor of Mechanical, Civil and Electrical Engineering. During the whole period he was pursuing his studies, Mr. Brown earned his way through college. Returning to Jacksonville his services were sought and obtained by the city engineer who had need of just such a man, and in 1895 he succeeded to that office and held it until 1901, when he opened his own office as a consulting engineer. During his active career Mr. Brown was connected with some of the most

important work in his line that was carried on in his part of the state. Some of his contracts were those connected with his services as consulting engineer for J. Capps Sons, Limited, from 1897 to 1907; also for the cities of Beardstown, White Hall, Carrollton, Petersburg, Centralia, Anna, Jacksonville, Lewistown, Ill., where he designed, constructed and maintained water-works, sewer systems, grades, bridges, pavements and lighting systems. He was consulting engineer for the White Hall Railroad Company, the Prairie State Traction Company, and the Beardstown & Quincy Railroad Company. Mr. Brown was chief engineer of the Coal Creek and Levee District, the Crane Creek and Levee Drainage District, and the Big Lake Drainage and Levee District of Schuyler County, Ill.; the Meredosia Drainage and Levee District and Indian Creek Drainage District of Cass County, Ill.; the Scott County Levee and Drainage District and Big Swan Drainage and Levee District of Scott County, Ill.; the Hartwell Drainage and Levee District of Greene County, Ill., the Coon Run and Levee District, the Sny Island Drainage District above Hannibal, Mo., the Lost Creek Drainage District and Town Brook Drainage District. He was for a brief period consulting engineer for the Sny Island Drainage and Levee District of Pike County, Ill., designing, constructing, operating and maintaining their works of levees, ditches, tiling, road and bridge work, and pumping plants, and in the organization of the districts, and the spreading of the assessments for damages and benefits. Mr. Brown was recognized as an expert authority on drainage matters, and as chairman of the committee on legislation of the Association of Drainage and Levee Districts of Illinois, of which he was a charter member, he was largely instrumental in having passed a number of the most progressive measures and amendments of the Drainage Act of Illinois for agricultural, mining and sanitary purposes. He carried on a large practice in farm land drainage by tiling and associated in the redemption of vast areas in the corn belt.

Following the adoption of a commission form of government by Jacksonville, Mr. Brown was elected one of the four commissioners. To him were assigned all the engineering features of the

city. To accept this office, Mr. Brown had to make many sacrifices, but he did so gladly for he was a man who put the needs of his city beyond private advancement. It was while he was laboring to give Jacksonville a fair and progressive administration, that he was shot and killed by a former member of the police force, who during a fit of temporary insanity, imagined he had been wronged. Following his deed of violence, the man killed himself. It would be impossible to depict the horror of the whole state when the outrage became known. Some years before a sister city had met with such misfortune, but the official to fall before the bullet of the assassin in that case was an elderly man. Mr. Brown was in the full vigor of young manhood, with years of usefulness stretching out before him so that Jacksonville felt that its loss was greater than that of Chicago.

On June 10, 1897, Mr. Brown was married to Letta Esta Thompson of Lafayette, Ind., who died in November, 1901, leaving a daughter, Laura Esta Brown, who survives her father. On September 3, 1903, Mr. Brown married (second) Nellie Hall of Jacksonville who survives her husband, she being a daughter of John Hall and Martha Jane (Shepherd) Hill, natives of Kentucky and Ohio respectively. Mr. Hill came to Illinois with his parents when nine years of age, settling on a farm near Jacksonville, where his parents died. He followed the occupation of farmer almost all his life, retiring about 1895, at which time he removed to Jacksonville, where his death occurred.

Mr. Brown was a member of Trinity Episcopal Church, being confirmed February 4, 1910. He was affiliated with the Tau Beta Tau college fraternity, and was a member of Lodge No. 152 Knights of Pythias. A man of spotless integrity and broad humanitarianism, he was the last person to deserve the fate which was his. However, when death came, it found him at his post, laboring for his city, and although his years were few, they were filled with more valuable deeds than many double his age. It is said of him, that he was a man always willing to help others, being especially interested in helping young boys get a start in life. His home was his shrine, no other place could be made so attractive to him.

DAVID LEE TAYLOR.

It was the consensus of opinion among his associates in the advertising world of the Middle West that the late David Lee Taylor

was one of the most forceful, able and original figures in his field of endeavor. His career, cut short by death when he was but forty-six years



D L Taylor

of age, was characterized by the attainment of such success as comes but to few, and the advertising world experienced a loss that was almost irreparable in his death. Yet what he valued most was the esteem and affection in which he was held by the men with whom he came into contact. His life was one of intense activity; his achievements were astounding in their volume; yet, he ever found time to hold out an assisting hand to the men just entering upon their careers, and many now prominent in advertising owe all the success they have gained to his kindly and freely-given counsel. It would transcend the limits necessarily assigned to this sketch to enumerate the various incidents and experiences of such a busy life; nor is it possible to do justice to such a great and forceful personality and big-hearted nature. It must be sufficient to note the salient points in a career marked by rapid and successive advance from a small town bank clerkship to the presidency of one of the greatest advertising concerns of the country.

David Lee Taylor was born at Geneseo, Ill., in 1866. The greater part of his youth was passed at Grinnell, Ia., and there and at Des Moines, he began his business career with banking institutions, laying the foundation for the remarkable financial knowledge and ability shown by him in later years. While a resident of Grinnell, Ia., Mr. Taylor married Miss Ellen Whitman of Des Moines, and not long thereafter came to Chicago. Foreseeing the undeveloped opportunities in the advertising field, he associated himself with Frank B. White Company, advertising agents, and subsequently became an officer and stockholder in that company. Recognizing the remarkable success made by Mr. Taylor in developing advertising and selling campaigns, Mr. A. L. Thomas induced him to become a member of the Lord & Thomas organization, with which he remained until the death of Mr. Thomas. Shortly thereafter, he resigned the vice-presidency of that concern to accept the same office with the Long-Critchfield Company. In 1908 he became president and general manager of that company, and in 1910 the firm was re-organized under the name of the Taylor-Critchfield Company, with Mr. Taylor as its president. In writing of his success, an associate delineated his character far better than could the layman: "His ideas on advertising plans, copy and merchandising were seemingly inexhaustible, brilliant in their originality, yet, without exception, sound, sane and

practical. No problem was too difficult for him to undertake—no obstacle too great to surmount. The impress of his work has been left on advertising and merchandising for all time. To the Taylor-Critchfield Company, Mr. Taylor has left the heritage of a good name and integrity, of clean and open business methods—a steadfast policy of honorable and efficient service." On April 17, 1911, there gathered at the Blackstone Hotel, Chicago, advertising men from all parts of the country, at a banquet given in Mr. Taylor's honor. Some 400 advertising men united in expressing it as their opinion that "Dave" Taylor was a man's man.

The following obituary was written by one of his associates: "David Lee Taylor—man. He would have asked for no better epitaph. It is as he would have written it for his own best friend. For it sums up in a word the fine, strong, true attributes that shone throughout his whole career. The big-heartedness, the gentle kindness, the man-to-man fairness that everybody recognized and admired were thus expressed. Only such a man could have held the love and loyalty of his associates as did Mr. Taylor, and it is only such a man whose passing-on could have brought such deep and reverent sorrow to every member of the organization of which he was the head. The advertising world today mourns D. L. Taylor. The publishers of America have lost a valued friend. No tribute could have been more touching, no evidence more final as to the wonderful esteem in which Mr. Taylor was held, than the sorrowing hundreds who gathered at his bier to pay a last tribute of respect to this man who was a man—this friend who was pure gold. It has been said that Mr. Taylor had more friends than any other advertising man, and it is not hard to believe this in view of the expressions of personal sorrow that have flooded the Taylor-Critchfield offices, from those whom he knew and those whom he served, from one end of the country to the other."

Mr. Taylor was a martyr to his work. He labored day and night; he thought no tax upon his energy or strength in behalf of the business too great. But not even his magnificent physique and iron constitution could stand the long continued strain. He passed away at his home, No. 5757 Woodlawn avenue, Chicago, October 22, 1912, and was buried at Mount Hope Cemetery two days later.

Among the many touching tributes received by the family, perhaps those more acceptable

than any of the others are the following: "David Lee Taylor as I knew him through twelve years of friendship and business dealings, was a big man—big in every way. Great hearted, kind, considerate at all times and with a deep rooted and never changing affection for his family and friends. He was capable of great concentration in business and in play. A lover of all forms of clean manly sport, game to the end as both winner and loser. I knew him as an employe of an advertising agency, and as the head of his own company and to all his friends he was always Dave Taylor—good fellow—at home, anywhere, on account of his great personality. A man of great courage—of absolutely clean morals—of a disposition as bright as the sunshine was Dave Taylor. Sincerely, H. C. Phelps," president of the Ohio

Carriage Manufacturing Co. of Columbus, O. To his intimates his devotion to his wife and sons, and love of home were his dominant characteristics. His six sons, Whitman, Ellsworth, Phillips, Winfield, David Lee, Jr., and Gerard, were a constant source of joy, and he was never so happy as when, surrounded by his loved ones, he was devising something for their happiness with the intensity which marked his business career. Mr. Taylor's untiring energy which contributed so largely to his success was due in a great degree to the inspiration and incentive given him through the love and loyalty enjoyed in his home life. His ambition for a broad life of service, centered in his keen interest in the welfare and happiness of his family.

JOHN FRANKLIN SMULSKI.

Tracing the lives of prominent men of Chicago, it is easy to see that progressive characters have never lacked for opportunities, and that opportunities have not signified so much as the man himself and the problems of professional, industrial and financial life in Chicago have been solved in many ways by the ability of individuals. With the expansion of trade, the need of capital for building up and maintaining the many gigantic industries and institutions, there has arisen a need for concerted efforts, but the personal factor has always been potent. During the last half century, the financial institutions of the city have played an important and most helpful part, and one of the men of financial integrity is John Franklin Smulski, banker and lawyer, whose career has been interesting and is typical of modern progress and advancement. Alert and enterprising, he early utilized the opportunities offered in this city, both for business and professional advancement, and, in each, has attained thereby notable success. Close application, indefatigable energy, integrity and determination have constituted the foundation of his achievements. He was born in Posen, Poland, February 4th, 1867, and is a son of William and Euphemia (Balcer) Smulski. His educational advantages were those afforded by the schools of Germany, Canada and the United States. He was for three years a student in the Government Military High school, in Germany, two years was at St. Jerome's College, in Berlin, Canada, and for one year was in the

law department of the Northwestern University of Chicago.

Mr. Smulski began his commercial career in the newspaper and publishing business at Chicago with his father, who had established in 1869, the first Polish newspaper in the United States. He continued in this field of activity for five years, and then engaged in teaching at the St. Stanislaus School, Chicago, for one year, and also contributed numerous articles to the American and Polish newspapers. He was admitted to the bar in 1890, and became a member of the law firm of David, Smulski and McGaffery, remaining an active member of this firm until 1905. In 1906, he organized the Northwestern Trust and Savings Bank, of which he is president. He is also the executive head of the Pulaski Lumber Company, and is a man whose judgment in financial matters is considered authority. Mr. Smulski has served as alderman from the Sixteenth Ward two terms and from the Seventeenth Ward one term. He served as city attorney from 1903 to 1905, and from the latter year to 1907, he held the office of state treasurer of Illinois. He was a candidate for the Republican nomination for mayor in the primary election of February, 1911; for six years was a member of the board of West Park Commissioners, of which he is ex-president; was treasurer of the Chicago Association of Commerce, in 1911; and was chairman of the Convention Bureau, in 1914. He was appointed a Knight of the Order of Franz Joseph, by the Emperor of Austria,



in 1910. He is a member of the Press, the Union League and the Chicago Athletic clubs.

In Chicago, June 7, 1890, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Smulski with Miss Harriet Mikitynski, a lady of culture and refinement, and their home at No. 2138 Pierce avenue is one where genial hospitality is dispensed to their many friends. Mr. Smulski is widely known as a man of substantial worth, one whose judgment is sound and sagacity keen. He never has been known to sacrifice a safe conservatism

to personal ambition, in all his career having sought advancement founded upon well established business principles. Few men of the country are better informed concerning the financial problems which are always an issue in the management of large interests. He is concerned in all that pertains to modern advancement and to improvements along material, intellectual and moral lines. He makes no show of his charities but they extend to numberless worthy enterprises.

FRANK B. SMITH.

Sometimes the best results in life are attained through some accidental occurrence. A man may start out purposing to devote his time and energies to a certain line of work, but often because of impaired health, be diverted from this channel into another, which proves much more desirable. Natural tastes are worth cultivating. Some are born with a leaning in one direction, while others could never succeed in this line, but can accomplish much in another. The profitable growing of flowers and plants demands more than an acquired knowledge of their requirements. To attain the best results requires a natural taste for the work. One of the largest and finest florist houses in central or southern Illinois, had its beginnings in the individual taste and inclinations of a man and his wife. The late Frank B. Smith of Danville originally had made no plans to become a florist, but, a time came in his life when he and his wife both found that they were especially fitted for this work, and they developed their natural aptitude and built up a large and substantial business.

Frank B. Smith was born at Painted Post, N. Y., October 12, 1848, a son of Joseph Smith, who came to Vermilion County, Ill., at an early day and became one of its prosperous citizens. Frank B. Smith attended the public schools in this county, and took a commercial course at Stockwell, Ind., following which he became associated with his father in a grain business at Myersville, he having charge of the outside buying. In 1875 he came to Danville and bought a one-third interest in a mill, on what was then Mill street, now Logan avenue, the rest of the stock being owned by Joseph Smith and George Giddings. Although he was successful in his mill business, Mr. Smith's health failed, and he finally traded his milling interests for a farm on Vermilion street, then some distance outside

the city. Moving on this place in January, 1879, he began the raising of early vegetables, fine poultry and pet stock, becoming one of the best known breeders of this stock and raisers of fancy poultry in the state, specializing in Bluff Plymouth Rock chickens, of which he made annual exhibits. He also paid considerable attention to small fruits, especially to strawberries, and was thorough in whatever he undertook. Both he and his wife loved flowers, and Mrs. Smith had her flower-beds and window-boxes from the time they moved on their rural estate. It was her success in this line that prompted Mr. Smith to buy from a Mr. Klincenspoor, the only greenhouse then in Danville, although it was with the idea of also devoting a large space to start small fruits and vegetables. Experiments in raising plants and flowers, however, proved that this particular line of the work was the most congenial, and when he realized that there was an excellent opening for a florist's business, he established what has been developed until it is now the largest and best in the county. As he concentrated his efforts more and more on his greenhouses, he had less need for extensive acreage, and therefore laid out his property in town lots, which he made beautiful with trees and shrubbery. His sons, Herbert and Joseph, were reared in the business, and when Mr. Smith died May 13, 1906, they were able to assume charge, and later they opened their handsome sale and display rooms, on North and Vermilion streets, which are largely patronized.

On January 27, 1874, Mr. Smith married Miss Flora Shockley, of Greenfield, Highland County, Ohio, a daughter of Joshua A. and Helen F. (Merrill) Shockley. The father of Mrs. Smith was born near Dover, Del., and died March 21, 1914, at the age of eighty-nine years, but the mother lives at Danville, being now aged eighty-

four years. She was born near Columbus, Ohio, and is the only surviving member of the Merrill family. The late distinguished Bishop Merrill of the Methodist Episcopal church was her brother. Mr. and Mrs. Smith became the parents of four children: Raymond Delbert, who served in the artillery during the Spanish-American war, married Nina Jump, a daughter of Perry Jump, and for a time was wire chief of the Danville Telephone Co., but in recent years has devoted himself to an automobile and automobile supply business at Danville; Joseph J., who served as sergeant of Battery A., with his older brother during the Spanish-American war, married Leona Burgoyne, of Danville, a

daughter of James Burgoyne, and they have one daughter, Letitia; Herbert E., who also served in the Spanish-American war, is president of the Illinois-Indiana Florist Association, married Luella Prouty, of St. Joseph, Mo., and they have three sons, Frank E., Herbert David and Raymond Joseph; and Juliet Jean, who is the widow of John E. Lee, of Danville, has one son, John Erson. Mr. Smith was a Republican in politics but, aside from serving as a director of the Roselawn school, did not accept any office. He belonged to the Knights of Pythias, and the Court of Honor. The Methodist church held his membership, and he lived out in his life the creed he professed.

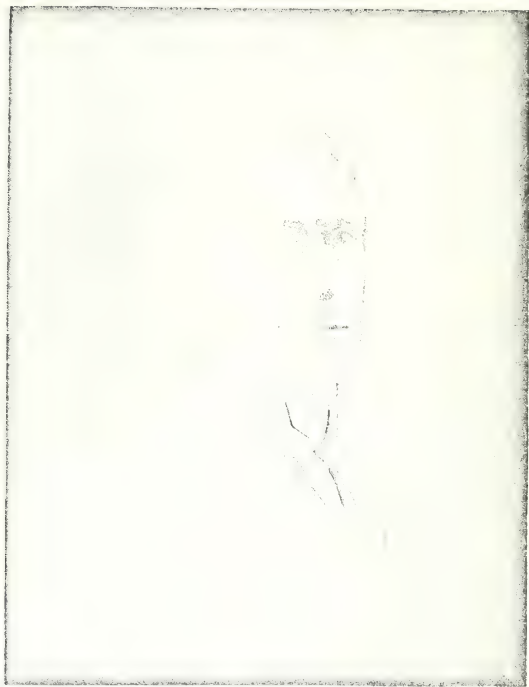
EDWIN HEMENOVER.

As Canton has become, year by year, a more and more important commercial and railroad center, its business has naturally increased, and its transient population has become of a magnitude which has been a constantly growing tax upon the capacity of its hotels. Until the erection of the present splendid Canton House, the city could boast of no hostelries to compare with those of the great cities of the Middle West, and the man whose enterprise, confidence in the city's development and firm courage made possible the building of this house of entertainment is accordingly numbered among the city's benefactors. He has long since been succeeded by his son, and the latter has also passed away, yet not until he furthered greatly the work which his father commenced and made his name known to thousands who enjoyed his hospitality. To the traveling public which has had occasion to visit Canton, any introduction to the name of Edwin Hemenover would be entirely superfluous. As proprietor of the Canton House he proved himself a genial boniface, in business circles he was known as a man of high ability and the strictest integrity, and in public matters showed himself a citizen who entertained high ideals of public service and who discharged the duties of citizenship accordingly. He was born May 7, 1859, at Hoboken, N. J., and was a son of William H. and Julia (Barton) Hemenover.

William H. Hemenover was a distinguished New York editor and a power in democratic circles in the East, but just prior to the outbreak of the Civil war came to Illinois, and first settled at Goodhope, shortly thereafter moving to Canton. Here he engaged actively in political

matters and served as mayor for two terms, also for many years was judge of the city court. In the meantime, he embarked in the hotel business, and as his reputation and popularity grew his establishment became too small to accommodate the rapidly increasing number of guests. Accordingly, he erected the Canton House, which he continued to conduct until the time of his retirement. He was a man widely and favorably known, in business, political and social circles, and numbered his friends by the hundreds.

Edwin Hemenover was about two years of age when he accompanied his parents to Goodhope, Ill., and a little older when he came to Canton, so that practically all of his career was passed in this city. His education was secured in the public schools, where he showed himself a close and assiduous student. When his father opened the Canton House, he received his introduction to hotel work as a general helper, gradually working his way up to the position of manager through faithful work and a thorough knowledge of all the details of the business. At the time of his father's retirement, in 1893, he became proprietor of the hotel, and continued as such to the time of his death, July 10, 1913. His house became extremely popular among those of the traveling public who appreciated real comfort, an excellent cuisine and attentive service, and who knew that their every requirement would be gladly and intelligently catered to. Mr. Hemenover understood thoroughly the political questions of the day, and his interest in the success of the Democratic party was keen, although he at no time expressed a desire for personal preferment. His religious belief



Edw. H. Meunier

was that of the Episcopal church, the movements of which he supported liberally, and his hand was ever extended to assist those who had been less fortunate in life than he. He enjoyed the companionship of his fellow-men, and held membership in the local lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in all of which he had numerous friends.

On December 29, 1892, Mr. Hemenover was united in marriage with Miss Julia Evelyn Gertiser, one of Springfield's brilliant and handsome young ladies, daughter of Frank A. and Sophia (Hubert) Gertiser, honored people of Springfield, and to this union there was born one daughter, Demmon Hart, who, with her mother, survives. Mrs. and Miss Hemenover are widely known in social circles of Canton and have been active in the work of the Episcopal church. In an editorial, a local paper spoke of

Mr. Hemenover's life as follows: "Mr. Hemenover was one of Canton's army of great and loyal citizens. He brought renown and popularity to Canton by his courtly and winning welcome to hundreds of distinguished visitors from distant places. Many of the nation's great men were his guests. Canton's chief attraction for these distinguished visitors was the courtly and beautiful hospitality shown them by Mr. and Mrs. Hemenover. May this editor be pardoned for this personal allusion that for long years Mr. and Mrs. Hemenover have treated him almost as devoted sons and daughters treat their father. We cannot find words to tell the story of their friendship. And since his death the metropolis will be lonesome as never before to this old editor whose friends here have been silently vanishing year by year, like snowflakes on the river's brink. It is hail and farewell for a little while to another noble friend. 'When such friends part, 'tis the survivor dies.'"

THOMAS W. DODGE.

In tracing the lives of men who have met with success in their undertakings in any community, it will be found that each one possesses in common certain qualities and among them are included ambition, industry and perseverance. To these, as in the case of Thomas W. Dodge, president of the First National Bank of Malta, are added sound judgment, unswerving integrity and a thorough appreciation of responsibility, that produce a man of force, usefulness and undoubted achievement. Such men are rare. Oftentimes it happens that a man will find a royal road to fortune through the influence of others or by the weight of his money, but for him to forge ahead and achieve distinction requires just those dominant characteristics mentioned above. Malta is fortunate in having such a man in its midst, and doubly so in the fact that the finances of so important an institution as the First National Bank, are in the hands of so capable a man.

The birth of Thomas W. Dodge occurred May 30, 1838, at Mount Holly, Vt., and he has always been proud of his birthplace, although he is not of New England ancestry on both sides. The father, Thomas Dodge, was born at Dunham Flats, Lower Canada, February 2, 1809, and the family moved to Mount Holly, Vt., in 1811. He married Eliza Conant, who was born September 12, 1807, at Townsend, Mass. They removed to Vermont and settled in Rutland

County, and from there the family came to Illinois in 1862, locating in De Kalb County. There the mother died in 1875, the father surviving until 1892.

Thomas W. Dodge attended the district schools of Rutland County, and later an academy at Chester, Vt., from which he was creditably graduated in 1860, and began his experience as a money earner in a scholastic position, teaching school for seven years, and proving that he was admirably fitted for the work through natural ability and conscientious study. After his arrival in De Kalb County, however, although he taught for two years, his mind was turning in another direction, and he bought a farm in Malta Township, and in operating it proved himself as excellent an agriculturist as he had been an instructor. From time to time he added to his original purchase until he owned over 1,000 acres of land. For many years he devoted his time and attention to the development and further improvement of his various holdings, and on account of his mature judgment and keen foresight, his ventures and experiments in farming and stockraising usually proved profitable. Naturally industrious, and interested in his work, it was not until 1905 that he consented to retire from the management of his farm. At that time he erected a comfortable residence at Malta. Upon settling at Malta, Mr. Dodge became interested in the First Na-

tional Bank of that city, and in December, 1912, he was made its executive head, a position he is still capably filling.

In 1867, Mr. Dodge was united in marriage with Miss Eugenia Upham, who was born at Windham, Vt., and died at Malta, Ill., December 28, 1912, aged sixty-nine years. Mr. and Mrs. Dodge became the parents of the following children: James W., who was born July 26, 1868, married and has four children: Mabel, who was born April 30, 1871, married Charles Adams, and they have two children; Arthur V., who was born August 3, 1875, is married and has two children; Roy E., who was born December 29, 1879, is married and has five children; Nellie E., who was born April 10, 1882;

and Mary E., who was born July 26, 1887, married Ray Tejbridge.

From the time he located in Malta Township, Mr. Dodge has been active as a desirable citizen, upholding law and order, and giving hearty support to movements for the general welfare of the community. In his political tendencies, he has been a Republican, and in 1880 was first elected supervisor of Malta Township, and has served acceptably and continuously ever since, and his capability was recognized by his election as chairman of the board in 1908. A man of charitable impulses, he has always given liberally to those who needed assistance, and is a man highly esteemed by all who have the honor of his acquaintance.

DANIEL B. QUINLAN.

As one of the most representative and oldest established undertakers of Chicago, Daniel B. Quinlan belongs to that class of men in his line who have raised their calling to a profession, and conduct their work scientifically and expertly. For the past thirty years he has been in business at his present location, No. 3115 State street, Chicago, and during that time has seen remarkable advances made in his line of work. The modern undertaker must possess many qualities for he must not only understand his business thoroughly, but in order to gain the confidence and desired friendship of his clients, must possess a sympathetic manner and infinite tact. He is called into a family at a time of greatest grief, when ordinary duties are suspended, and there is a necessity for kindly action and expert advice. Those who possess these qualifications are the ones who are remembered gratefully by those whom death has brought into business relations, and among such none stand higher than Mr. Quinlan.

Daniel B. Quinlan was born in Kane County, Ill., November 26, 1851, a son of Daniel and Julia (Gleeson) Quinlan, both natives of Ireland, who came to the United States about 1830, locating first at New Haven, Conn., where the father established himself as a grocer, being engaged in this line of business in that city until 1840, when he came to Illinois, in search of better conditions, and settling in Kane County, became a farmer. There the good mother passed away in 1850. The father survived until 1874, having left Kane County in 1862, moving to Chicago where the remainder of his life was spent. They had six children as follows: Mar-

garet and Mary A., both of whom are deceased; John and James A., both of whom are retired residents of Chicago; Theresa J., who is the widow of H. H. Coyle, resides in Chicago; and Daniel B.

Daniel B. Quinlan received a good practical education in the public and parochial schools of Chicago, attending until he was sixteen years old, at which time he entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad as a brakeman, and soon thereafter, in spite of his youth, was made a passenger conductor, and in 1874 received further promotion to the position of traveling passenger agent, being in charge of the western division, with headquarters at Omaha, Neb. In 1875, his value to the railroad and the appreciation which his superiors always showed him, were further demonstrated by his appointment as city passenger agent for the same road, at Chicago, with offices at No. 59 South Clark street. Notwithstanding his rapid advance and his successful career as a railroad man, in 1878, Mr. Quinlan resigned from the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad to accept the position of general eastern traveling agent for the Union Pacific Railroad, with headquarters at Chicago, continuing his connections with this latter road until 1882, holding this same position. In that year, however, he retired from railroad work, and in May of that same year, established himself in his present business which he has since continued at the location he now occupies.

On September 29, 1881, Mr. Quinlan was united in marriage at Dubuque, Iowa, with Miss Katherine C. Leuehan, of that city, born

there March 13, 1855, a daughter of Bartholomew D. and Mary (McQuade) Lenehan, who were among the pioneers and most prominent citizens of that part of Iowa. Mrs. Quinlan died November 14, 1905, without issue.

Mr. Quinlan is a member of the Knights of Columbus and is president of the board of directors of this order which has just completed a handsome \$90,000 building at 62nd street and Cottage Grove avenue, Chicago, the present headquarters. He is also a member of the National Union, the Catholic Order of Foresters and the Ancient Order of Hibernians, while professionally, he belongs to the Chicago Undertakers Association and the State and National Undertakers associations. In 1892, while president of the Illinois State Undertakers Association, Mr. Quinlan recommended a bill to the state legislature which stipulated that all persons engaged in an undertaking business must be proficient in anatomy, sanitary science and embalming. This very important bill was passed in 1893, and is still in force, and gives great protection to the general public, as it aids in the prevention and widespread spreading of infectious and contagious diseases. In 1906, Mr. Quinlan's

qualifications received further recognition by his election to the presidency of the National Funeral Directors Association of the United States, and he justified his selection by many wise and just measures. Politically he is a Democrat, and has always taken a lively interest in local as well as national events, although never willing to hold office. A man of wide charity, and deep sympathies, he gives generously, although many of his benefactions are unknown save to those upon whom they are bestowed. Proud of his city and state, Mr. Quinlan can always be counted upon to do everything in his power to advance public interests and secure better government, and being a man of more than ordinary ability, his sage advice is often sought by his associates.

One of the most modern of undertakers, Mr. Quinlan is always on the alert to secure every improvement or take advantage of new discoveries, and keeps his equipment abreast of the times in all particulars. He owns his own automobiles which include an ambulance, hearse and private conveyances for the use of the family and friends in funerals under his charge, he using automobiles only.

ISAAC TAYLOR.

Peoria County will long remember with the deepest respect and gratitude one of its most beloved men, the late Captain Isaac Taylor. His life was made up of useful deeds, and efficient service, and among the most important of his career was the inception of the Deep Water Way from the Lakes to the Gulf, for he had the foresight to see the future greatness of Chicago, when others scoffed at the idea that the city would ever possess, as he claimed, from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 population. No history of Illinois would be complete without a concise, truthful biography of the life of a courageous, energetic, dignified and kindly man such as he always proved himself; one who never added to or took from, but liked to give happiness, and in doing so, found his own. His record as a soldier during the Civil war, and as county treasurer of Peoria County for eleven years, but adds to the strength of the above statements. Captain Taylor was born at Saratoga, N. Y., April 22, 1836, grandson of Isaac and Betsy (Putnam) Taylor and son of Putnam and Martha G. (Schidmore). Betsy Putnam Taylor was a daughter of Gideon Put-

nam, and niece of Israel Putnam, all of Saratoga, N. Y.

Captain Taylor grew up amid healthful rural surroundings and was taught farming in all its details, and at the same time was given such educational advantages as were offered by the district schools, he later supplementing this instruction by a year's course at the Jonesville Academy at Ballston Springs in Saratoga County, N. Y. Following this he for four years studied law with Henry Grove and Elbridge G. Johnson of Peoria, Ill., finishing his legal studies in April, 1861. He was admitted to the bar at St. Paul, Minn., and was hopefully determined upon his career, when the Civil war broke out. Intensely loyal, on October 8, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Third Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and was made a second lieutenant, subsequently being promoted to the rank of first lieutenant, and still later to that of captain. After the fall of Vicksburg he was promoted by the government to the office of Judge Advocate General. He served until the fall of 1864 under his first term of enlistment, then veteranized, continuing with his regiment until April 27, 1865, when he resigned. His was an able mili-

tary record, characterized by marked bravery in times of great danger. At the battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn., in July, 1862, the regiment was captured by the enemy under General Forrest, but Captain Taylor escaped and later was placed in command of a convalescent camp at Nashville, where the state house was their headquarters. Captain Taylor having escaped needed no parole and after the regiment was exchanged, he was ordered to the frontier against the Sioux uprising. He participated in the advance on Vicksburg in 1863, with the Sixteenth Army Corps under the command of General C. C. Washburn, and after taking part in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, his regiment was engaged in military operations in Arkansas, including the capture of Little Rock and its reconstruction. The regiment was also in the movement at Pine Bluff, Jackson and Duvall Bluff. In the meanwhile it was assigned to duty with the Seventh Army Corps and Captain Taylor was placed under General Schaler to serve as Judge Advocate General of Little Rock on Schaler's staff. He had charge of many important cases during the remainder of his term of service, and in their conduct, as on the firing line, he proved at all times worthy of the trust reposed in him.

After his resignation Captain Taylor returned to Minnesota, rejoining his family at Trivoli a little later and remaining there until 1871, in which year he came to Peoria, and from then on became an active and powerful factor in the public life of the city. Robert Ingersoll obtained the appointment of assistant assessor of internal revenue for Peoria for Captain Taylor in 1869, and in 1870 he was elected county treasurer and retired from the former position to assume the duties of the latter. No higher testimonial of his faithfulness and capability could be given than his long retention in this position. Through appointment by Governor Oglesby he was made Canal Commissioner from 1885 to 1889, and again in 1893. He was also named as president of the special commission to inspect the Chicago Drainage Canal, his appointment coming from Governor Tanner in May, 1899, while his incumbency in office continued until 1900, his associates on this commission being Colonel John Lambert of Joliet, and Colonel Al. F. Schoch of Ottawa. Without any doubt Captain Taylor was the first promoter of the idea of draining the sewage of the many millions of people from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. During the long nights when

the disease from which he suffered for so many years, kept him awake, instead of repining under his affliction, he sought to study over and work out problems affecting humanity, and this one of a deep waterway was one that he settled to his own satisfaction. At first it seemed almost impossible to enlist others, for as he often remarked to his wife, "It requires much time to educate Congressmen, Senators and the public, and I will never live to see the fruition, but my grandchildren may." Today, were he alive, it doubtless would be a gratification to him to see that the greatest authorities on these subjects have come around in his way of thinking. The Deep Waterway and his war record were a source of great pride to him. Senator Bell died in the infancy of the Deep Waterway, but he received letters from him and other men of note commending him for his stand, and expressing entire faith in his judgment. These letters are cherished by his widow and children as testimonials to Captain Taylor's foresight and love of humanity. For twenty years he was chairman of the Illinois Valley Association, organized in 1887, through his efforts, for the purpose of securing legislation from the general government for the creation of the deep waterway between Lake Michigan and the Gulf of Mexico. In 1898 Captain Taylor was commissioned by Governor Cullom colonel of the provisional regiment organized at Peoria for service in the Spanish-American war, although it was never called to the front. Many of its members had been like Colonel Taylor, in military service before, and all were actuated by a marked spirit of patriotism. During the latter years of his life Captain Taylor was engaged in a real estate business and was so interested when death claimed him.

On October 15, 1860, Captain Taylor was married at Trivoli, Ill. to Mary Bartlett, a daughter of Melatiah Tobey and Mary (Loring) Bourne Bartlett. Captain and Mrs. Taylor had three children, namely: Alice L., who is the wife of Charles E. Rynn of Peoria; Laura B., who is the wife of Herbert Walker of Chicago; and Isa Dean. The family has long been prominent in social circles. Captain Taylor was a Republican in his political views, and never faltered in his support of a principle or measure which he deemed best for the interests of the community at large. His life was always governed by high principles, and he was a devout member of the Congregational Church. An excellent type of progressive, patriotic American



Isaac Taylor

manhood, the weight of his character and ability carried him into important relations, and had it not been for the asthma which afflicted him so sorely, he might have had his choice of many high offices, but as a lover of family life, he preferred the humble walk, that of contentment, and living for here and hereafter. In his own words in reviewing his life work, he said sim-

ply: "I have fought a good fight and kept faith in the accomplishment. The only thing I gave up was the law." Every trust reposed in him throughout his entire life was faithfully fulfilled. His name stood as a synonym for those qualities which mean most admirable citizenship, and which men strive to acquire. "And his grasp was never above his reach."

JOHN R. DAVIS.

In the career of the late John R. Davis was shown forth the fact that a man can dominate in more than one direction, and that some of the most successful business men and prominent citizens are those who have branched out and directed their abilities towards perfecting varied business interests as well as raising the standards of their communities. Jacksonville has every reason to remember with pride and affection the man who as its chief executive, guided the destinies of the city during a very important period of its history. Many useful men now bearing their part in the world's work, although deaf and dumb, owe their present usefulness to the fostering care of John R. Davis, while many interests were stimulated and developed through his wise foresight and experienced judgment. John R. Davis was born at Jacksonville, May 23, 1864, a son of John and Fannie (Bonner) Davis, the former a native of Scotland, and the latter of Ireland. John Davis came to the United States in 1848, and the following year joined that vast army that swept across the plains to the El Dorado California, where he prospected for gold with considerable success until 1854. In that year he returned as far east as Illinois. By trade he was a shoemaker, and had many of the sterling characteristics of his people. The death of John Davis occurred in 1901, his widow surviving him a year, when she too passed away. Until his death he enjoyed relating incidents of the days of the "forty-niners," and always welcomed anyone who had been in California during that period.

John R. Davis attended the public schools of Jacksonville until he was about nineteen years old, when he began learning the trade of a baker. Upon completing his apprenticeship, he was appointed instructor in this trade at the Illinois state school for the deaf and dumb. A man whose influence was felt even then, Mr. Davis constantly urged reforms, and it was during his incumbency of that position that

bread and cracker making machines and revolving ovens were installed. During all of the period he was at this institution he labored constantly to overcome the disability of his charges, and won their love as well as gained their attention. When there was a change of administration, he resigned and organized the John R. Davis Bakery Company and developed it into one of the sound institutions of Jacksonville, selling it finally on account of press of other duties. For years he had taken an active part in civic matters, and when he was appointed to fill an unexpired term in the city council, it was discovered that he was pre-eminently fitted for such an office, so he was placed upon his party's ticket for mayor and elected by the largest majority ever polled by a Republican candidate for mayor of Jacksonville. His administration was so popular that he was several times re-elected, serving in all three terms. Among other reforms that he inaugurated were the establishment of the present system of street cleaning, the fire and police patrol systems and promoted the improvement of the parks. During his incumbency of the executive chair there was more paving done than during all the previous years of Jacksonville's history. In the Republican party his influence was always strongly felt, and for a great many years he was chairman of the Morgan County Republican Central Committee. In 1900 he was chairman of the Morgan County delegation to the State convention and placed the name of Richard Yates in nomination for the governorship. When he ran for state senator in 1902, he was only defeated by a majority of 121, which was brought about more through party factions than anything else.

Mr. Davis always loved Jacksonville and was constantly endeavoring to better it and enlarge its confines. Some years ago he purchased a tract of land, laid it out and sold the lots to desirable people, thus giving Jacksonville a beautiful addition. Mr. Davis was one of the

organizers of the Whitehall Sewer Pipe Company and of the Ayers National Bank, and continued a director of the latter until his death. For several years he served as a trustee of the Central Illinois Insurance Association, and was president of the board until within two years of his death, when he resigned. In addition he found time to act as a trustee of the Odd Fellows Orphan Home at Lincoln, Ill. From boyhood he was a member of the Methodist church and was always ready to render expert assistance in the management of its affairs.

On January 1, 1890, John R. Davis married Miss Esther Woodall, who was born in England, but was brought to the United States by her parents, John and Ann (Hall) Woodall, when she was three years old. These parents located near Winchester, Ill., where Mr. Woodall is still living. Mrs. Woodall died at the age of thirty-eight years. Mrs. Davis was educated at Winchester, where she attended the public schools. Mr. and Mrs. Davis became the parents of two

daughters: Lillian Hall and Esther, both of whom reside with their widowed mother. Mr. Davis was enthusiastic in his support of the Masonic order, belonging to Harmony Lodge No. 3, of Jacksonville, A. F. & A. M.; Chapter No. 3, R. A. M.; Jacksonville Commandery, K. T., and the Mystic Shrine of Peoria. He also belonged to the Odd Fellows and held office in the Grand Lodge of that order; and was a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Elks. On July 13, 1909, Mr. Davis died, and the whole community mourned his loss. On the day of his funeral, all the business houses were closed in order to show the respect felt for his memory. An immense concourse attended the last services held over him, his funeral being the largest private funeral ever held in Illinois. With his passing Jacksonville lost an honorable business man, faithful official and patriotic citizen who had many friends and few enemies. His record both as an official and private citizen was blameless.

CHARLES A. PALTZER.

Charles A. Paltzer, president of the C. A. Paltzer Lumber Company, of Chicago, an organization of financial strength and of country-wide reputation, is one of the able and forceful business men of this city. He was born in Binsfeld, Prussia, November 3, 1845, and is a son of Jacob P. and Mary C. (Faber) Paltzer, whom he accompanied to the United States in 1857.

In his native country Mr. Paltzer attended school and after coming to America had further advantages, becoming a student in the schools of Terre Haute, Ind., and later in the St. Louis University at St. Louis, Mo., where he was graduated in 1866. In 1867 he accepted a position as bookkeeper in a large St. Louis establishment; in 1869 he entered the employ of Thompson Brothers and Company, lumber dealers of that city, and ever since has been identified with the lumber industry. He remained with the above firm and their successors, Thompson, Henry and Company, for five years, having charge of the latter's Chicago office in 1873-4. Upon the dissolution of the firm of Thompson, Henry and Company in 1874, Mr. Paltzer became a partner in the new firm of C. C. Thompson and Company, and this partnership existed for ten years. In 1884 Mr. Paltzer founded the firm of C. A. Paltzer and Company, which con-

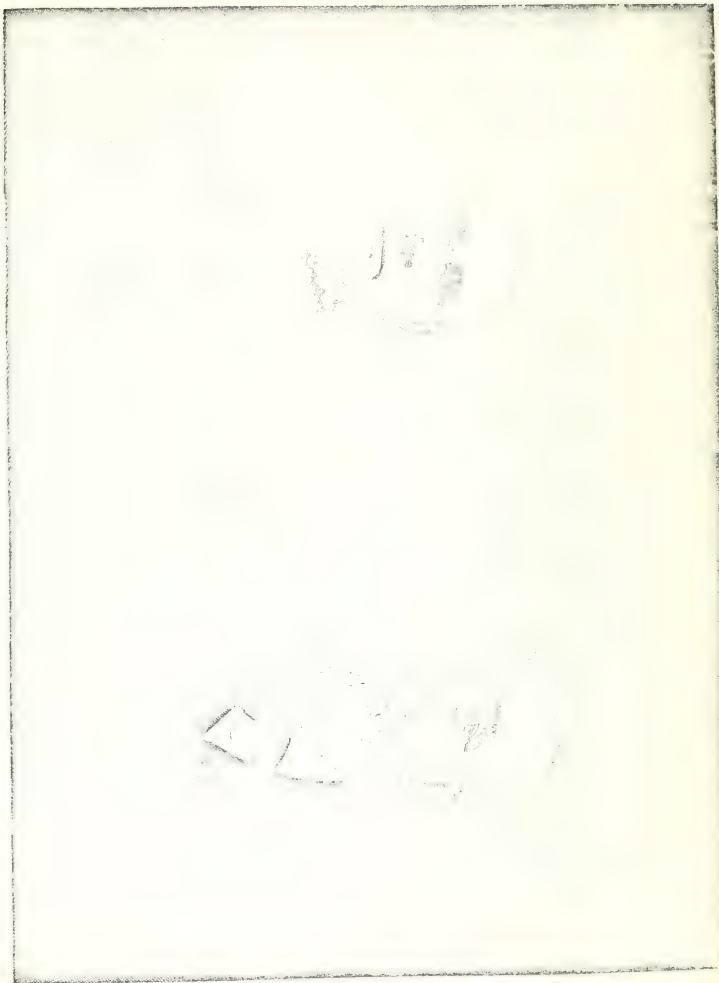
tinued until 1894, when the business was incorporated as the C. A. Paltzer Lumber Company, of which corporation Mr. Paltzer has since been president.

Mr. Paltzer's career is interesting from the fact that it proves the value of persistency and self confidence, and shows the rewards that accrue from high principles of conduct carried into commercial life. He is an alert, keen, enterprising business man; was president of the Lumber Dealers' Association in 1886-7 and again in 1902-4; also president of the Lumbermen's Exchange, in 1890-1. He has lived in this city through the period of its most astonishing development and has witnessed and contributed to its growth. From its ashes in 1871 he has seen its rebuilding in a manner that indicates the solidarity of its people and the continuance of its great enterprises. Under all circumstances Mr. Paltzer measures up to the highest standards of citizenship and commands the respect and enjoys the confidence of the business community. His time has always been largely taken up with important business affairs but not to such an extent that he has been neglectful of the claims of charity or the privileges that his means allow him in the way of public benevolence. He has been for many years and is now a member of a number of social and

Albertyna Syniewicz

Macislau Syniewicz

Collected between Widdow's house 17th 1913.



benevolent associations; a director of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society (now United Charities) since 1895 and has done more than the average share in helping the needy.

His company has been a member of the Chicago Association of Commerce and the Illinois Manufacturers Association since their organization; member of the Lumbermen's Association since 1874, and of a number of other associa-

tions organized for civic and commercial betterment.

Mr. Paltzer was married December 5, 1878, to Miss Clara C. Woodruff, a daughter of Walter N. Woodruff, of Chicago, and they have had three children: Katherine W., Susan E. and Charles W., the last named being a prominent attorney of this city. Susan E., the second daughter, died March 4, 1906.

WLADISLAUS DYNIEWICZ.

Probably in no avenue of business do men become so widely known as in journalism, not always as personalities, but as influences, their printed thoughts reaching thousands where their spoken ones could be heard by only a score. Hence the responsibility of a journalist is of exceeding weight, and there have been times when a newspaper has forced reformatory legislation and changed public politics. As the oldest Polish paper in America, the *Gazeta Polska*, published at Chicago, has become one of the leading representatives of the Polish race in the United States, and its acknowledged position as an influencer of public opinion has been gained under the careful and able management of its founder, Wladislaus Dyniewicz, who has been a resident of Chicago for more than forty-six years. During this period he has identified himself with various lines of activity which have contributed to the city's greatness, and although he is now living practically retired, he still manifests a commendable and public-spirited interest in all that affects the community in which he has spent the best years of his life.

Wladislaus Dyniewicz is of Lithuanian stock, and was born at Chwalkowo, Prussian Poland, June 13, 1843, son of Karol and Julianna (Szulcryska) Dyniewicz. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Dyniewicz, Adam Dyniewicz, left Lithuania in 1815, having incurred the displeasure of the government officials on account of his active participation in a revolutionary movement, and fled to Prussian Poland. While there he added the middle syllable to his name, which has since been retained by his descendants.

Wladislaus Dyniewicz received an excellent education in the principal schools of Wrzesnia, was there reared to manhood, and learned the trade of machinist. Like thousands of his countrymen, he early formed the belief that in the United States there was a wider field and greater freedom for the exhibition of his abili-

ties, and, accordingly, in February, 1866, he embarked for the hospitable shores of America. Three months later the sailing vessel on which he had taken passage arrived at New York, from whence he made his way to Chatsworth, Ill., there securing employment at his trade in a sugar-beet factory. Mr. Dyniewicz's advent in Chicago occurred in the following year, when he entered the employ of the McCormick Harvester Company as a machinist, and he was subsequently employed in lumber yards and in the shops of the Northwestern Railway Company. He was faithful, capable and industrious, won the confidence of his employers, and was promoted to the position of gang boss, in which capacity he acted during the last three years of his stay with the railway company. It was while there that Mr. Dyniewicz invented the first safety valve used on locomotives, but, unfortunately, he did not realize the full value of his invention and never had it patented. In 1873 he became the founder of the *Gazeta Polska*, a weekly publication, probably the first Polish paper established in America. Beginning in modest style, with a circulation that was decidedly limited even in the city of its birth, as the years passed it added to its scope, gradually extending its field to cover the leading cities of the country. Ably handled, it was put on a sound financial basis, and at the present time has a circulation of about 26,000.

On January 17, 1863, Mr. Dyniewicz was married to Miss Albertina Kryzier, of Roznowo, Province of Posen, Prussian Poland, daughter of John Nepomocen Kryzier, and to this union there have been born eight children: Casimir W.; Angela, wife of Paul A. Leischner; Wanda, wife of Joseph Kwasniewski; Edwin M., editor of the *Gazeta Polska*; Leon W., owner of a book bindery; Mary P., wife of Stanislaus Kulewski, serving his second term as county commissioner of Cook county; Jadwiga, wife of Leon J. Nowak, an attorney of Buffalo, N. Y.;

and Matthew J., a Chicago lawyer. Mr. Dyniewicz has twenty-two grandchildren and four great-grandchildren, of whom he is justly proud.

Mr. Dyniewicz is a member of St. Stanislaus B. M. Roman Catholic Church. He is identified with the Polish National Alliance and is a patron of the Art Institute of Chicago. He is a Republican in politics, but always maintained his paper along independent lines. Although a patriotic citizen of his adopted land, he has ever retained an intense love for the country of his birth, and the first present he gave his wife before their marriage, and one that she still cherishes, was the reproduction of a pin, the emblem of Poland, with the name of Boze Zbaw Polska thereon. Mr. Dyniewicz now lives

retired in his comfortable home in Cragin Station, corner of Diversey and North Sixtieth avenues, where he occupies himself in carrying on a nursery business. Here was celebrated his golden wedding anniversary, January 17, 1913, when the relatives and many friends of the venerable editor came to pay their respects to one who had the distinction of being blessed by Pope Pius for the good he has done in the interests of humanity in general. The head of a family whose members have distinguished themselves in various walks of life, with a long and honorable career that is marred by no stain or blemish, Mr. Dyniewicz may pass his remaining years in contentment, satisfied in the knowledge that his life has been one of usefulness to his fellow men.

WILLIAM ADDISON ROBERTSON.

William Addison Robertson was born October 27, 1803, in Liberty County, Va., a son of Dr. William and Elizabeth (Burton) Robertson, the latter a daughter of Robert Burton, a Virginia planter. In 1813 the family moved to Harrodsburg Ky., where the father was engaged in the practice of medicine for many years, and where both parents passed away. In Harrodsburg William A. Robertson received his early education. After some preparation, he entered Transylvania University (now the University of Kentucky), at Lexington, where he took his medical degree, and following this was engaged in a general practice at Harrodsburg for one or two years. There he was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Clark, and in 1828 moved to Edwardsville, Ill., where he continued in practice for some years. Doctor Robertson moved to Carlinville, Macoupin County, Ill., in 1828, and this community continued to be his field of labor until the early

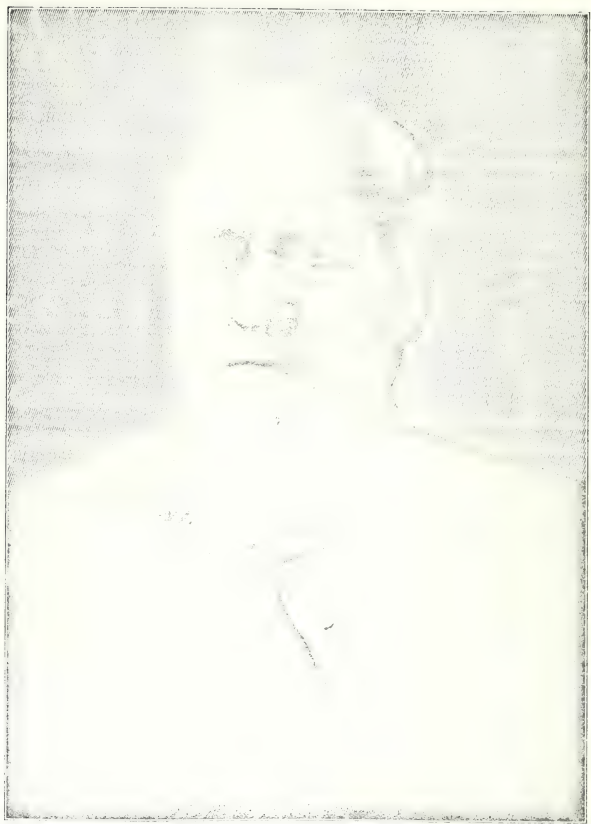
'60s, when he retired from the practice of medicine and devoted the rest of his life to his books; he was a student and a scholar, and always lent his moral support and financial assistance to the encouragement of movements making for the advancement of education and morality and a higher citizenship. When he died, on February 5, 1880, his community lost a man who had for years been a vital force in its very life.

Doctor Robertson's first wife died, and in 1844 he was married to Nancy Hill Holliday, daughter of Rev. Charles Holliday, a pioneer Methodist Episcopal minister of Illinois. Five children were born to this union, as follows: Elizabeth, who became the wife of Maj. A. W. Edwards; Ellen, who married John Mays Palmer; William, who married Margaret Gelder; Charles, who married Alice Venable; and Anna, who is the wife of Frank W. Burton, of Carlinville, Ill.

FRANK W. BURTON.

Frank W. Burton, junior member of the old-established law firm of Bell & Burton of Carlinville, has long been a prominent figure in many of the legal controversies of Macoupin County, in which his unerring judgment and ability to provide the solution of many complexities have proven his right to be numbered among the distinguished members of the bar of this part of the state. Mr. Burton as a lawyer, conducting cases from their earliest consultation through their preparations in his office and conflicts at

the bar, to the final engrossment after the last decree of the last tribunal, is systematic, patient, vigorous and powerful, and is recognized as a most valuable associate and powerful antagonist. The birth of this able attorney occurred at Bunker Hill, Macoupin County, Ill., October 8, 1857, he being a son of Henry W. Burton, who was born in Connecticut in 1819, and died in Carlinville, Ill., June 28, 1904. In 1839 Henry W. Burton came to Macoupin County, Ill., and became a merchant at Wood-



John Griffiths

burn and afterwards at Bunker Hill. In 1868 he was elected Circuit Clerk on the Democratic ticket, and re-elected to the same office in 1872, holding the office continuously until 1876. Mr. Burton held other county offices, either as chief or deputy for twenty-five years. In 1844 he married Cornelia Rider, born in Carrollton, Greene County, Ill., where her father, a native of New York, had come in pioneer days, becoming a merchant and farmer. The birth of Mrs. Burton occurred in 1826, and she died in 1872.

After passing through the local common schools Frank W. Burton entered Blackburn University, Carlinville, Ill., from which he was graduated in 1876, following which he read law with Charles A. Walker, and was admitted to the bar in 1879. Immediately thereafter he entered upon a general practice at Carlinville, where he has since remained. In 1896 he and A. H. Bell entered into their present partnership under the name of Bell & Burton. Mr. Burton is a man whose abilities were not intended for local recognition alone. While a member of the Forty-third General Assembly of his state, in 1902, he proved himself a most capable legislator, and gave his constituents and state such excellent service that the Democratic party in

his district sent him to the Senate in 1904, and he was re-elected to that body in 1908. During the last two sessions he had the distinction of being the leader of the minority. From 1884 to 1892 Mr. Burton was state's attorney of Macoupin County, and was one of the most vigilant officials ever to occupy this important office. For two years he was master-in-chancery, and in every walk of life has proven himself entirely worthy of the trust reposed in him.

On November 25, 1880, Mr. Burton was united in marriage with Miss Anna Robertson, daughter of William A. Robertson. Mr. and Mrs. Burton have had the following children: Cornelia Rider, who married Dr. Herbert T. Harris of Basin, Wyo.; and Robert, who is now an attorney of Rapid City, S. D., was graduated from the law department of Yale. Mr. Burton is a Mason, a member of the Elks and the Knights of Pythias, and is interested in all three orders. In addition to his legal business Mr. Burton is and has been a director of the Carlinville National Bank of Carlinville for years. Treasurer, financial agent and member of the board of trustees of Blackburn University, Mr. Burton renders valuable services to the cause of education in these connections.

JOHN GRIFFITHS.

In these days when so many men are proven unworthy of the trust reposed in them it is gratifying to review the history of one who always kept his life free from contaminating influences, no matter what his surroundings, and was fearless in his support of what he deemed was right. Unfortunately for his community John Griffiths, formerly of Batavia, never was called upon to hold high office, but went out of life as quietly as he lived, content to do his duty as a private citizen. Had he been given the opportunity to bring to bear upon the administration of affairs his keen conviction of justice and high moral sense those coming under his influence would have been benefited, and politics would have been purified. However, the life of such a man was not lived in vain. Although his sphere was somewhat circumscribed, he did his full duty and gave his world a saner, cleaner view-point. Mr. Griffiths was born in New York State, August 8, 1832, son of John and Margaret Griffiths. These parents came from England to the United States in 1820, settling in New York State, from

whence they moved to Batavia, Ill., in 1836, and there rounded out their useful lives.

John Griffiths attended the public schools of Batavia, but added to his knowledge there acquired by years of useful observation. In 1851, fired by the accounts of the fortunes to be gained in California, he went to that state, when only nineteen years of age. For the following six years he remained there, having a varied experience as prospector, miner and owner of a pack train with which he carried supplies to the mining camps. During this period his work brought him in contact with the roughest elements, but he never allowed his associates to change his morals or influence his views of right living. In 1857 he returned to Batavia, and took up land, developing into a very successful farmer and large property owner. Until 1890 he continued to operate his land, but in that year he retired and lived apart from active business for twenty years, although he retained his holdings. On April 26, 1910, after a long and eminently useful life, he passed to his last reward, content with what he had

accomplished. Mr. Griffiths was one of those who are interested in agricultural improvement, and for many years was a member of the State Agricultural Society. While not a member of any religious denomination, he supported the local Methodist church, and attended service there. He was always a Republican in politics.

On April 14, 1861, Mr. Griffiths was married to Laura Harker, daughter of Thomas and Charlotte Harker of Batavia, natives of England, who long lived in Warrenville, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Griffiths became the parents of three daughters: Mrs. E. T. Warne, who with her husband is living retired from farm work at Eola, Ill.; Mrs. W. D. Hawks, who is the wife of a retired farmer of Batavia, and has two children: Della Hawks, who is twenty-one years old; and Lyle Hawks, who is nineteen years old; and Mrs. W. S. Ravatt, who is the wife of a motorman of Aurora, Ill. Mr. Griffiths was a strong temperance man. During his early life he saw so many evil effects from drinking that he never forgot the strong impression given him, and not only never drank himself, but did all in his power to reform those who were inclined to indulge themselves. He

was not content to merely set a good example, powerful as that was, but spoke against the evil and in favor of Prohibition upon every suitable occasion. A man of strong determination, he never allowed adverse circumstances to overcome him, but fought them until he came off conqueror. Few men love their homes more than did Mr. Griffiths, who was never happier than in the midst of his family circle. Although he was retired from the outside world for twenty years, he was not idle, but gave his attention to many matters and was one of the most potent influences for good in Batavia. When the news reached his associates that he was dead all experienced a keen, personal loss, for he had warmly attached himself to his friends. His family was overwhelmed by expressions of deep sympathy, and his funeral was largely attended by those who felt privileged to thus pay him honor. With the laying to rest of his remains in the beautiful City of the Dead where they now repose, passed all that was mortal of John Griffiths, but his spirit lives on, and the influence of his deeds still exists to bear witness to his morality and purity of life.

PIERCE HEFFERMAN.

Each man has to work out his destiny according to his own ideas. Some make a success of their life efforts, others fail, but it is usually found to be true that the men who accomplish the most are those who concentrate on some special line, and direct all their energies towards its successful prosecution. In the case of the late Pierce Hefferman, his record shows that he was a man who thoroughly understood his business, and was never afraid of the hard work connected with it. As a result, he left his family not only wealth, but the heritage of a good name and the memory of a kind husband and father. For years he was one of the substantial men of Jacksonville, and the city benefited by his connection with it, for he was a practical business man, who believed in action rather than words. Although he no longer directs his affairs, he had so firm a grip on them that after his death they could be handled profitably by others. Mr. Hefferman was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, May 28, 1828, and he died at Jacksonville, March 30, 1912, after a long and useful life of eighty-three years.

In 1852, Mr. Hefferman came to the United States, seeking better conditions, and spent some time in Boston and Pittsburgh, but not being satisfied with either city, came on west to Jacksonville. Immediately after coming here, he became associated with Mr. Alexander, the great stockman, and this influenced the after life of the ambitious young Irishman. Mr. Hefferman had had some experience in handling stock, and Mr. Alexander found him a valuable man. He sent him to New York and other points with shipments of cattle, and his reputation as a reliable and hard-working man grew so that his services were sought by Isaiah Strawn, who held a high position among cattle men. Mr. Hefferman saved his money, and as soon as he was able invested it in farm land. He bought a farm, and handled cattle on his own account. After a number of years he moved his family to Jacksonville, he built a comfortable residence there, and in it he died.

On July 5, 1870, Mr. Hefferman married Elizabeth Dunn, born in Ireland, one of four sisters to come from Queens County to the United States. One of these died at Boston.

A half-brother, James Gorman, came to Illinois, but died in Morgan County, having been a brick manufacturer. One of Mrs. Dunn's sisters, Mary Ann, married Dominick Barrett, and now lives in St. Louis. The other sister, Margaret, married William Begnel, and died in February, 1908, although her husband survives her. Mrs. Hefferman came to Jacksonville about 1867, and was in the employ of a pioneer family by the name of Wolcott prior to her marriage. She died May 8, 1903, having had the following children: Mayme E., who has remained at home; Nellie, who married F. L. Weber, a commercial salesman of Peoria, has one son—Francis; and Michael D., who is a cigar maker, married Elizabeth Devlin, and has one son, Donald Joseph.

Mr. Hefferman was a Democrat, but never sought public office, preferring to exert his influence as a private citizen. Both he and his estimable wife were Roman Catholics, and

were original members of Our Saviour's parish. They were generous contributors towards the building of the church edifice erected by the Rev. Father F. Costa. They were good people in every sense of the word. Taking their pleasure in their home and their children, they always had charity for their neighbors, and made friends wherever known. Their homely virtues are worthy of emulation, not only by their children and grandchildren but others, who could not do much better than to live as did these two, who always did their full duty and lived up to what they thought was right. Their names do not appear in the records of the great of earth, but they were something more, they were honest, worthy, kindly citizens of their adopted land, and the world is better for their having lived in it and their children, reared carefully by them, are left behind to uphold the honor of their name.

GEORGE W. MOSER.

The executive head of one of the largest and best known wholesale paper houses in Chicago, George W. Moser is an example of that spirit of enterprise which has so distinguished this city for the last half century. Here have been founded, fostered and expanded the great business projects which have carried the city's name and fame to far distant lands, often arousing surprise, envy and emulation and ever commanding admiration. Behind these great enterprises stand the able men who organized them and have consistently carried out the policies which have resulted in such commercial prosperity. Belonging to this class of energetic and capable business men is George W. Moser, who needs no introduction to the people of Chicago, for this is his native city and here, for forty-eight years, he has been identified with the wholesale paper trade.

George W. Moser was born at Chicago, Ill., March 9, 1850, and is a son of Philip and Mary (Sands) Moser. They were early pioneers and long respected residents of this city. The public schools afforded the boy educational opportunities. He early developed the commendable ambition to be self supporting and in 1862 became a messenger boy for the Western Union Telegraph Company, and in 1863-4 and 5 conducted a newspaper route for the Chicago Evening Journal. In 1866 he became an employee of Latlin, Butler and Company and remained

with this house for five years. In 1872 he engaged with Bradner, Smith and Company and remained with that firm for four years, then entered the employ of F. P. Elliott and Company, as manager, with whom he remained for eighteen years. In 1893 he organized the Moser-Burgess Paper Company, which, in 1901 became the Moser Paper Company, of which Mr. Moser is president and treasurer. Thus, for almost a half century, Mr. Moser has been in the same line of business and his judgment is valued in everything connected with the wholesale paper trade. Under his progressive policy rapid growth and permanent trade relations have characterized this house and as it stands today, a monument to Mr. Moser's superior business qualifications, its importance is second to none in the country.

Mr. Moser was married in the city of Chicago, November 27, 1873, to Miss Mary J. Leslie. The family home is at Oak Park, one of Chicago's most beautiful residence sections.

Originally Mr. Moser was a Republican in his political affiliations, but in late years has to some extent manifested allegiance to the Progressive party, taking no very active part in politics, however, aside from casting the weight of his influence in support of men and measures working for the public good. Mr. Moser is a member of the Chicago Association of Commerce, of the Illinois Manufacturers Association,

and of the Credit Men's Association. He finds recreation as a member of the Chicago Athletic, the Westward Ho and the Chicago Automobile clubs. In all his associations, with friends, acquaintances, business competitors and the public at large, Mr. Moser impresses through a pleasing personality and is widely esteemed. He

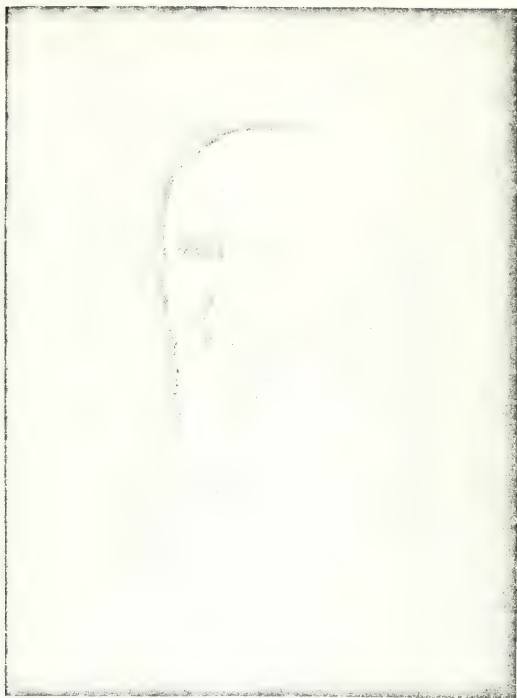
is interested in all that pertains to substantial progress in his native city, in all the cultural activities and material advancement that make notable the twentieth century, and, as far as lies within his power exerts his influence in these directions.

SAMUEL KOOGLER.

It is oftentimes easier for a man to achieve renown and a place in the esteem of his associates through some brave or daring deed, that, while productive of great results is not the outcome of any special planning, than for another to so direct his actions during a life that stretches way beyond the usual allotment, as to accomplish the same end. While there is more time for planning in a long life, than in one of shorter duration, more opportunities for achievement, there are also more obstacles to meet and temptations to be overcome. There are but few men who can successfully pursue their callings and also serve acceptably as public officials, often, in this relation, being called on to sacrifice private interests for civic betterment, for the public spirited man is of necessity one who thinks of his community before himself. He must plan upon a large scale and carry out undertakings for the public weal, even if in so doing he retard his personal progress. This term, public spirited, is oftentimes given to men who have no real right to it, but one who deserved it in the highest conception of the word was the late Samuel Koogler, of Champaign. He was born February 14, 1825, and passed away August 23, 1914, so that he was eighty-nine years, six months and nine days old at the time of his demise. Greene County, Ohio, was the place of Mr. Koogler's birth, and he was a son of Jacob and Catherine (Bates) Koogler, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania, respectively. Jacob Koogler was in the war of 1812, and was captured, but made his escape at the time of Hall's surrender, and found his way back to Ohio. He and his wife died when Samuel Koogler, their youngest child, was six years old, and the latter lived with a sister until he began to be self-supporting. The other children were: Jacob Funk, Adam, Conrad, Sallie Patten and two daughters who died in infancy.

Samuel Koogler attended the public schools of his native county. At the age of nineteen years, he moved to Greenville, Ohio, and while there, together with Henry Garst of that place,

entered into a contracting business and built some of the old time plank roads, and was also in a drug and grocery business, but later sold his interests and moved to Marion, Ind., where he conducted a general store. Selling it in 1852, he started then for Illinois. The trip was made in a covered wagon as far as Le Roy, McLean County, his sole possessions at that time being his wagon and team and \$100 in money. For one year he did teaming from Bloomington to Le Roy and back, and then rented land of Ike Williams, in Scott Township, Champaign County, paying during the four years he occupied it, an annual rental of \$600, which was a hitherto unheard of rental. At the time he located on this farm, he was one of thirty-six who had occupied it and was the only one who remained for any length of time. Having previously traveled through this region, and as far west as Davenport, Iowa, he appreciated the future possibilities of land in this county, and from 1856 to 1861, devoted himself to acquiring it, securing 900 acres of railroad land in Scott Township, and broke the sod with teams. He was a man open to new ideas and it is believed he bought the first mowing machine in this section of Illinois. Having heard of this invention, he drove fifty miles to Bloomington, where the implement was on exhibition, but could not secure one, but learned of one for sale at Clinton, so he drove thirty miles further and was able to buy it. As there were no railroads through this section at that time, his traveling was done with a wagon and a team of horses. He succeeded in his agricultural work, and, as able, purchased good stock, and developed into a heavy raiser and feeder of stock, shipping first to New York, but later to the Chicago markets. For some ten years he was in partnership at Seymour, Ill., with Captain B. F. Cresap, under the caption of Koogler & Cresap, for the purpose of buying grain, feeding cattle and hogs and conducting a general merchandise business. At the expiration of the ten years, the partners sold to Robert Johnston and



Samuel Hooper

James Karr, and this business is still conducted by a Mr. Karr. When he retired in 1893, and located at Champaign, he was recognized as one of the leaders in the cattle and grain business. His operations as a shipper of grain were carried on upon an extensive scale, and he was a charter member of the Indianapolis Board of Trade.

Mr. Koogler married (first) at Greenville, Ohio, Lucy Vantilburg, a native of that state, who died in 1865. They had four children: Helen B., who married Edgar Plummer, resides at Decatur, Ill.; Lizzie, who married Frank Jones, resides at London, Ohio; Oella, who married Edgar Conkling, is now deceased; and William, who died in infancy. In 1866 Mr. Koogler was married (second) to Miss Sallie Adams, born in Ohio in 1834, and died in 1867. One child was born of this marriage, Lucy, who died when four years old. Mr. Koogler was married (third) in McLean County, to Miss Jennie Plummer, of Ohio, and they had one child, Frank S. She was a daughter of Daniel and Eliza (Hunt) Plummer, the former of whom was captain of Company H, Seventy-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil war. He lost his life through exposure at the siege of Vicksburg. Three of his sons were in the service, and they all returned home safely. Mr. Koogler became the grandfather of the following

children: Nina Jones, Lucy Plummer, Helen (Conkling) Condit, Frank Conkling, Dorothy Koogler and Jane Koogler. The great-grandchildren in the family are as follows: Helen McComb, daughter of Lucy; Lucy and Oella, daughters of Helen; and Oella Conkling, daughter of Frank Koogler Conkling.

While he was a man who devoted himself to his business to a considerable extent, for many years, Mr. Koogler found time for other things, and a history of his connection with the University at Champaign illustrates his public spirit. He was a Mason and always interested in the fraternity. While a member of the Methodist church, he was very liberal in his own religious belief. For many years the public affairs of Scott Township were in his capable hands as he represented it on the county board of supervisors. He also served as road commissioner. While the news of his death was not unexpected, as he had been in poor health owing to his advanced age, those who knew him, old and young alike, felt that in his demise they had lost a faithful friend. The whole community appreciated the fact that Champaign would never have a better citizen than the one who left behind him a stainless record and a name kept unblemished from any suggestion of dishonor.

ROBERT W. WOOLSTON.

Robert W. Woolston, B. A., superintendent of the Illinois School for the Blind, at Jacksonville, occupies a position of grave responsibility, to which he brings the fruitful results of scholastic training and educational experience, and the understanding sympathy of a man of helpful personality. Mr. Woolston was born in 1875, at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and was exceedingly fortunate in parentage, his father, J. Woolston being a Princeton man and in after years an earnest promoter of his children's educational ambitions. His own early rearing and training had been in the East, mainly in New York and New Jersey, and it was a matter of some regret to him that in the childhood of his children, after he had located in a practically new section of Iowa, they had not equally favorable advantages. After locating at Council Bluffs, he acquired property in that city and became a man of affairs, and there Robert W., the third of his six sons was born and there the sons and the one daughter

were educated, all becoming educators themselves.

Robert W. Woolston completed the common and high school course in his native city and in 1897 became a student at Wheaton Academy at Wheaton, Ill., from there entered Wheaton College and was graduated in the class of 1903, prior to this having taught some terms of school. In the same year he came to Jacksonville as an instructor in the high school department of the Illinois School for the Blind and during the seven years that he continued in that position he introduced many special features which were very acceptable and this evident interest and adaptability opened the way for his appointment, in 1910, to the position of assistant superintendent of the institution and to that of superintendent in 1911. So entirely has Mr. Woolston had the best interests of this institution at heart that he has spared neither time nor effort to increase its usefulness to those most concerned and to prove to the

State the wisdom of giving even more attention to the handicapped to further the making of self-supporting citizen, than is bestowed upon those to whom Nature has been kinder in her gifts. One method of arousing interest that Superintendent Woolston has found effective has been the visiting of the parents of the blind and the making of personal appeals to them, presenting the advantages accruing to all children than now are afforded instruction in a modern, well equipped institution like that of Jacksonville. These appeals and other efforts have resulted in increasing the number of students now in attendance to 210, there being accommodations for 225. The faculty of the institution includes twenty-two instructors and under Superintendent Woolston the pupils have been arranged to correspond more nearly to the public school system, there being a kindergarten, eight regular grades and a high school. During the past two years a fine circulating library has been installed and this added feature alone has brought happiness and content to many a lonely student within these walls. The institution was formerly under the charge of a board of trustees but its management is now vested in a State Board of Control. The American-Braille System of Teaching the Blind is in use here as it is in two-fifths of all such institutions in America and probably could not be improved upon.

Mr. Woolston married Miss Lucia Kellogg Orr, who was born in Illinois. She is a graduate of the Jacksonville Female Academy and she is a teacher, and is also a talented musician, being a graduate of the Conservatory of Music. In addition to his great volume of work in connection with the institution, Superintendent Woolston finds time to also do some literary work and is a valued contributor to a number of well known periodicals of an educational trend. That this work for the blind lies very near his heart is evident to any one, friend or stranger, who has an opportunity to converse with him. Not in the least sentimental, for he has been too long a period associated with those who have lost or never possessed the blessing of sight to look upon the deprivation in exactly the same way as do those with less knowledge, he yet shows a loving interest and a proud enthusiasm when any of his students overcome this natural obstacle and are qualified, as many are, to pursue careers and callings in life with equal promise of success with those in possession of every faculty. Here and there he proudly calls attention to gifted ones whose natural talents have made them brilliant students, without sight, and among these may be found those possessing as bright minds as, on the average, may be disclosed in any educational institution.

IRA MERRILL MOORE.

By the death of an honorable judge, Ira Merrill Moore, Quincy lost one of its most successful and honored members of the bar, and the state a distinguished legislator, while his family suffered as people only can when a loved one is taken from their midst. Judge Moore was a man of varied talents which he exercised for the good of his community and not only was a prominent figure in many of the legal controversies, in which he displayed unerring judgment and remarkable ability in the solution of many legal complexities, but won singular distinction as a member of the legislature of his state. Judge Moore was born March 25, 1834, in Fabius, Onondaga County, N. Y., son of Charles and Hannah (Snow) Moore, the former a native of New York State. The mother died in New York State when he was twelve years old, and his father passed away in the same state later on.

Growing up in his native state, Judge Moore

received a practical education at Johnston, but studied outside his regular course, and soon was qualified to be a teacher. The lad was very ambitious, and taught school in the winter months, using the money thus earned to send himself to school during the summer ones. As was so often the case with the ambitious young men of his period, his inclinations turned in the direction of law, and during 1853 and 1854, he studied that learned profession in the office of James W. Nye, at Hamilton, N. Y. In 1855, he was admitted to the bar, and came to Iowa, where he applied for admission in an office at Cedar Rapids, but not succeeding in this, he went back to Ohio, where he remained a year and one-half in business with his brother-in-law. Judge Moore then went to Hamilton, N. Y., where he began his practice as a lawyer with Samuel Abbott, an experienced attorney of that place. This association continued until 1861, when Mr. Abbott went to New York City, Mr.

Moore continuing alone until 1868. In that year, he came to Quincy, Ill., and after continuing alone for some time, he formed a partnership with Senator Arntsen, under the caption of Arntsen & Moore, which association lasted for many years. In the meanwhile, Judge Moore began his career as an author of legal books, being the author of "Moore's Civil Justice" and "Moore's Criminal Law," both of which have passed through several editions, and "Moore's Illinois Digest." These tomes are still published and widely bought by the profession, by whom they are recognized as books of great value, showing as they do a clear and comprehensive view of the law. Mrs. Moore is in receipt of royalties from her husband's publications. Although at first a Republican, Judge Moore became a Democrat during the Greeley campaign, and was elected to the State Assembly in 1872, and again in 1876. His services while a member of the Legislature were of such a nature that when he died, April 6, 1905, the following resolutions were introduced and adopted by the Forty-fourth General Assembly:

"State of Illinois Forty-fourth General Assembly House of Representatives. In Memory of Hon. Ira M. Moore. Introduced by Hon. C. S. Hearn. Whereas, the Hon. Ira M. Moore, late of Quincy, Adams County, Illinois, died on the 6th day of April, 1905, and prior thereto had been a conspicuous and honored member of the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth General Assembly of this State, therefore

Resolved, that this Forty-fourth General Assembly of Illinois hereby declares for record, its memorial of honor and credit to his memory, and further

Resolved, that we express our respect and esteem for the benefits and distinction conferred by our deceased brother, upon the law and ministration of justice in this state, by law books and legal publications written by him, so well known throughout the state, particularly his works known as 'Moore's Civil Justice,' 'Moore's Criminal Law,' and 'Moore's Digest of Illinois Supreme and Appellate Court Reports. Resolved, that this House extend its sympathy and condolence to his widow, and that these resolutions be spread at large upon the Journal, and that an engrossed copy be prepared and forwarded to his widow, and in respect to his memory, that this House stand adjourned. Adopted

by the House, April 24, 1905. Edward D. Shurtliff, Speaker of the House of Representatives. Jno. A. Reeve, Clerk of the House of Representatives."

Judge Moore is survived by his widow, whom he married November 12, 1862, her maiden name having been Mary Helen Root. She was born in Hartford, Conn., July 19, 1835, daughter of John and Mary E. (Brown) Root. Mr. Root was born in Connecticut, in 1800, and was in the sixth generation from the American founder of the family. The mother of Mrs. Moore was born in Readsboro, Vt., in 1814. Judge and Mrs. Moore had no issue, but had two nieces, one living in Detroit, and a nephew at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. Mrs. Moore resides at No. 1520 Broadway, where Judge Moore passed away after a short illness, although his heart had been affected for several years. His funeral was held at his late residence, Rev. James Robert Smith, pastor of the Congregational Church, officiating. The services were very affecting, and the floral tributes were many and appropriate, among them being a beautiful one from the Adams County Bar, in the form of an open book, designed to express the appreciation of that body for Judge Moore's contributions to the legal lore of the State. His remains were tenderly laid to rest in Woodland Cemetery.

The Adams County Bar expressed its appreciation of his services as justice of the peace, which office he held for four years, lawyer and private citizen, in a memorial, signed by Lyman McCarl and J. N. Carter, a copy of which was sent to the widow, the original being spread on the records of the Circuit Court of Adams County. Judge Moore was very learned in the law, had an intellect of great exactness and clearness, a sound and instructed judgment, and wonderful tenacity of purpose. He excelled in the preparation of a case. In a consultation, his judgment was exceedingly valuable. His reading was wide and deep, and he gave to the public the results of his profound thought in his volumes which live after him. As a man, Judge Moore had many friends who appreciated him, and valued association with him. He concealed his charities, but gave liberally and generously, glad to relieve want, or mitigate suffering. Quincy has had many men of whom it has every cause to be proud, but none who brought greater distinction upon it than the late Judge Ira M. Moore, for his reputation was not only a local

one, but extended all over the Commonwealth, and was never stained by even an imputation of anything that was not of the highest. No

man was truer or deeper in his attachments, and he numbered among his life-long friends men of national importance.

FRANK M. BURROUGHS.

Perhaps there is no better indication of a man's real worth than the opinion entertained for him on the part of his professional associates, those who have been identified with him in facing the problems of life and along similar channels have worked by his side understandingly. No city in the world has had higher types of educated manhood than has Chicago found on her bench and bar and for many years the late Frank M. Burroughs stood high as a legist and his reputation, which extended all over the state, was acknowledged by his colleagues as one worthily won. Frank M. Burroughs was born at Wayland, N. Y., June 14, 1851, and was a son of Benjamin and Miranda (Rose) Burroughs. The father, a hotel proprietor, moved to Port Huron, Mich., a few years after his marriage, and from there to Chicago, still later to St. Louis, Mo., and finally, in 1870, located at Clinton, Ill., where he conducted the Magill House until his death in 1890. His wife, who was a daughter of Judge Rose, of Castile, N. Y., died in 1887. Their family consisted of four daughters and one son.

Frank M. Burroughs was young when the family left his native state, and he later attended the public schools of St. Louis and Clinton and afterward the Illinois University of Champaign, from which he was graduated with high honors. In 1880 he entered the law office of R. A. Lemon, at Clinton, two years later being admitted to practice, becoming a partner of Mr. Lemon and remained such for two years. In 1884 he was appointed Master-in-Chancery, in which office he continued to serve for four years. During that period, in which he won recognition as one of the foremost attorneys of DeWitt County, he was collector for the Phoenix Insurance Company, and his ability so favorably impressed the head officials that he was by them offered the important position of manager of the farm department. Accepting, he was transferred to Chicago and served as general attorney for that company until his death, on March 9, 1910. Although Mr. Burroughs appeared to be a man of exceeding robustness, excessive application to business served to so undermine his health that in 1908 he suffered a stroke of paralysis. He recovered apparently, but thirteen months

later was prostrated by a second stroke brought on by over exertion during the San Francisco disaster. Once more he recuperated but his return to health was an illusion and when a family bereavement, the death of his only child, came upon him, a third stroke of paralysis terminated his own life.

On December 6, 1900, at the Planters Hotel, St. Louis, Mo., Mr. Burroughs was married to Miss Daisy Higginson. She was born in Canada, and is a daughter of Hon. T. S. Higginson and Martha (Burland), who died February 29, 1913. Mr. Higginson, who died September 17, 1911, was a member of the English Parliament. Mrs. Burroughs is a niece of Thomas Wentworth Higginson, the author, of Boston, Mass. The only son of this marriage, Frank M., Jr., died in infancy, October 14, 1909. Mr. Burroughs' home life was ideal. He was tender and affectionate and his every thought was one of solicitude for his wife's comfort and happiness, and never was the memory of a loved one more sacredly cherished or his loss more inconsolably mourned. Mrs. Burroughs resides at No. 4601 Grand Boulevard, in an attractive home secured to her through the foresight of her husband.

In politics Mr. Burroughs was a staunch Democrat. He was an Episcopalian and he was a regular attendant at St. Mark's Episcopal Church. While he held membership with many clubs he was not a club man in the sense of spending his time in these organizations, for his tastes were domestic and his happy and congenial home surroundings made an atmosphere that was enjoyed and appreciated. He was, however, deeply interested and exceedingly prominent in one of the leading fraternal orders, the Knights of Pythias, and held the highest offices in the state. On June 14, 1872, he became a member of Plantagenet Lodge No. 25, at Clinton, Ill., and in 1875 was chosen chancellor commander. A zealous worker in the order, he was instrumental in organizing the Metzger Division. In 1877 he entered the grand lodge and served as district deputy grand chancellor for three years. In 1880 he was elected grand inner guard and in 1884 was chosen grand chancellor and proved the most able and careful officer the order ever had in that position, and from 1894

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A. M. Burrage

until 1898 served as supreme representative. An article in the Pythian Record at the time of his death said in part: "No member of the order was more beloved or held in higher esteem than Frank M. Burroughs. He left a record for purity of life, honesty, and integrity of purpose that is rarely equalled and which will always prove an inspiration to his fellow members. As showing the love and esteem in which he was held by members of the Pythian order, his brethren attended his funeral in such large numbers that the spacious home could not contain them." The funeral was conducted under the auspices of the order, the late Rev. William White Wilson, pastor of St. Mark's Episcopal Church officiating, and the remains were taken to Clinton, Ill., for interment. In 1910 a new

Knights of Pythias lodge was formed in Chicago and was called Frank M. Burroughs Lodge, No. 708, Mrs. Burroughs presenting to the organization a fine oil painting of her husband.

In his law practice, Mr. Burroughs was clean and conscientious, always refusing to defend guilt and showing abhorrence when any kind of corrupt practices came to his knowledge. He was not only an eloquent speaker, ever ready with appropriate remarks for the occasion, but was also a writer of both prose and verse. He was public-spirited and charitable and despite his many business cares always found time to study and forward movements for the general welfare. When he passed away Chicago lost an honorable, high-minded, valuable citizen.

DAVID CRAWFORD.

The life of the late Rev. David Crawford, of Champaign County, Ill., was one filled with years and crowded with good deeds. An early minister of the Iowa and Indiana conferences of the Methodist Episcopal church, his labors in his Master's service were crowned with the saving of many souls. His subsequent ventures in the fields of agriculture and finance were no less successful and his long and honorable record as a Champaign county farmer and business man bears no stain or blemish. Rev. David Crawford was born December 24, 1811, at Salem, Washington County, N. Y., and he was a son of James and Mary (Graham) Crawford. His parents, natives of the Empire State, and of honest Scotch ancestry, passed their lives on a farm in Washington County, where they were known as hospitable, Christian, God-fearing people and zealous members of the Methodist church.

The early educational training of Rev. David Crawford was secured in the public schools of Washington County, N. Y., and this was subsequently supplemented by attendance at Cazenovia, N. Y., and Kent's Hill, Me., academies. He was converted and united with the Methodist church in youth, and remained a devoted and conscientious member thereof as long as he lived. On July 4, 1840, he was licensed to preach by the Williamstown conference, in New York, and during the same year was admitted on trial during the annual conference at Terre Haute, Ind., into the traveling connection. He was appointed to Knightstown circuit by Bishop R. R. Roberts and was ordained deacon by

Bishop Morris, November 21, 1842. At his own request he was transferred to the Arkansas conference, where he traveled for three years, and was ordained elder at Little Rock, Ark., after which he was again transferred, this time to the Iowa conference, by Bishop Thomas A. Morris. Here he labored for six years, during which time he lost the wife of his youth, whose maiden name had been Elizabeth Toner, the daughter of a staunch Methodist layman. He buried her at Montrose, Iowa, and again transferred to the Indiana conference, in the year 1850. His first charge in this new field was Indianapolis, where he met and became acquainted with the afterward famous Henry Ward Beecher. When the conference was divided into four parts, Reverend Crawford's lot was in the Northwest Indiana conference.

On August 23, 1854, Reverend Crawford was married (second) to Mary A. Meharry, daughter of James and Margaret (Francis) Meharry. Mrs. Crawford's parents came from Ohio to Fountain County, Ind., in 1828, and in 1831 removed to Montgomery County, Ind., where they spent the remainder of their lives on a farm. They were faithful members of the Methodist church and were widely known and highly esteemed in their community. Mrs. Crawford was educated in Montgomery and Allen counties, Ind., and completed her training at the Fort Wayne, Ind., Methodist Episcopal College. To Rev. and Mrs. Crawford there were born ten children, of whom the following are survivors: Clark M., Jessie C. E., now Mrs.

John L. Butler, Ella M. F., Allen J., Anna L., Emma G., and John W. W.

After his second marriage, Reverend Crawford settled at Crown Point, Ind., but later went to Pine Village and then to Pleasant Hill. In 1868, four years prior to coming to Illinois, Reverend Crawford asked and was granted a superannuated relation in his conference, from which time he preached but little, although he continued in his Maker's work in another way. He was a good financier and organizer, and built a number of parsonages and churches, while more than 1,000 persons were persuaded by his preaching to give their souls to Christ. In March, 1872, he began to devote his attention to agricultural pursuits, in which he was successfully engaged throughout the remainder of his life, succeeding in accumulating 1,000 acres of land, a part in Champaign County, Ill., and a part in Indiana, all now under a high state of cultivation. The family residence, on section 31,

in Philo Township, is still owned by members of the family, and is one of the handsome structures of this locality. Reverend Crawford passed away at Tolono, Ill., November 9, 1893, and in his death Champaign County lost a citizen whose influence, always for good, had been felt in every corner—whose friends were legion and whose enemies were negligible—whose life is well worthy of emulation by the youth of today. His memory is still kept green in the hearts of those who knew and loved him for his kindly deeds and his admirable qualities of heart and mind.

Mrs. John L. Butler, of Urbana, Ill., daughter of Reverend Crawford, is, like the other members of the family, active in the work of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is at this time county president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and as such is promoting a free kindergarten for poor children.

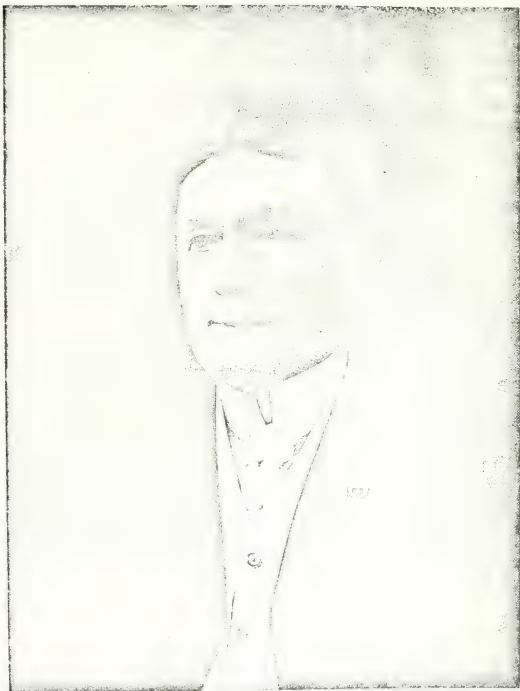
GAVION D. A. PARKS.

As a guiding principle throughout his life the motto to which Mr. Parks always adhered was "It can be done." To timidly accept failure at the gruff command of disappointment failed utterly to accord with his strong character or superior ability; and any project which initially received the endorsement of his better judgment met with his enthusiastic support to the very end.

Gavion D. A. Parks was born at Bristol, Ontario County, N. Y., September 17, 1817, a son of Joel M. and Bathsheba (Walker) Parks. His mother was born March 23, 1799, at Bristol, Ontario County, N. Y., and died in Lockport, Illinois, on April 25, 1850. Joel M. Parks, the father, was a native of West Stockbridge, Berkshire County, Mass., born October 18, 1790. Gavion D. A. Parks was one of five children. A sister, Juliet Louise, was born in Bristol, September 16, 1819, and passed away May 6, 1900. She was the mother of Capt. James G. Elwood, mention of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Another sister, Clarinda M., was born in Lockport, N. Y., March 22, 1824, later became the wife of Capt. N. L. Hawley, of Lockport, Ill., and died March 27, 1890. A brother, William G., was born in Lockport, N. Y., April 9, 1825, and, as a member of Company B, One Hundredth Illinois Infantry, lost his life during the Civil war, in the battle of Kennesaw Mountain, Ga. Maria Josephine, another sister, was

born in Lockport, N. Y., October 7, 1831, became the wife of George R. McGregor, and died at Juliet, Ill., February 1, 1904.

Having laid the foundation of his education in Lewiston Academy, his work there being supplemented by instruction given him by private tutors, when he was but fifteen years old he engaged in the study of law, at Lockport, N. Y. When he was twenty, he removed to New York City and continued his preparation there, gaining admittance to the New York bar in 1841, after successfully passing the required examination. In this eastern metropolis he first commenced active practice, but the opportunities which the growing West offered to young and enterprising men, attracted him and he transferred his office to Lockport, Ill., in 1845. Will County was then passing through the earlier portion of its formative period; and, as might have been expected, because of his superior mental attainments and his undoubted strength of character, Mr. Parks became one of the more prominent men in public life. He received the appointment of Master-in-Chancery for Will County, in 1844; but as his health began to fail he resigned this office after a short term and joined the engineering corps of the Illinois and Missouri Canal, and continued until the completion of that project in the spring of 1848. The following year Mr. Parks was elected county judge of Will County, which necessitated his removal



R. G. Sykes

to Joliet, where he later entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, Hon. N. D. Elwood, and resumed the practice of law. The firm, under this partnership, was almost immediately successful, attracting the best class of patrons, and was only dissolved upon the death of Mr. Elwood, in 1861. Mr. Parks for several years acted as attorney for the Chicago & Rock Island, the Chicago & Mississippi, and the Northern Indiana Railroad companies.

Early a Democrat he later allied himself with the free soil movement, but in 1850, when the questions involved were adjusted by compromise, he returned his support to the Democratic party, continuing a strong and influential advocate of its principles until 1854, when the Missouri compromise was repealed, when he made a vigorous anti-Nebraska speech at Lockport, within a week after that measure had been introduced by Judge Douglas. In 1855 the General Assembly of Illinois took up the task of electing a United States Senator, and Mr. Parks, having previously been elected a representative from the Forty-fifth District, comprising the counties of Will, Du Page, Kankakee and Iroquois, gave his earnest support to the candidacy of Abraham Lincoln until it became certain that candidate's cause was hopeless, when he cast his influence for Lyman Trumbull, who was elected on the tenth ballot. Mr. Parks was appointed by Governor Matteson, in 1853, a director of the Institution for the Deaf and Blind, and he served as such for some time. Three years after his appointment to this directorship he was elected state senator from the Sixth District, which comprised Will, Kendall, Kankakee, and Iroquois counties. In 1864 he was appointed a member of the board of visitors of the Naval Academy, then located at Newport, R. I., and, in the same year, he received an appointment from Governor Yates as one of the commissioners of the Joliet Penitentiary.

During the progress of the Civil war, Mr. Parks was a staunch supporter of the Union, and did much, through the exercise of his widespread influence to help maintain the administration at Washington. For the three succeeding years of 1863, 1864, and 1865, he was chosen to deliver the address, at Wilmington, commemorating the birth of our great Nation, and this honor Mr. Parks appreciated most fully. In the year 1872, having affiliated with the political movement originated at Cincinnati, he received the nomination of the Liberal Republican party for Congress; but he shared defeat with the great majority of his liberal confederates, and Mr. Corwin, the regular Republican nominee was elected. Mr. Parks never considered himself bound by the lines of party distinction, but unflinchingly supported movements which he deemed best adapted to the weal of the commonwealth.

Mr. Parks was married to Miss Lucretia L. Story, on February 3, 1848, who died August 25, 1893. She was a daughter of Samuel and Catherine Story, of Moscow, N. Y. Mrs. Parks was born May 4, 1824, in Lester, Livingston County, N. Y. The mother of Mrs. Parks passed away on October 24, 1881, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. One son and one daughter were born to Mr. and Mrs. Parks. The latter, Kate W., died August 25, 1871, aged nearly eighteen years. The son, Samuel S. Parks, was born at Lockport, Ill., November 14, 1848.

The death of Gavion D. A. Parks came on December 28, 1895, at his home in Joliet. He had lived a life which conformed always to the higher set standards of Christian manhood. The seventy-eight years of his life were surprisingly full of activity, and the worthy ends toward which he worked received the full benefit of his wise judgment, his intimate knowledge of men and things, and of the experience which his years of legal service, both public and private, had brought.

RAYMOND GILSON SYKES.

Many men attain to greatness in their career; others lead a very quiet existence, and when they pass from this earthly sphere, they leave it but little better for their having spent a few years in it. The man who makes a record worth remembering, is not necessarily he who commands the plaudits of the populace, but the one above whose grave can be truthfully said, "Well done, good and faithful servant." The clearest

conception of the late Raymond Gilson Sykes is contained in the words, "He was a very worthy man," although he attained to an important position among the steel magnates of the country. From childhood he seemed to be animated by the desire to do well whatever he undertook, and his efforts were amply rewarded. Although he was taken away when in all reason he had years yet stretching before him, he made his

name stand for much in different sections, and left a precious heritage to those who come after him.

Raymond Gilson Sykes was born at Canfield, Ohio, April 29, 1849, a son of Saxton and Rachel (Gilson) Sykes, natives of Vermont and Eastern Ohio, respectively. The family was a pioneer one of Mahoning County, Ohio, and Saxton Sykes was the first county recorder. He died in 1856, and his wife in 1889. Prior to the birth of Raymond G. Sykes, the family took up their home at Canfield, and there the lad received a substantial educational training in Mahoning Academy. When fifteen years old, he was apprenticed to John Hollis, of the firm of Hollis Bros., where he learned the tinner's trade. Completing the period of his apprenticeship, he began working for himself in various cities, including St. Louis, Mo., but at the expiration of two years, located at Niles, Ohio, where he established himself in a permanent business, opening a store. In 1877 he was granted a patent on iron roofing, and in order to push the manufacture and sale of this commodity, he sold his store, and began manufacturing this roofing at Niles. His was practically the first roofing of its kind placed on the market, and its merits were so quickly and universally recognized, that as president of the company, he, in 1896, organized a branch at Chicago, known as the Sykes Steel Roofing Company, of which he was also the executive head. At Niles his influence was sought, and he was made president of the First National Bank of that place, so continuing until he moved to Chicago in 1898. In August of that year, he bought the business and plant owned by the Corning Steel Company of Hammond, Ind., and conducted it for two years, at which time he sold to the American Sheet Steel Company. He was also one of the organizers of the Bostwick Steel Lath Company, and in every

business connection proved his worth and efficiency.

On May 30, 1871, Mr. Sykes married Miss Clara Luse, of Niles, Ohio, a daughter of Warren and Hannah (Bowell) Luse, natives of Greene County, Pa., and Eastern Ohio, respectively. At one time Mr. Luse was an extensive farmer in Ohio, but died in retirement, in 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Sykes had three children: Jessie, who married G. D. Beardsley, of Ganettsville, Ohio, now living in Chicago; Aubrey Luse, who married Ruth Swallow of Chicago, daughter of Thomas and Anna (Hainslay) Swallow; and Roy Raymond, who married Mildred Bane of Chicago, a daughter of Levi and Georgianna (McGee) Bane.

Until William McKinley, who was a native of Niles, Ohio, and a close friend of the Sykes family, was elected President of the United States, Mr. Sykes was a Democrat, but from then on was affiliated with the Republicans and during the remainder of the life of the martyred president, was his earnest admirer and supporter. Mr. Sykes belonged to the Chicago, Athletic, Colonial and South Shore Country clubs. Fraternally he was a Mason, belonging to Lake Erie Consistory, at Cleveland, Ohio, Warren Commandery, No. 39, and Al Koran Shrine No. 352, at Cleveland. After a life of continuous useful activity his health failed and he never recovered from a paralytic stroke received in 1913, passing away February 11, 1914. As is well known the manufacturing interests of any section of the country are exceedingly important, and their healthy growth an indication of public prosperity, so that one who brings about so desirable a condition may be justly ranked, as was Mr. Sykes, among those who have accomplished much and proven their worth as men and citizens.

ANTON REICHMANN.

While some believe that better results attend those who experiment along diverging lines, it is generally found that those who concentrate their efforts achieve more material success. This is all the more true in cases dealing with a retail trade. The dealer becomes acquainted with the needs and tastes of his customers and during the years he is associated with them is able to serve them more intelligently and desirably than one who is new to the neighborhood. At any rate this has been the experience of

Anton Reichmann, one of the leading butchers of Joliet, whose market receives a fair measure of the best trade of the city. He was born June 10, 1870, a son of Joseph and Anna (Koch) Reichmann. Joseph Reichmann for some years was successfully engaged in farming in Illinois, but later established himself in a meat market business at Joliet.

Anton Reichmann was carefully educated in both the public schools and a business college and when he was fifteen years old he went into

his father's meat market which was then located on the present site of the Woodruff building. Some years later the business was moved to a store on Jefferson street. About 1893 Joseph Reichmann turned over his business to his son, which then became the Anton Reichmann Meat Market. Anton Reichmann continued to reside at Joliet until 1900 when he was made resident manager for Morris & Co. of Chicago, and continued to hold that position until his death.

On April 30, 1895, Anton Reichmann was united in marriage with Miss Clara Weishaar, a daughter of Ignatias and Johanna (Leodeux) Weishaar, the former of whom came to the United States in 1844, settling on a farm in Cook County, Ill., where he remained until 1856 when he moved to another rural property in the vicinity of Joliet. He was a great lover of

music, and possessed great musical talent which he used for the pleasure of his family and friends. Mr. and Mrs. Reichmann are the parents of two children: George A. and Doris. In religious faith Mr. Reichmann is a member of St. Patrick's Catholic Church. He owns two residences at Joliet and is justly numbered among the leading men of that city. His has been no royal road to fortune, but he has won his present position through honest dealing and a careful consideration for the demands of his trade. Long before the government through its rulings compelled observation of certain sanitary laws, the Reichmann market was famed for its cleanliness and the excellence of its meats. Having grown up in the business, Mr. Reichmann is thoroughly conversant with it and his customers benefit by his experience.

JAMES ALLEN MURRAY.

That deep love of Nature, as the handiwork of God, which invests the flowers, the trees and the stones in the brook with a kind of personality that is companionable, is not given to every man to experience, but where this gift is bestowed it is a blessing, softening many a hard angle and casting a shadow of romance over the pathway of life that is usually all too practical. In such an individual the world finds one in whom yet lingers the faith and gentleness of youth combined with the strength, patience and courage of maturity. During the long life of the late James Allen Murray, he passed through many of the hard experiences that seem, in some way, for all, a necessary part of development, but from childhood on, even into hoary old age, this intimate love and understanding of Nature accompanied him and no memory of him can be dissociated with it. Through collegiate training he mastered a difficult profession but it never held for him the interest as did his studies in geology or his delight in watching the ever-returning miracle of growing things through the work of his own hands.

James Allen Murray was born at Revelston, near Edinburgh, Scotland, January 23, 1820, and was a son of William and Mary (Stuart) Murray, both of whom died within two weeks of each other when he was thirteen years of age. He passed his childhood and youth at Revelston and when old enough entered the Edinburgh University. Ere long he became manager of the estates of the Duke of Buccleuch, at Drum-

landrig Castle, where he remained for twelve years, leaving there in order to assume charge of a still larger estate belonging to the same noble, at Dalkeith. In 1852, on the second steamship that ever crossed the Atlantic ocean, he came to the United States. For a time he was associated with two brothers in the dry goods business but found merchandising extremely distasteful and after retiring from that line resided throughout the remainder of his life on a farm that it was his pleasure to beautify in every way. His estate of 160 acres was situated in Hall Township, Bureau County, Spring Valley, Ill., and there, in an ideal home that he had created he passed out of life in March, 1913.

On September 11, 1864, Mr. Murray was married at Princeton, Ill., to Miss Sara A. Alcott, a daughter of William and Sarah (Mather) Alcott, natives of Massachusetts. She was an only child and was orphaned in childhood. She was a cousin of Louisa M. Alcott, the well known authoress. To Mr. and Mrs. Murray the following children were born: William Mather, November 4, 1867; Frances Mary Maze, October 22, 1869; Charles Stuart, March 11, 1871; James Alcott, March 12, 1873; and Harold Earl, March 22, 1880.

Mr. Murray was a man of sincere religious convictions and a Presbyterian of the old school. Although never aggressive in public life he ever recognized the responsibilities of good citizenship and true manhood, never accepting any

office, however, except membership on the Spring Valley Board of Education. In Abraham Lincoln he found a man of congenial tastes and political views, and their personal friendship lasted until the tragic death of Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Murray was the soul of hospitality, even in

venerable years, and it was a pleasure to him to gather around him friends of earlier as well as later days. He was a loyal friend. Playful in spirit he could be, while there was always a noble dignity in his bearing. He was one of God's noblemen.

JOSEPH OSCAR CUNNINGHAM.

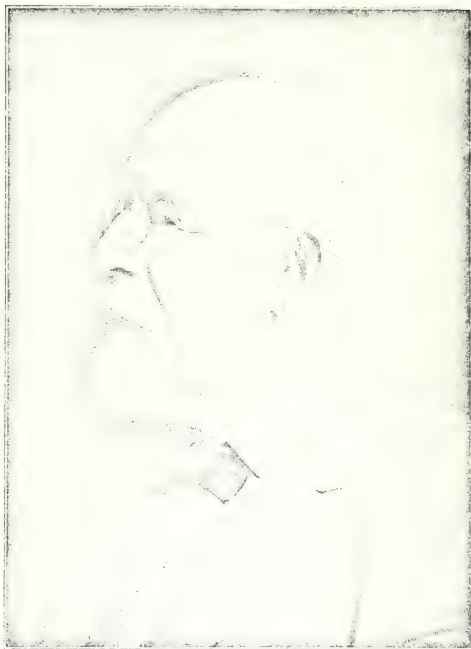
Joseph O. Cunningham, lawyer, author and philanthropist, of Urbana, Ill., was born at Lancaster, Erie County, N. Y., December 12, 1830, the son of Hiram Way and Eunice (Brown) Cunningham, his paternal ancestry, traced back three generations including his grandparents Layton and Phoebe (Way) Cunningham, and his great-grandparents, Thomas and Lucy (Hutchinson) Cunningham. His father, Hiram Way Cunningham, who was a native of Unadilla, Otsego County, N. Y., removed therefrom to Erie County in 1811, and in 1833 to Clarksfield, Huron County, Ohio, where he opened up a farm in a heavily timbered region, and pursued his life occupation as a farmer. Here the son received his primary education in a log schoolhouse usually attending school three months each winter and for a like period during the summer, meanwhile assisting in clearing, fencing and cultivating the home farm, in some cases continuing his labors during the entire winter. At sixteen years of age, having completed arithmetic in the local schools, he took up the study of algebra for six weeks, and, at nineteen, began teaching a country school in which he was engaged for three years thereafter. In the meantime, having spent three years at Oberlin College, and at Baldwin Institute in Ohio, in June, 1853, he came to Champaign County, Ill., and immediately located at Urbana, which has been his home continuously ever since. When about twenty-two years of age he spent one year as teacher of a village school in the neighboring town of Eugene, in western Indiana. Within a month after his arrival at Urbana, Mr. Cunningham became one of the proprietors and editor of the Urbana Union, as the successor to W. N. Coler, by whom the paper had been established during the previous year. This connection continued until August, 1858, during a part of the last year Mr. Cunningham being also, in 1858, associated with Dr. J. W. Scroggs in the publication of the Central Illinois Gazette, at Champaign, then West Urbana. At first occupying an independent

position under Mr. Cunningham's management, in 1856, the Union became a zealous supporter of the policy of the newly organized Republican party and of Abraham Lincoln in the Lincoln-Douglas campaign of 1858.

Having meanwhile prosecuted his studies in the law, Mr. Cunningham was admitted to the bar in April, 1855, later, in 1858-9, taking a one year's course in the law school at Cleveland, Ohio. For the next forty-seven years after his admission to the bar, Judge Cunningham practiced continuously in his home city, during that period not missing a single term of court. During this time he was brought in contact with many of the most prominent jurists and members of the bar in this and adjoining States, including Judge David Davis, Abraham Lincoln, and others. As a Republican, he took part in the now celebrated Bloomington Convention, which assembled at Bloomington on May 20, 1856, and which was the first State Convention of the party in Illinois.

The official positions which he has held include those of judge of the County Court of Champaign County, to which he was elected as an independent in 1861, serving a term of four years, and that of trustee of the University of Illinois, being appointed by Governor Oglesby a member of the first board in 1867, and re-appointed by Governor Palmer in 1871, serving on the Executive Committee for a period of six years. Judge Cunningham has taken an active interest in matters of general and state history and has delivered many addresses before Masonic, historic and legal associations. On June 27, 1900, and on July 4, 1907, he delivered an address at Norwalk, Ohio, before the "Firelands Historical Society," of which he is a life member, on the occasion of its fiftieth annual meeting. He also read valuable historic papers in 1902 and 1903 before the Illinois State Historical Society, of which he was one of the founders and is now a member and vice-president. In collaboration with William C. Jones, he prepared, some thirty years ago, a volume on "County and Probate Court Practice," the

HISTORICAL



J. O. Cunningham

first edition of which was published in 1883, and of which second and third editions were issued in 1892 and 1903, the last in revised and enlarged form. The demand for new editions of this work, and the large sales of each, show that it is accepted as an authority in the County and Probate Courts of the state. Judge Cunningham's latest literary labor has been as author and editor of the "History of Champaign County," in which he has succeeded in collecting, and placing in a condition for permanent preservation, a large amount of matter bearing upon the local and general history of Champaign County, of deep interest to its citizens and the people of the state generally.

On October 13, 1853, Judge Cunningham was married at Bainbridge, Ohio, to Miss Mary McConoughey, who was born December 4, 1830, and whose parents were early emigrants from Massachusetts to the Western Reserve, Ohio. On October 13, 1903, Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham celebrated their golden wedding at their home in Urbana, and on October 13, 1913, they likewise celebrated their sixtieth anniversary, both events being participated in by several hundred of their earlier and later friends, who availed themselves of the occasion to tender their congratulations and well wishes.

In religious belief Judge Cunningham is identified with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been a member since 1866, and of which his wife is also a member. One of their notable acts was the donation, in 1894, to the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Illinois Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of the home in which they had resided for the preceding twenty-five years, to be used as a home for orphans and other dependent children. This building, with a tract of fifteen acres of land attached, valued at \$15,000, under the name of the "Cunningham Children's Home," is now in charge of a superintendent and number of church deaconesses, who give instruction in kindergarten and other educational work to the children under their care, or superintend the culinary and domestic departments. During its history this institution has furnished

temporary homes to hundreds of dependent children, of whom more than fifty have found a refuge there at the same time. The noble work being accomplished by this benevolent institution reflects honor not only upon its generous founders, but upon the community in which it is located as well which so generously yields support.

In 1906 Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham offered to the city of Urbana the gift of fifteen acres of land, part of his farm adjoining the corporate limits of the city, to be used as a public park by its citizens and the general public. The gift was accepted and a conveyance made in furtherance of this much needed municipal appurtenance. The appropriateness of this picturesque tract for the purpose intended at once aroused interest in the enterprise in the public mind and after the formation by the voters of a park district as provided by law, and the election of a board of trustees, about forty-five acres of adjacent lands were purchased for park purposes. Since then, year by year, such improvements have been made in these lands in the way of pretty lagoons, drives and paths by this board as to give the public a very much appreciated place of resort. The result has been to give Urbana a public park which at once does its citizens honor and affords to all a pleasure ground rarely equalled.

In addition to other organizations with which Judge Cunningham is identified, he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1859, for six years being Master of Urbana Lodge, and also a member of the Urbana Knight Templar Commandery. Originally a Whig in politics, from 1856 to 1873 he was identified with the Republican party, but since that time has occupied an independent position and been a pronounced advocate of the principles of the Prohibition party. After nearly fifty years of continuous practice he retired from the practice of his profession, but continues to take a deep interest in all questions of a moral and political character affecting the welfare of the State and Nation.

JOHN PITT MATTHEWS.

One of the distinguished men of the past who seem at once a reproach and an encouragement to those of the present, was the late Dr. John Pitt Matthews, one of the most prominent physicians of Central Illinois, who at the time

of his death was the oldest practicing physician in Macoupin County. There was a spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion to duty among men of his class which is now so rare as to be almost phenomenal. He lost sight of self in

serving others, and attained high distinction in medical circles and was known all over the state as a man of unusual ability and the highest conception of the ideals of his profession. Dr. Matthews was born at Hampton Court, Herfordshire, England, September 2, 1835, third in a large family of children born to John and Caroline (Cooper) Matthews. The father was a bailiff on the property of Lord Ashburton, was a thorough sportsman, and for many years Master of the Hounds. As his family increased, John Matthews began to consider the advisability of moving to another country where he could secure land sufficient to raise horses upon a large scale. His wife had been city-reared, and had two brothers, over six feet two inches in height, who were soldiers in the Queen's Guards. After much discussion and advice from many sources, John Matthews and his wife decided to seek their fortunes in America, and in 1844 left Bristol in the old-fashioned sailing vessel "Lord Ashburton." The journey was a long and wearisome one, but the novelty amused the young people, although doubtless the parents were glad to see land once more, after thirty days on the water. The Matthews family fortunately had relatives and friends in their new home, and visited among them for a time before settling on a large farm near Sharon, Pa. For the seven or eight years following the arrival here, Dr. Matthews' boyish energies were occupied by duties pertaining to various kinds of farm labor on his father's property, and he was taught habits of thrift and industry which he retained all his life.

However, his heart was not in farm work, for he was ambitious, and from earliest childhood had determined to be a physician. Every winter he attended school, but the summer months his services were required on the farm so that until he was eighteen years old there seemed to be little opportunity for him to carry out his plans. At that time, however, he commenced attending Sharon Academy, and the next year entered Duff's Mercantile College at Pittsburgh, Pa., which institution was noted for its mathematical course. Confiding in his beloved mother, Dr. Matthews received tender encouragement from her, as well as substantial aid, and together they managed to pay his tuition during a two years' course at Allegheny College at Meadville, Pa. For the following two years he taught school in Greene County, Ill., and at the same time began his professional studies under Dr. P. Fenity of Kane. This emi-

nent physician not only assisted the young man, but encouraged him until he was graduated from the medical department of the University of Iowa, with his degree of M.D. Dr. Matthews then settled in Scottville, Macoupin County, Ill., and until 1862 was engaged in a general practice. In that year, however, feeling that the soldiers at the front had need of his services, he passed the requisite examinations, and entered the United States Army as assistant surgeon in the One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and went into camp. Dr. Matthews was with his regiment in hardly contested campaigns whose history is written on the map of the world in rivers of blood, until he broke down from overwork and strain, and was forced to give up, and then was honorably discharged and returned home, to hover for months between life and death.

After he had recovered, but before he was able to resume his practice, a fellow physician, a warm personal friend, Dr. E. E. Webster, the leading medical man of Carlinville, Ill., invited Dr. Matthews to come and assist him in his work. In the spring of 1863 Dr. Matthews responded by going to Carlinville, where he found congenial associations for a year, and then went to Long Island Hospital College, New York, where he took a postgraduate course. Following this, he resumed his practice, and so continued until he was stricken down by an incurable disease. A man of science, Dr. Matthews was far ahead of his times and had theories which this generation are accepting as actual facts. A man of untiring energy, he wore himself out in the service of others, and never stopped to think of himself or his own comfort. He was one of the founders of the Macoupin County Medical Association, and a charter member of the Illinois Medical Society, and one of the early members of the National Medical Association. Realizing the benefit to the physician from these societies, Dr. Matthews was proud of his connections with them. Not only, however, as a professional man did Dr. Matthews rank high, for he was a good citizen as well, and took an active part in promoting all of the good measures brought up in his community. A believer in the public school system, he favored the improvement of the schools and served on the board of education of his town for many years. He was also often called upon to represent his ward in the council, and did so with conscientious capability.

Later on in life he was made treasurer of Blackburn University and a member of its board of trustees. In 1891 he was elected president of the Illinois State Medical Society, and soon thereafter sent as delegate to the International Medical Association meeting at Berlin, Germany. Following this, he was a delegate to the British Medical Association meeting at Birmingham, England, and later visited many of the leading hospitals of the great foreign cities. Dr. Matthews took pleasure while on this trip in visiting his birthplace, and renewed his acquaintance with different points of interest, including the quaint old market town of Leeburg, where his grandfather used to sell his fat sheep and queer, little black-faced Hereford cattle. He went again to Ross-on-Wy, where he had attended the British and foreign school when a boy, and where lives his cousin, Thomas Matthews, in the historical house of Pope's "Man of Ross."

In 1865 Dr. Matthews married Miss Betty Palmer, daughter of ex-Governor John M. Palmer of Springfield, and they became the parents of four children: John Palmer Matthews, now a prominent young physician and surgeon, who was for many years associated with his father in practice at Carlinville; Lucy Myra, who is now Mrs. Haydon Shaw Gaines; Elizabeth

Mayo, who is deceased; and Frederick Webster, an electrical engineer, who was sent to England by the Indestructible Phonograph Company, and spent three years in London and one in Italy, as their agent. Mrs. Matthews was always her husband's inspiration and supported him during his years of efficient service. Her name is one well known in the world of letters because of her effective work, and her love for it has been a solace to her since the demise of her distinguished husband. Mrs. Matthews comes from one of the most honored families of Illinois, so inherits her intellectual ability, while her kindly sympathy and winning manner have won her friends aside from her literary work. Always a sufferer from ill health, Dr. Matthews was warned that he was over-taxing his strength, but his indomitable spirit refused to acknowledge defeat and he paid a visit to a patient the very day he was obliged to take to his bed. His death occurred January 9, 1908. The Matthews home has always been the center of hospitality and social life. The family have many friends scattered over this broad land, and the doors of the old home always stand open to them, as well as to the homeless and those who need help for mind or body.

ELIZABETH ANN (PALMER) MATTHEWS.

Elizabeth Ann (Palmer) Matthews, one of our present day authorities on bird and animal life, and one whose deep interest in these lines of nature study have found fitting fruition in delightful articles in the *Youth's Companion*, and the *Globe Democrat* of St. Louis, and other periodicals for the past twenty years, was born in Carlinville, Macoupin County, Ill. Mrs. Matthews, known to her enthusiastic readers as E. A. Matthews, is the widow of the late Dr. Matthews. Mrs. Matthews is a daughter of ex-Governor and ex-United States Senator Palmer, and was born in 1845. She was married at Carlinville to Dr. John Pitt Matthews, when twenty years old, after having received a classical education in a woman's school at Greenville, Ill. Her home duties kept her occupied until middle life, although she always took a deep interest in the subjects which she afterwards handled so skillfully. No one is more familiar with the different phases of bird and animal life as found in Illinois. She has al-

ways kept close touch with the great outdoor life, and inherits her love of nature from her distinguished father.

Mrs. Matthews has a pleasing and appealing style which is the natural expression of a charming personality, and her vivid depictions of animal and bird life draw to her the deep and sincerest interest of her readers. In response to a widespread demand, Mrs. Matthews is preparing a volume embodying her best known articles, which she contemplates publishing in the near future. In her nature articles, Mrs. Matthews has always remembered the children, putting her facts before them in simple, entertaining language easily comprehended. The work of a woman like Mrs. Matthews proves the ability of her sex, and what can be accomplished by an intelligent, capable woman once she decides upon a career outside her home confines. Without abating a single particle of her feminine graces, she

takes on new ones, and is able to sway her audiences by the power of her description or the simple eloquence of her statement of facts.

Such a speaker is a power in any party, can forward any cause or raise up followers whenever she desires to do so.

EDWARD S. BARBER.

The advent of the late Edward S. Barber in Canton was not auspicious. On his arrival here his monetary capital consisted of less than one dollar, but his financial difficulties bothered him little, because his self-reliance was of such a sturdy nature that it enabled him to develop to the utmost the capital which nature had endowed him, and which included, among its ingredients the characteristics of determination, enterprise and practical ambition. It was not in this man's nature to fail; his inherent judgment pointed out the way for him to proceed, his keen insight discerned opportunities, his native powers developed new fields, and the ability which he possessed allowed him to make each venture a successful one. Edward S. Barber was born near Newton, N. J., June 24, 1831, and was brought up as a farmer. He early gave evidence of a love for and an understanding of animals and had the quality in him that made him understood and loved by them. He attended the public schools of his native New Jersey town until he was seventeen years of age, at which time he came to Canton, here passing one year. He then returned to the East for a short period, and on his return to Illinois located in Peoria, where he secured employment as a traveling salesman, six years being passed in this line of endeavor. Mr. Barber had not yet found his real occupation, for as a salesman he prospered little—so little, in fact, that he found himself possessed of but seventy-five cents when he resigned his position. This represented his financial holdings when he again took up his abode in Canton. Here he found employment as a clerk, and in the meantime, having realized his need of further educational advantages, accepted the opportunities in the high school. His love of animals here manifested itself when he engaged in the livery business, having accumulated some small capital, and for three years he was a partner with Frank Short. At the end of this period Mr.

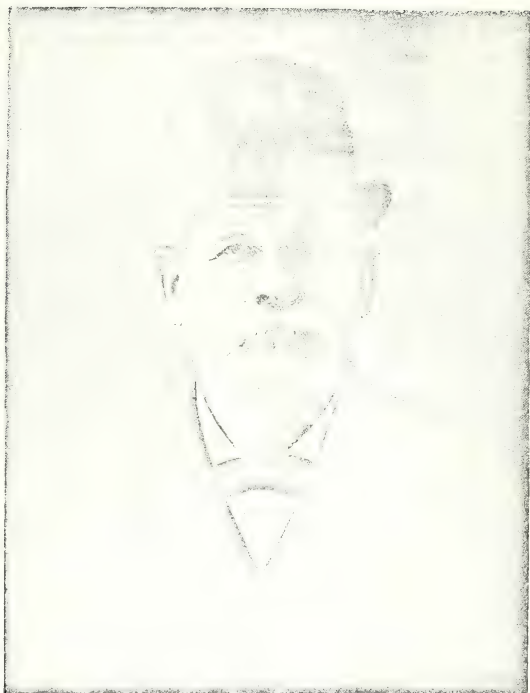
Higby bought Mr. Short's interest, and this connection continued for an uninterrupted period of thirty-two years, Mr. Higby then retiring and Mr. Barber becoming sole owner of the establishment. Mr. Higby, representing the firm, was engaged extensively in raising and selling horses, which were trained under his supervision, and some of the finest animals in the state came from his barns. Mr. Barber had charge of the livery, and his honorable dealing on all occasions made his stables the most popular in the city.

On October 3, 1871, Mr. Barber was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Craig, who was born on a farm six miles from Canton, Ill., and there reared and educated. She lived with her parents until the time of her marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. Barber there was born one child, who died in infancy. Mr. Barber was essentially a man of business, with large interests which made heavy calls upon his time and attention. However, he was unselfish; he appreciated the needs of his city, and he was not slow in answering the calls that are always made upon men for the display of good citizenship. As alderman, during his two terms, he manifested a desire to aid not alone his constituents, but the whole city, and his influence was felt always among men who were seeking to advance the public weal. He did not belong to any especial religious denomination, but never turned a deaf ear to the requests of church or charity, and when he died, May 12, 1899, there were many in Canton who mourned the loss of a man who had helped them materially in their struggle towards competency. His home attracted him far more than any social organization, and for that reason his name was not to be found upon the rolls of any secret fraternity. Mrs. Barber, who survives him, is a prominent member of the Episcopal Church, is widely known in Canton, and has many warm and appreciative friends.

WILLIAM G. STOPP.

For thirty-seven years the late William George Stopp was one of the most respected citizens and able business men of Will County,

and for the last ten years of his life was widely known in commercial circles of Plainfield. His interests were extensive and varied,



Edward Stuart Barber

and although he was forced to meet and overcome many discouragements and obstacles, he was successful in accumulating a handsome competency and in winning the confidence and esteem of his associates. At the same time, while his private interests were numerous, he never neglected his public duties as a citizen and in various public capacities displayed marked executive ability and a high regard for the responsibilities of official position. The good of the community was dear to his heart, and his influence was always cast on the side of improvement and progress. Mr. Stopp was a native of England, having been born near the city of Buckingham, February 18, 1803, a son of George and Mary (Grantham) Stopp.

Mr. Stopp's early education was secured in the common schools of his native land, and when he was nine years of age he accompanied his parents to the United States, the family settling on a farm some three miles south of Plainfield. After a few years removal was made to the city where his father was employed in various occupations up to the time of his death. William G. Stopp completed his education in Plainfield, where he passed through the eighth grade of the grammar schools, but when twelve years of age he was compelled to give up his studies on account of failing health, and sought to build up his constitution by out-door work on the farm of Mr. Samuel Proctor. Later when still a lad, he secured employment in the grocery of Mr. Smiley, at Plainfield, and this association continued for several years. He next essayed to seek his fortune in Kansas, where he had considered remaining for a considerable period, but was not favorably impressed with the country as he found it at that time, and accordingly returned within a short time. Mr. Stopp returned to the soil at this time, again taking up farming in 1885 on a tract of land located just south of Plainfield. His old enemy, ill-health, once more attacked him after a short interval, and his next occupation was in the construction department of the Joliet, Elgin & Eastern Railroad.

On September 1, 1887, Mr. Stopp was married to Miss Martha Darfield, of Plainfield, Ill., a daughter of William and Mary (Varley) Darfield, natives of England, who had emigrated to the United States in 1882 and settled at Plainfield, Ill. To this union there were born children as follows: Mary Olive and William.

twins, born December 8, 1889, who are both now deceased; Rose Gertrude, born January 2, 1891, who died February 24, 1891; and Gerald Darfield, born July 8, 1893, who is now a student in the University of Illinois, and a young man of much promise. Mr. Stopp continued as a resident of Plainfield, until 1892, in which year he went to Greeley, Colo., in search of health, but after a short time returned to the Illinois City, and at Plainfield became an employe in the business of Mr. Pratt, an undertaker and furniture dealer. In the following spring Mr. Pratt sold out to a Mr. Newton, and in 1900 Mr. Stopp purchased a one-half interest in the business, his association with Mr. Newton continuing until 1903, when Mr. Stopp became sole owner of the establishment by purchase. He continued as the directing head of this establishment until his retirement, October 16, 1912, when he sold out. He continued to live a quiet life from that time until his death, which occurred March 12, 1913.

Mr. Stopp was possessed of a most thorough legal mind, and although he had no special legal training he was capable in the questions of jurisprudence which arose in the management of the village. He had a keen intellect, a clear mind and a conscientious opinion as to the duties of citizenship, and therein lay his power in the village of his adoption. Among his associates he was known as a man of the highest integrity, and his opinion was frequently sought in matters of importance. For a number of years he served in the capacity of justice of the peace, where his judicial bearing and impartiality won the respect of all, and for a long period he also acted as notary public. As a side line, Mr. Stopp dealt extensively in real estate and loans on landed securities, and in this venture, as in his others, was successful. In his political inclinations, Mr. Stopp was a Republican, with Prohibition leanings, but was never a politician in the generally accepted meaning of the term. With his family, he attended the Baptist church, and throughout his long and useful career he lived up to the teachings of that faith. He was upright and honorable in all his dealings, and easily succeeded in winning the friendship and high regard of all with whom he came into contact, either in business or social life. Mrs. Stopp also has a large circle of friends and acquaintances who esteem her highly for her sterling worth and many excellencies of character.

THOMAS McCLELLAND.

Thomas McClelland, D. D., LL. D., president of Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., stands among the prominent educators of his times, his whole life having been almost continuously devoted to educational advancement. No man has more definitely asserted his conviction that learning is essential to the highest citizenship. Dr. McClelland is a native of Ireland, born May 1, 1816, at Quilly, County Derry, and his parents were William and Margaret (Smiley) McClelland. They were of Scotch extraction and the father was a man of education, a teacher, and it is possible that, in a measure, the son inherited the tendencies which made only an intellectual life a possible one for him. Thomas McClelland was three years old when his parents came to the United States. He was sent first to the public schools at Catasauqua, Pa., and was prepared for college in Denmark Academy, and at Oberlin College, Ohio, and proved that his father's faith in him as a student was not misplaced, as in 1875 he won his degree of Bachelor of Arts, taking his Master of Arts degree in 1883. He was a student in 1876-7 in the Oberlin Theological Seminary and in 1877-8 in the Union Theological Seminary, and in 1880 was graduated from Andover Theological Seminary at Andover, Mass. Although prepared so thoroughly for the ministry, the greater part of Dr. McClelland's lifework has

been done in the class room rather than in the pulpit. In 1880 he accepted the chair of philosophy at Tabor College, where he remained until 1891, in the fall of that year accepting the presidency of Pacific University, Forest Grove, Ore., continuing there until called to Knox College in 1900. This institution, now hoary with age, has sent out into the world for useful effort men and women well trained, but it is doubtful in the long list of eminent presidents, since 1837, if a better equipped or more unselfishly loyal head could be found than at present. President McClelland has been honored by many learned bodies and his particular gifts have been appreciated by the thousands that have come under his instruction and are now following his teachings in pathways that lead through every country in the world. In 1891 Dr. McClelland received his degree of Doctor of Divinity, conferred by Tabor College, and in 1905 the University of Illinois honored him with the degree of Doctor of Laws. He is identified with many educational organizations and has been a trustee of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching since its establishment in 1905.

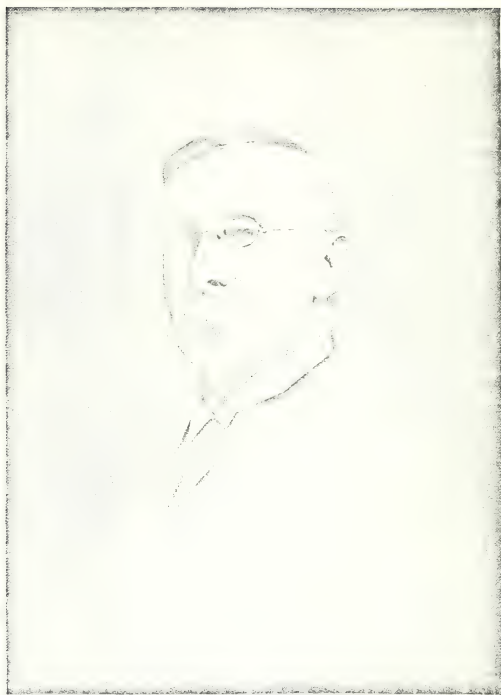
On August 19, 1889, Dr. McClelland was married at Denmark, Ia., to Miss Harriet C. Day, and they have three children: Kellogg Day, Cochran Bruce and Ruth Marjory.

FRANK H. HALL.

With a record of more than ordinary importance as an educator and philanthropist, the late Frank H. Hall passed away to his last rest in the enjoyment of the entire confidence of those with whom he was associated, beloved by a vast concourse outside his immediate family. Mr. Hall was born on February 9, 1841, at Mechanics Falls, Me., a son of Joseph Haven and Sophia Hall, both of whom passed their declining years with their son, dying at his home. The family came to Earlville, Ill., in 1866, but prior to that resided in Maine, where Mr. Hall grew to useful manhood, attending school in his native place. Until his enlistment for service during the Civil war, in 1862, he taught school in Winthrop Academy. In that year he entered the Twenty-third Maine Volunteer Infantry, and, within a few months, was made chief nurse, and later, hospital steward,

his superiors realizing that he was eminently fitted for this class of work.

In 1860, Mr. Hall began teaching, entering upon the career he was to pursue for forty-two wonderfully useful years. His reason for leaving Maine for Earlville was the hope of securing a vacant school at the latter place, which was realized. The young man entered upon his new duties with genuine zest, and soon made improvements which gained him attention from outsiders so that he was encouraged to apply for the position of superintendent of the West Aurora schools. His qualifications were such as to make the school board feel that he was the right man for the responsible position, and he received the appointment. For the next seven years he devoted the best of his mentality towards the furtherance of the interest of the schools, and only left Aurora to organize and



Frank H. Hall.

assume charge of the Sugar Grove Normal and Industrial School, where he felt that his field would be wider and he would have more opportunity to prove of benefit to others. This school was remarkable in that it was probably the first to teach agriculture in Illinois. In addition to conducting his school, Mr. Hall owned and conducted a general store, operated a lumber yard and creamery, acted as postmaster, and served as township trustee.

In 1887, Mr. Hall responded to a call from the Petersburg school board, and after a year of very efficient work, he consented to return to West Aurora, in response to the urgent entreaties of the board. This body, however, unselfishly released him in 1890 so that he could take charge of the Jacksonville Blind School. Although Mr. Hall already had accomplished much, he felt that his real life-work did not commence until he came into close touch with these afflicted children. Realizing, almost immediately, their restrictions, Mr. Hall began perfecting a machine that would be to the blind what the typewriter is to one who can see, with the result that the Braille writer was put upon the market. Although he might have reaped a fortune from his invention, Mr. Hall preferred to donate his ideas to those so cruelly deprived of sight, and in this earned the friendship and gratitude of the blind of the world, including that marvel of afflicted ones, Helen Keller. When death deprived the blind of one of the best friends they had ever known, some very touching resolutions were drawn up by the faculty and students expressing their desire to put on record their expression of deep sorrow at his loss, and their feeling of indebtedness to him. Mr. Hall remained with the blind until the school came under direct political influence, and a Democratic governor removed Mr. Hall for one of his own faith. He therefore resumed his work in the public schools, becoming superintendent of the Waukegan schools in 1894. When in 1896 the Joliet schools offered Mr. Hall a larger salary, the Waukegan board raised his stipend to meet the offer of the other board. The next year, however, Mr. Hall bought, out of his own pocket, a splendid stereopticon with views and donated it to the school. When a Republican governor succeeded the Democratic one, in four years, Mr. Hall was re-instituted at the school for the blind, and continued through Governor Tanner's administration and one year of Governor Yates' administration, when he resigned, in 1902, and buying a

residence in Aurora, about three blocks from the first one he and his wife had occupied after their marriage, he settled down in the city he loved so well.

Having always been associated with agricultural matters in a more or less degree, Mr. Hall was looked upon as an authority in such matters, and was the logical man for the position of secretary, and later, superintendent of the Illinois Farmers' Institute, from which ill-health forced him to resign in May, 1910. Governor Deneen recognized the power Mr. Hall was exerting in agricultural sections, influencing the farmers to adopt scientific methods, and investigate matters, and honored him with several commissions to represent the state at more than one convention. Mr. Hall was a delegate to the National Corn Exposition in Omaha in 1908; to the Farmers' National Farm Land Congress at Chicago in 1909, as well as others; and he was made a member of the Illinois Corn Commission of the National Conservation Commission, and of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Council to work with the National Civic Federation in 1910. The Illinois Farmers' Institute paid his memory a glowing tribute after his death, and to it were signed the following representative names: E. W. Burroughs, president; H. A. McKeene, secretary; Frank I. Mann, auditor; Eugene Davenport, dean; R. O. Graham, A. N. Abbott, vice presidents; A. P. Grout, treasurer; F. G. Blair, superintendent; J. M. Crebs, L. N. Wiggins, H. E. Young, Merrill K. Sweet, John M. Clark, J. P. Mason, William H. Ashdown, Ralph Allen, J. B. Burrows, A. V. Schermerhorn, W. E. Braden, James Frake, Charles W. Farr, Ralph W. Chittenden, George F. Tullock, S. N. Black, S. B. Mason, Edward Grimes and D. M. Marlin.

In July, 1886, Mr. Hall was married to Sybil Norton, daughter of William G. and Elmira Norton of Earlville, LaSalle County. Three children were born in this happy family: Clyde Haven, who is a farmer of Aurora, married Anna Darnell, and they have two children—Clyan Haven and Sybil Norton; Nina M., who married Ralph T. Dodge of Chicago; and Sybil Verne, who married H. R. Detweiler of Aurora, and they have two children—Dorothy and Frank H.

In addition to his educational duties, Mr. Hall lent dignity and stability to the Second National Bank of Aurora by serving on its board of trustees. For many years he was an enthusiastic Mason. All his activities, as he

grew older, told upon his strength, and he sank beneath the burden, his health giving way. His death occurred January 3, 1911, and his loss was felt as a personal calamity by thousands. The Educational Press Bulletin, issued by the Illinois State Department of Education, said, among other things, relative to Mr. Hall's demise: "In the death of Frank Hall the cause of education suffered a great loss. With a versatile mind and unbounded energy he contributed to every line of work he undertook. Elementary courses of study, methods and facilities for teaching the blind, and the great movement for a more scientific agriculture have all felt the touch of his master spirit. His friends warned him that it was too much for him to do the work of three men. But like a well-bred, spirited horse, he neither needed the spur or the bits. He went his own gait without let or hindrance. The history of education in Illinois can never be written without mention of the work of Frank Hall."

The funeral of Mr. Hall was attended by notables. Those who made brief addresses were Dr. John W. Cook, president of the DeKalb Normal school; Alfred Bayliss, president Macomb Normal; O. T. Bright, former superintendent of Cook County schools, and Prof. Fred H. Rankin of the Illinois College of Agriculture. The pallbearers were his old pupils and employes. The Revs. W. W. Willard and O. A. Petty conducted the touching services. The remains of the great and good man were laid to rest in beautiful West Aurora cemetery. It would be impossible in so brief a notice as this to give an adequate idea of the tributes paid the memory of Mr. Hall. The schools of West Aurora were closed in memory of the one who had conducted them so long and faithfully. Newspapers throughout the state exhausted themselves in sounding his praises and all wrote feelingly of the man who was gone from his sphere of usefulness. Memorial services were held in various institutions, and none were more affecting than those given by the sightless ones for whom Mr. Hall had done so much, bringing into their narrow lives a bound-

less range of capacity through his wonderful invention. A bronze bust of Frank Hall now adorns the public library of Aurora, for he was recognized as one of the most representative men the city ever produced, and he has been elected to the Hall of Fame in the State Agricultural College at Urbana. He was a teacher, author of eighteen text-books, farmer, soldier, public servant, business man and churchman, and was well informed on law, medicine and theology. Although his life-work is ended, and his has been written on his page of life, Mr. Hall still influences thousands, and will continue to do so as long as the public school system is in existence, or the blind grope their way into the light of knowledge through the writer his kindly inventive genius produced for them.

It is but fitting to close this brief review with the tribute paid his memory by his daughter, Verne Hall Detweiler:

MY FATHER.

"Forget thyself in service for thy fellow-men"—
This is the creed by which he lived.
Lived? Ah! yes. He died so, too,
His tired eyes alight with loving words unspoken.

He was a lifter of the universal load;
Happiness meant, to him, naught else
But loving service freely given
To all who needed help along life's stony road.

He proved, in his own life, the joy of work well done,

Teaching us that we needs must serve
And toil together joyfully,
To sweep away the selfish clouds that hide life's sun.

And when his sun was set, there glowed a western light—

Token of fairer days to come
To all whose lives he had but touched,
So great he was, so good, so kind, so true, so right.

ARTHUR F. BAUER.

The entire career of the late Arthur F. Bauer was passed in Peoria, and he witnessed, and participated in, the wonderful advancement which brought this city to the forefront among the commercial circles of the Prairie State.

His life, while cut short in its prime, had been filled with activity, and it was activity of a nature that was helpful in the extreme. Essentially a business man, with interests that demanded his constant attention, he was not con-

tent to watch others work for the public weal, but himself took an active and useful part in movements that made for progress, and his influence at all times was felt in circles where public spirited men gathered to promote education, morality and good citizenship.

Arthur F. Bauer was born May 4, 1864, at Peoria, Ill., and here he was granted excellent educational advantages in the public and German schools, where he showed himself an apt and ambitious student. His father reared him to habits of honesty and industry and drilled him thoroughly in the business which he expected his son to adopt as his life work. He accordingly succeeded his father, and directed his efforts in such an able manner as to win the confidence of the public and the esteem of his business associates, who at all times looked to him for counsel and leadership. On the morning of Friday, May 23, 1913, Mr. Bauer did not join his family at breakfast, but this did not cause comment, as he had been detained by his work until a late hour the night previous. However, when he did not appear at the dinner hour, it was decided to call him, and Mrs. Bauer found that he had expired. His death caused sorrow among a wide circle of friends, who had been drawn to him by his whole-heartedness, his loyalty and his absolute integrity. He held membership in Calanthe

Lodge No. 47, K. P., and Schiller Lodge, A. F. & A. M.

On February 1, 1885, Mr. Bauer was married to Miss Louise Thieme, also a native of Peoria, Ill., and daughter of John Gustav and Magdalene (Kneer) Thieme, who came from Germany to America with their respective parents at an early day, settling in Illinois and finally at Peoria. The father was an upholsterer by trade, which occupation he followed for some time, but later entered the hotel business, in which he continued until his death, which occurred in October, 1884, the mother passing away about 1890. They had spent their entire lives in Peoria since their arrival at that city. To Mr. and Mrs. Bauer were born three children, namely: Elizabeth Elsie, who married October 15, 1913, Chester Erwin Arends, of Peoria, who is connected with the Chamber of Commerce; Ethel M., and one child who died in infancy.

Mr. Bauer was Republican in his political views, although his policy was to vote for the best man, regardless of party ties. He never sought public preference as an office holder, but could be relied upon at all times to contribute of his means and lend influence to those things which made for good government. His death was a loss to Peoria, and its sudden nature caused the shock to be doubly severe to his many acquaintances.

PERLEY BATCHELDER WHIPPLE.

Conditions, manners and customs have changed in the years that have developed Illinois from a wilderness, but the requirements for Christian rectitude have remained uniform in quality and purity. The standards today for measuring up a man's character remain the same as those which were used centuries ago. There are certain rugged qualities which make for truest manhood. Without real honesty and a certain sterling integrity of purpose, no man can command the confidence and respect of his associates throughout a lifetime of endeavor. The glitter of shallow characteristics may dazzle for a short period, but whenever a time of stress comes in which men's souls are tried, the false is separated from the real, the natural from the imitation. The late Perley Batchelder Whipple belonged to the class of nature's noblemen, and although he has passed from this sphere of usefulness, he has left an impress upon his times and community that will not

easily be erased. For sixty-one years he had been known as one of the leading men of Alton, when death claimed him, and during that period never failed to exert his talents in behalf of others. He was born at New Braintree, Worcester County, Mass., April 15, 1810, and when a mere child, his parents moved to Grafton, Mass., where his boyhood was passed. In 1835, at the age of twenty-five years, he came to Alton, Ill., where his interests were afterwards centered. Soon after his arrival, he embarked in a boot and shoe business on the present site of the Alton Roller Mills on Second street. Later he opened a general wholesale dry goods store in partnership with J. E. Booker, and still later was with William Tunnel, the latter association continuing for seven years. The latter portion of his business career at Alton, however, was passed in an insurance and real estate business with G. H. Smiley under the firm style of Whipple & Smiley.

The first wife of Mr. Whipple was Elizabeth H. Williams, who became very prominent in the development of the Presbyterian church of Alton. The marriage was solemnized by Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy a short time prior to the tragic death of the latter. The first Mrs. Whipple died May 14, 1847, leaving the following children: Nathaniel L., Henry W., and Elizabeth H., now deceased. Mr. Whipple was married (second) to Rebecca L. Breath, who died June 18, 1854. On March 6, 1857, Mr. Whipple was married (third) to Hannah G. Chase, a daughter of Paul C. and Sarah (Pierce) Chase, from Millbury, Mass. She bore her husband one daughter, Florence E., who lives with her.

One of the most interesting features of Mr. Whipple's life was his friendship for and association with Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy. Although a strong Abolitionist himself, Mr. Whipple did not fully agree with all of Mr. Lovejoy's teachings, for he felt that Mr. Lovejoy was a little too far ahead of the times in his ideas on slavery. After the death of their leader, who fell a martyr to his cause, Mr. Whipple was one of several who, at night, took the mutilated body from the house on Cherry street, and laid it tenderly to rest, although each man thus brave did not know but that each moment would be his last. A man utterly fearless in speech and action, this danger did not deter Mr. Whipple from doing what was both his duty and resolve, and he never failed to support the doctrines he believed were right, not only with reference to slavery, but others which were evolved from the times in which he lived. It is said that he sustained great loss in the panic of 1867, he being in the wholesale trade and his business all credit with the country dealers, a great number of whom failed, but when the crash came, put their property in the names of their wives, Mr. Whipple thereby losing a large amount of money. He could have saved a large fortune by putting his property in the name of his wife, but this was not his idea of honor; he, therefore, sold his stock at auction and paid all his creditors. He could

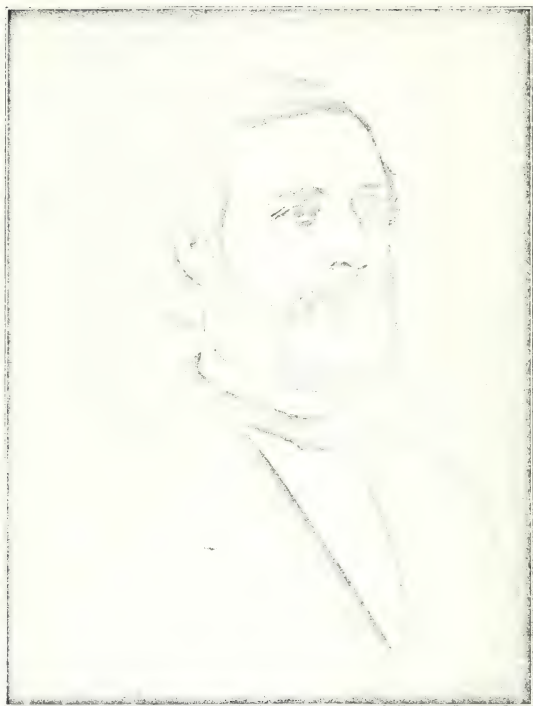
easily have taken advantage of the bankruptcy law but would not do so. Another incident in his life worthy of mention is the fact that when he wanted a storeroom which was then occupied by a saloon, in order to get the same, he bought the saloon-keeper out and upon being asked what he intended to do with the liquor, he replied that he would pour it in the gutter, which he did. A man of strong religious convictions, he was equally determined in supporting his church, and was one of the most valued members of the Presbyterian Church of Alton for sixty years, and for many years served it as an elder.

The death of this most excellent man occurred November 8, 1896, and his funeral was a large one, his friends gathering to pay their last respects to his memory. Rev. Dr. G. W. Smith of the Presbyterian church offered a short discourse, and his closing words are as beautiful a tribute to the character of Mr. Whipple as could be found: "Mr. Whipple always took his full share in the discharge of the duties of charity and religion. He had a faith that showed itself, not in empty professions, but in 'good deeds' which he did, in many different directions, always lending a warm heart and a helping hand in all charitable and church work. He never seemed to tire in his thoughtful service of others. Who of us who knew him well but could bear witness to his genial disposition, the kindness of spirit that he always displayed? I feel that I can but imperfectly voice that which you all know—that which most of you have seen. And in thus speaking I seek not to exalt human nature and virtue, but rather to magnify the power and grace of the Redeemer in whose merits he trusted and in whose blessed footsteps he daily endeavored to follow. And it is to the same covenant-keeping God that I would point those of you who suffer most deeply today, as a sure refuge in every time of need. He has not promised to keep us from trouble, but he has promised to walk with us in our troubles, to make them 'work together for our good,' and finally give us complete deliverance."

JOHN EDWIN CHAPMAN.

When the history of the notable men of Illinois is completed, its pages will bear no name more worthy than that of the late John Edwin Chapman. In contemplating the lives and characteristics of prominent men, it is but natural

to inquire into the reason for their success and the motive that prompted their praiseworthy actions. Success is claimed by many to be a matter of genius, but there is no doubt but that experience and sound judgment play an im-



John E. Chapman

portant part in shaping the careers of those who stand highest in public esteem. These in nearly every case are those who have devoted their lives to profound study and careful application and have risen gradually, fighting their way upward in the face of all drawbacks. Honesty, energy, efficiency, conscientiousness and self-reliance, these are traits of character that are apt to insure the highest emoluments and greatest rewards. To these may be attributed in large measure the success that rewarded the efforts of John Edwin Chapman. There is no more truthful indication of a man's honest worth and character than the esteem in which he is held by his business associates and colleagues. The striking features in the career of John Edwin Chapman may be gained from the fact that he was beloved by all who knew him, as much by his connections in business life as by those with whom he came in contact in social relations. Success ought not to be measured merely by the heights to which one attains but by the distance between the altitude which is reached and the starting point in the field of endeavor. Mr. Chapman's career was a notable one, and is the story of laudable ambition, unfaltering activity and earnest endeavor to reach in the business field a high plane, and that the qualities chosen as chief factors in his life were resultant, is evidenced through his many years of successful operations in Chicago. Truly a self-made man, Mr. Chapman was of the best type of citizenship, and his record is an indication that "success is ambition's answer," and the story of his life cannot fail to prove of interest to those who have regard for honorable manhood and an appreciation for wise and intelligent use of opportunity on the part of the individual. He started out as many other successful men have done, with a determination to make life a success and through assiduity, industry, thrift and frugality, he reached a broad field of activity and usefulness in the world and no citizen of Chicago had in larger measure the esteem of his fellows nor exerted a stronger influence for progressive methods and good citizenship. His life was actuated by high ideals and spent in close conformity therewith. His teachings and his example were an inspiring force for good in the world and his humane sympathy and charity brought men to him in the ties of strong friendship. Certain qualities command respect, others admiration; but it requires more than these to win love, and those who knew John Edwin

Chapman had for him the deeper affection that transcends regard. While Mr. Chapman never sought to figure prominently in public life, his memory is cherished by those who knew him, because of his fidelity to all those high and honorable principles which are regarded as indispensable factors in the life of him who essays to approach the ideal in manhood and in citizenship.

John Edwin Chapman was born at Warehouse Point, Conn., September 1, 1835. The American founder of the Chapman family was Edward Chapman, who came from England to Windsor, Conn., about 1690, settling in that portion of Windsor now called Simsbury. The family line moves down through distinguished names and connections to Ashbel Chapman, who married Lydia Lord, and their sixth child, John Buckley Chapman, born May 12, 1799, at Windsor Locks, Conn., moved to Warehouse Point, Conn. He married Lydia Holkins and their five children were: Albert Buckley, Frederick Augustus, Lydia Louisa, John Edwin, and Harvey Holkins. Thomas Holkins came from England to Boston, Mass., and later settled at Dorchester, Mass. From thence his descendants went to Rhode Island and Connecticut, and George Holkins settled at Preston, Conn., about 1698.

John Buckley Chapman not only was successful as a lumber merchant, but was a man of strong moral character and nobility of purpose. Although married three times, the only children to survive were those born of his first marriage. Of these, John Edwin Chapman was reared at Warehouse Point, by his second step-mother, Lydia Aurelia (Lord) Chapman, he having lost his own mother when four years old. Unusually gifted, he was prepared for college when only fourteen years old, but his father wisely decided that his years were too few for the strain of college life, and so permitted him to come to Chicago in 1849 for two years to join a cousin, Samuel Chapman Griggs, the founder of the present publishing house and book store of A. C. McClurg & Company. In the meanwhile he lost his father, who died at sea while on his way to California to look after some large lumber interests, and John Edwin Chapman had to abandon his plans for a college career, and take steps to secure an income for his step-mother and family, also keep up the family homestead in Connecticut. During the years that followed the young man overtaxed his strength, so that before he was twenty-five years old he suffered from a severe breakdown,

but upon his recovery he and his brother, Harvey Chapman, opened a Chicago branch for Henry Chase & Company of Boston, manufacturers of bags and bagging, in which he continued, being so successful that he amassed a large fortune for his day. He lived at the old Tremont and Clifton houses with a group of men who, gathered from all parts of the country, were then laying the foundations for Chicago's present pre-eminence. While active in business circles, Mr. Chapman did not neglect his religious duties, but was an aggressive and powerful member of the First Baptist Church of Chicago, and a liberal contributor and important factor in its work. A life member of the Baptist Theological Union of Chicago, he aided in the initial work which resulted in the establishment of the Chicago University.

In 1869, Mr. Chapman was married to Miss Mary Caroline Adams, a daughter of Hugh and Amanda (McCormick) Adams, and they had two children, namely: Anna, who became the wife of Morrill Dunn, formerly of Washington, D. C., but now a resident of Chicago; and John Adams, who married Miss Eleanor Thompson Stickney of Baltimore, Md., resides at Chicago. Hugh Adams, father of Mrs. Chapman, was for many years a successful grain merchant of Chicago. He descended from Robert Adams, who came from England about 1708, settling in Campbell County, Va., being of excellent English stock. The Adams family is ranked among the first of Virginia's aristocracy. Amanda McCormick Adams was the daughter of Robert Mc-

Cormick, a prominent farmer and inventor of Rockbridge County, Va.

In the fire of 1871, Mr. Chapman lost home and fortune but his store was the first one rebuilt in the burned district and his business was started again. Still his health was shattered and within a few years he was compelled to retire, and spent the remainder of his life in absolute retirement. To a man of his energy and capability, this was a trial of no common order, but he bore it patiently and cheerfully, and from his Christianlike acceptance of it, influenced others as never before. During his active years, he gave liberally and wisely for the furtherance of measures and institutions in which he had faith, and gave loyalty to his friends and business associates. Unassuming in his manner, sincere in his friendship, steadfast, unswerving in his loyalty to the right, it is but just and merited praise to say of him—as a business man, he ranked with the ablest, as a citizen he was honorable, prompt and true to every engagement, and his death, which occurred January 4, 1882, removed from Chicago one of its most worthy citizens. In his life were the elements of greatness, because of the use he made of his talents and opportunities and because his thoughts were not self-centered but were given to the mastery of life's problems and the fulfillment of his duty as a man in his relations to his fellow-men, and as a citizen in his relations to his country. Mrs. Chapman maintains her residence at No. 750 Lincoln Park boulevard, Chicago.

ORRIN WILKINSON.

Over fifty years ago the terrible calamity of war devastated this country of ours. While it laid waste many homes and took many from a busy, useful life, it also doubtless developed character, for it produced many men who became unusually useful in the quieter walks of life. Few men who were spared to return to their homes after the close of the terrific struggle between the North and the South but brought with them a sense of the importance of civic peace, and these survivors of the Civil war often became citizens of marked usefulness. As they never shirked a duty in war or retreated before the attacks of an enemy, they continued to carry the colors of their convictions and principles on to victory in private life. The majority of these men have passed

beyond the acclains of this world, but the power of what they accomplished in both war and peace lives on and dominates others. One of these men was the late Captain Orrin Wilkinson of Princeton.

Orrin Wilkinson was born in Bradford County, Pa., September 27, 1836, a son of George and Julia M. (Manton) Wilkinson the former born in Rhode Island and the latter in Bradford County, Pa. The father was once a farmer, but disposed of his farm and engaged in the conduct of a hotel at Tiskilwa, Ill., where he died in June, 1878. The family had migrated to Illinois in 1838, settling first in La Salle County but in 1844 moved to Tiskilwa. Therefore it was in Illinois that Orrin Wilkinson was reared to manhood. When old enough he

assisted his father in conducting the hotel at Tiskilwa, continuing until he was twenty-three years old, at which time he formed a partnership with John Welsh and they opened and conducted a general store. In 1862, however, believing that duty directed him to his country's defense, he organized Company E, Ninety-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, of which he was elected captain, and served throughout the Civil war, participating in the engagements at Jackson, Champion's Hill, siege of Vicksburg, Missionary Ridge, Altoona Pass, Savannah and in a number of skirmishes. During the period covered by these battles, his regiment lost 418 men. Many instances of Captain Wilkinson's bravery might be cited, for he never failed to set his men an example of bravery, but one will suffice. At Altoona he crossed a bridge high in the air, in plain sight of thousands of the enemy, and seized a box of ammunition which was much needed, miraculously returning without being injured. The feat was so dangerous that he was not willing to risk his men, so did himself what he would not ask them to do. This feat placed him high in the esteem of his superiors, and endeared him to his soldiers.

With the close of hostilities, Captain Wilkinson returned home, and for some time conducted a collection and insurance business, but once more entered the mercantile field, this time in partnership with M. W. Keizley, maintaining this connection until 1890, when he located at Princeton. For a number of years he had responded to popular clamor and served in various offices, having been town clerk for thirty years, school treasurer for sixteen years, supervisor of Arisipe Township for one year prior to entering the army, and for ten years, from 1880 to 1890, at which time he resigned to enter upon the duties of county clerk. After his term of four years expired, he was made

town marshal, and served as such for one term. Following this, he and James Rawson established what afterwards developed into the leading boot and shoe establishment of Princeton, and later the firm bought a rival store and conducted both, until they built their own store building, and, moving into it, continued to operate both stores as one until they sold to W. T. Cain.

In 1860 Captain Wilkinson married Maggie Welch, a sister of John Welch, of Tiskilwa, and they had one child, who lived to be eighteen months old. Mrs. Wilkinson died in June, 1862. In October, 1865, Captain Wilkinson married (second) Miss Sarah A. Smith, who survives him, and who, with a sister, now a resident of Denver, Colo., is the only survivor of her family. Captain Wilkinson had three brothers, Marshall, Lyman and Charles, and a sister, Mrs. Mary J. Smith, of Atkinson, Ill. Captain Wilkinson was a Mason and a Knight Templar and belonged to the lodge at Princeton. He also was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and served as commander of his local post for many years, and for eight years was president of the Bureau County Soldiers' and Sailors' Association.

For some months Captain Wilkinson was in poor health, and his death, on June 7, 1914, was not a surprise to his family and friends, his age being seventy-seven years, eight months and ten days. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. C. C. Carpenter of the Christian church under the auspices of the local G. A. R. post, and interment was made in Mount Bloom Cemetery, Tiskilwa, according to the rites of the Masons. Although he had lived out his allotted days, Captain Wilkinson was sincerely mourned, for he had won and always retained the respect and confidence of his associates.

THOMAS BARRER.

Galesburg has ever honored its war veterans, the younger generations realizing what the country owes to the men who saved the Union in the time of civil strife. One of the men who no longer remains to be honored by his country's gratitude for his services in war, and who, while living did his full duty in peace, as a citizen at Galesburg, was the late Thomas Barrer. Mr. Barrer came from Ireland to the United States, having been born in County Limerick, April 23, 1838. Leaving his native

land in 1850, he arrived at Baltimore, Md., but ten years later moved to Knoxville, Ill., and within a year, settled at Galesburg. Although he was not yet a naturalized citizen of his adopted land, Mr. Barrer made its cause his own, and enlisted as a private in September, 1861, in Company H, Thirty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and in November of that year was promoted to a sergeantry of the fourth order. On October 1, 1864, he was made a second sergeant, and on September 21, 1865, was

made first sergeant. He was mustered out soon after his final promotion, at Vicksburg, Miss., November 24, 1865. His regiment saw service in Missouri, Alabama and Mississippi, and participated in the battles of Jackson, Spanish Fort, Vicksburg, and others of less importance. At the close of his military service, Mr. Barrer returned to Galesburg, where for many years he was one of the business men of that city, but finally retired and for ten years prior to his death, which occurred March 16, 1913, enjoyed the fruits of his former labors. He was an honest, industrious man, who lived up to what he conceived to be his full duty, and enjoyed the confidence and respect of all with whom he was connected.

On December 21, 1865, Mr. Barrer married Emily L. Rogers, and they had two children,

namely: Mrs. David Fuller, of Galesburg; and Fannie, deceased. Mr. Barrer belonged to Galesburg Lodge No. 142, I. O. O. F., and served it as treasurer for a quarter of a century, was also past grand of his lodge, and lived up to the teachings of that order. He was loyal to the end and belonged to Galesburg Post No. 45, G. A. R. In political faith, Mr. Barrer was a strong Republican, but never desired to come before the public as an office seeker, preferring to exert his influence as a private citizen. Although reared in the creed of the Episcopal church, he did not connect himself with any religious organization, but lived out in his life the principles embodied in the Golden Rule, and set an example those of the coming generation will do well to follow.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS.

Medicine embraces a vast field of knowledge and the successful physician must be a man of varied learning. Never at any time has the healing art demanded more in its practitioners than at the present day and never has the profession given so fair an account of itself. Find the leading physician in a community and this acquaintance will indicate, with few exceptions, the man of most intellectual attainment, the keenest mind, the most progressive spirit, and, in most cases, the greatest public benefactor. Such a man was the late Dr. William H. Willis, of Peoria.

Dr. Willis was born at Ipava, Fulton County, Ill., January 20, 1860, a son of Dr. Amos Q. and Jane (Quillan) Willis, natives of Freeport, Ohio. His mother, eighty-seven years old at the time of his death, and a brother, I. H. Willis, survive him, and reside at Galesburg, Ill. After graduating, in June, 1877, from the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College, Dr. Amos Q. Willis came direct to Ipava, Ill., and there was in active practice of his profession until his death in 1861, his son, William H., being at that time only thirteen months old.

William H. Willis attended the schools of Fulton County as he grew up, and deciding upon a medical career, attended and was graduated from the Missouri Medical College, at St. Louis, in 1881. Following this he began practicing at Eureka, Ill., continuing there for five years, when he went to Whitefield, Ill., in Marshall County, and was there for eleven years. Here he built up a wonderful country practice and his reputation

spread to nearby towns, to which he was often called. Desiring to perfect himself on some special studies, he took a course at the New York Polyclinic during 1897-8, and was graduated from that institution. Following this he located at Peoria and entered upon a general practice, from the first, however, specializing in surgical cases, his skill in this line being unquestioned. His first office was at No. 101 Madison Street, but he later found it more convenient to be in the Jefferson Building. His expert knowledge was so generally recognized that he was placed upon the staff of both the St. Francis and Proctor hospitals. Recognizing the value of medical societies to the physician, he became a member of the Peoria City and Illinois State Medical societies and the American Medical Association. His practice, which was a very large one, extended among the best people of Peoria by whom he was regarded as a real friend as well as medical adviser.

While residing at Eureka, Dr. Willis was married to Miss Dycie Van Dyke, a daughter of William G. and Mary (Denny) Van Dyke, natives of Harrisburg, Ky., and Londonderry, Ireland, respectively. Mrs. Willis was the second born in the following family: William, who died at the age of sixteen years; Dycie; Robert T., who is engaged in farming at Eureka, Ill.; Fannie, who is Mrs. J. J. DeMotte of El Paso, Ill.; Laura, who is in business at Eureka, Ill.; James H., who died when twenty-seven years old; and Lewis H., who is a druggist at Eureka. Dr. and Mrs. Willis became the parents of the



William M. Wells

following children: Ethel, who is Mrs. E. O. Brown of Galva, Ill., has one child, Edwin Willis; Harold D., a real-estate operator of Peoria; and Hazel D., who is the wife of E. E. Smith of Elmwood, Ill. She has one child, Susanne Inez.

In political faith Dr. Willis was formerly a Republican, but later became identified with the Progressive party. He was a consistent member of the Christian Church, and died firm in its belief, July 4, 1914.

Aside from his professional interests, Dr. Willis was a heavy landowner in Illinois and Missouri, his properties being very valuable. At one time Dr. Willis was active in the Illinois National Guard and was considered one of the

best rifle shots in the state. He was a member of the Creve Coeur Club of Peoria, and was very popular in this organization. A profound scholar and sympathetic man, Dr. Willis attracted men to him and held their friendship through the years that followed. Always looking on the happy and cheerful side of life, and always with deep interest in each individual case, this beloved physician went his daily rounds, leaving not only healing drugs but smiles and happy words and genuine sympathy. His life was one that points a moral, and its record will lead others to emulate his virtues and stimulate those of his profession to meet his standards.

JOHN MONTGOMERY PHELPS.

The name of the late John Montgomery Phelps was for many years intimately associated with Chicago history, and to him several of the towering mercantile houses owe much of their initial success which later brought them their present worldwide prestige. His activities along mercantile and other lines were so well directed and his management of affairs so masterly handled that he was rated among the most able men of his day, and earned the confidence and gratitude of men of high standing with whom he was associated. His success was entirely due to his own ability and his advance to wealth and high position was steady and continuous. In the handling of credits, in which he was an adept, he was almost phenomenally successful, and his name still stands for the best work in this line Chicago has ever known. He was born December 21, 1828, in Schoharie County, N. Y., a son of George Chapman and Mary Phelps. The former was a farmer who came to New York State from Connecticut.

Growing up amid rural surroundings John M. Phelps secured only such educational advantages as the local public schools afford, but made such good use of his time and opportunities that he was able to become a teacher and taught school for three years. He then embarked in a dry goods business with Elisha Fero, thus commencing a career which was to be a long and eminently successful one. The firm was known as Elisha Fero & Co., and did business at Catskill, N. Y. In the fall of 1852 the budding merchant was far-sighted enough to see the future before Chicago, and decided to cast his fortunes with it. With his brother,

W. W. Phelps, he interested Potter Palmer, and the three founded a mercantile business which has finally developed into the largest of its kind in the world, that of Marshall Field & Co. Mr. Phelps was made credit man of the new business, and attended to the retail store, while his brother held the same position with regard to the wholesale house. He was also financially interested with the business and when the firm of Palmer & Phelps became Field, Palmer & Leiter, Mr. Phelps continued with the new concern as credit man. The credit end of any business in those days was in its infancy, so that Mr. Phelps was really the father of many of the methods which prevail today. He reduced the extension of credits to a definite system, and so proved his ability and knowledge of men that when he resigned on January 1, 1871, the firm in appreciation of his long and valuable services, tendered him a beautiful silver service as a slight token of the esteem of the partners. While with this firm he was the highest salaried man in Chicago. With the severing of his ties with Field, Palmer & Leiter, Mr. Phelps assumed new ones as credit man for J. V. Farwell & Co., and in the fall of that year rendered the firm incalculable service by saving, at the risk of his life, the credit books which otherwise would have perished in the terrible fire. When he retired from this firm Mr. Phelps went into an insurance business with R. W. Hosmer & Co., of Chicago, becoming an insurance broker and continued his association with this concern until his death August 19, 1913.

On July 4, 1866, Mr. Phelps was united in

marriage with Miss Mary Frances Wheeler, a daughter of Samuel Monroe and Jane (Brewster) Wheeler. The Brewster family comes of Mayflower stock. Mr. and Mrs. Phelps became the parents of the following children: Charles Brewster, May Lewis, Wallace W., and Ada Irene. For a number of years the family belonged to the Reformed Episcopal Church, and were of Bishop Cheney's parish. During the many years that Mr. Phelps was so important a factor in the business life of Chicago, he saw many changes and took part in some of the most important. His residence at Chicago covered a period of considerably over fifty years,

and during that time he passed through the great fire which swept pioneer conditions into the remote past and saw the spirit of the coming metropolis of the county materialized on the lake front in the Columbian Exposition. He witnessed a revolution in business methods and commercial ratings. From year to year during his residence here he was rejoiced to see the current of trade deflected from eastern markets to this, and no one took a deeper interest in every advance step than he. While he lived to a ripe old age he was such a dominant factor wherever found, that his loss is felt and his influence will live for years to come.

WILLIAM HOUSTON FULKERSON.

Colonel William Houston Fulkerson was born September 9, 1834, at the homestead of his father in Claiborne County, Tenn., but comes of excellent Virginia stock. His father, Dr. James Fulkerson, was born in Virginia, a son of Colonel Peter Fulkerson, who commanded troops in the Continental Army. Dr. Fulkerson married Miss Frances Patterson of Philadelphia, Pa., in the native city of his bride, and then with her moved to eastern Tennessee, where they rounded out useful lives. The Patterson family is a prominent one in Pennsylvania, and its members were very patriotic. A maternal uncle of Mr. Fulkerson, Robert E. Patterson, was a veteran of three wars. Another uncle, William Chamberlain Patterson, was the second president of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Dr. Fulkerson was a medical man of considerable note and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania.

Colonel William Houston Fulkerson was educated in the best schools of Tennessee, and finished his educational training at West Point Military Academy. During the trouble with the Mormons, he gave valuable service, during 1858-9, but when the North and South declared war his sympathies led him to espouse the cause of the latter and from the beginning of hostilities until their close he served gallantly as colonel of the Sixty-third Tennessee, although wounded at the battle of Chickamauga. With the close of the war, Colonel Fulkerson returned to Tennessee, but like so many of those who had fought so bravely for the "Lost Cause," he found that opportunities were lacking in his old home, so in 1866, he left Rogersville where his boyhood and young manhood had been spent, and moved to Jersey County,

Ill. Here he found congenial surroundings and associates, and developed the magnificent stock farm known as the Hazel Dell property, there entered extensively into the business of breeding Shorthorn cattle and met with a very gratifying success. He still resides on this farm where so many useful years have been spent.

On October 17, 1861, at Rogersville, Tenn., Colonel Fulkerson married Miss Cornelia T. Russell, born at that place November 16, 1832, a daughter of Joseph and Jane (Richards) Russell. Mrs. Fulkerson was educated at the Rogersville Seminary and at Salem, N. C., and was a lady of many accomplishments. Her death occurred October 31, 1900. Colonel and Mrs. Fulkerson became the parents of the following children: Frances R., James W., Joseph R., Frank E., and Sarah B. Of these James W. is deceased, and Sarah is the wife of Judge Charles S. White.

Colonel Fulkerson was carefully reared in the faith of the Presbyterian church during his boyhood. His political inclinations and convictions make him a Democrat, and while he was never active in politics, he served one term as judge of the County Court of Jersey County, two terms as president of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, and was a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois. He was also a member of the Illinois State Board of World's Fair Commissioners at the time of the World's Fair at Chicago. A man of sterling qualities, Colonel Fulkerson is honored and respected by all who have the honor of his acquaintance. While he has been concerned in his business operations, he has never neglected the finer things of life, and

enjoys the best in literature, reading extensively and appreciating the productions of his favorite authors. Not only has he traveled ex-

tensively in his own country, but also abroad, and is one of the most cultured and well informed men in his section of the state.

ALBERT ROBBINS SABIN.

With the elevation of an educator to the highest office in the land, has come an added dignity to scholastic attainments which must be gratifying to those who have labored long and faithfully to guide wisely and conscientiously the young people entrusted to their charge. Not only are some of the ablest living men, members of this honored profession, but there are those who have passed into the Heavenly realms who thought that life could bestow no higher honors than those which came from the realization of what their learned influence and kindly sympathy had accomplished. One of these able educators whose life was spent in training others, was the late Albert Robbins Sabin, five years master of Lake Forest Academy, and a teacher in the public schools of Chicago. Albert Robbins Sabin was born at Rockingham, Vt., September 30, 1837, and he was seventy-five years old when his useful life terminated January 29, 1913, at his home No. 4062 N. Kenneth avenue, Chicago. He was a son of Deacon Elisha S. and Sophia (Hall) Sabin, and spent his early life in an agricultural community but from boyhood it was his ambition to secure a good education. With this end in view he partly provided for further study by teaching writing schools in the winters and then entered Middlebury College, in Vermont, after completing a common school training. While there he had as a classmate, the late Ezra J. Warner, of Lake Forest, with whom he continued a lifelong friendship. He left college in his junior year to enlist in response to President Lincoln's call for men. He entered service as a private, April 23, 1862, organizing a company at Middlebury, and was elected its captain on June 24, serving as captain of Company C (color company), Ninth Vermont Volunteer Infantry. Company C was mustered into service July 9, 1862, at Brattleboro, Vt., and moved on to Washington; was engaged in building Fort Winchester until September 2, when it joined General Miles at Harper's Ferry and engaged in its defense until September 15, where the men were surrounded and taken prisoners of war. Captain Sabin was paroled and with his company marched to

Annapolis; from thence they were sent to Camp Douglas, where they were engaged in guarding prisoners. As there was no prospect of an exchange of prisoners and active service and camp life being distasteful, Captain Sabin resigned December 24, and was honorably discharged. He always felt that in the service of the schools he was furthering his service to his country.

Immediately thereafter Mr. Sabin came to Chicago, where, for the next half century, he was a foremost figure in educational circles in this part of the State. He secured work at first in the offices of the Northwestern Railroad and then was appointed an instructor in the old Dearborn school on the present site of the Boston Store. His next charge was the Newberry school and from that he went to the Franklin. The last named was burned during the great fire of 1871, and in 1872 he was connected with the Douglas school until he was transferred to the Central high school at Monroe and Halsted streets. It was while serving in the latter that he resigned, severing his connection with the Chicago Board of Education to accept the head mastership of Lake Forest Academy. After the academy burned he was made professor of Latin at Lake Forest College, where he remained for two years. During his residence in Lake Forest he served one term as county superintendent of Lake County. In 1881 Mr. Sabin was appointed principal of the Kinzie school, and in 1887 was made assistant superintendent. This position he filled for fifteen years with credit to himself and great advantage to Chicago's public schools. He came in contact with large numbers of teachers and his aptitude to develop teaching ability in others was great. Hundreds of teachers in Chicago credit their success to his faculty in this direction exercised in their behalf. He was gentle and tender hearted and had an absorbing love for little children and easily won their confidence and affection. Often he was heard to murmur as they gathered about him, "Of such is the Kingdom." Later Mr. Sabin served as principal of the Audubon school, leaving it to become principal of the Irving Park schools, and in 1908 was placed in charge

of the Medill school, a position he was admirably filling at the time of his demise.

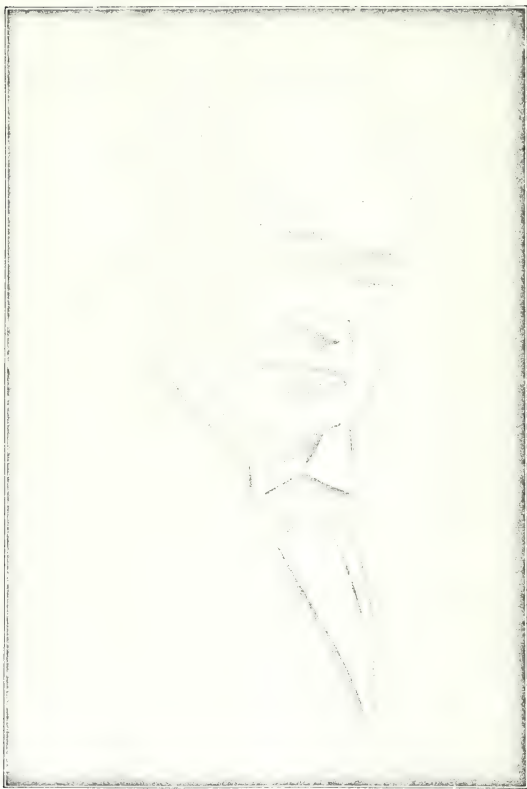
A man of exceptional musical ability, Mr. Sabin was always interested in musical matters, and the choir of the old Second Presbyterian Church, which, prior to the fire, stood at the corner of Monroe street and Wabash avenue, benefitted from his tenor voice. It is interesting to note that the stones of this historic building were transferred after the fire to Lake Forest, where they were utilized in the construction of the First Presbyterian Church of that place. Mr. Sabin was the leader of the choir in the Second Presbyterian Church, and from there went to the Westminster Presbyterian Church, then at the corner of Dearborn and Ontario streets, where he continued in charge of the choir. When the Apollo Club was organized in 1872, Mr. Sabin was one of its charter members, and continued active in it for many years, frequently being one of its soloists. While his services as a musician were widely known and appreciated, it is not quite as generally understood that during the time of his military service, his sweet voice was often used to cheer and comfort his men at the close of a long day's march, and they loved him for this show of devotion to them and for his willingness to exert himself for their pleasure. It is interesting to note that among those who studied under the direction of this learned man were the following: John V. and Francis C. Farwell, the late Horatio O. Stone, Thomas W. Magill, Edwin J. Learned, Howard H. Gallup, E. Brand Walker, Benjamin Manierre, Myron H. Norton, Foster A. Rhea, Edward B. Rice, Delavan W. H. Smith, John H. Hubbard, Arthur C. Irvin, the late Lansing Warren, James T. Howe, William H. Scott, Everill W. Stiles, Horace R. Parsons, Elbert H. Gunnison, Roscoe Horton, Lynn Helm, Donald G. McLeod and Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis of Brooklyn.

After his death his widow received many touching communications from those who had known and honored her husband, among them being letters from Richard S. Tutbill of the Circuit Court of Illinois, F. G. Blair, John D. Shoop, O. F. Barber, H. G. Bigelow, E. E. Cole, R. M. Hitch and many others. The Medill school was represented at the funeral by the following pupils: Robert Sherman, Joseph Schwartz, Harry Teter, Joseph Rosenfeld, Sam Cohn, Emanuel Davis, Jacob Greenfield, Edwin Weisel, Benjamin Goldberg, Earl Richol-

son, Benjamin Sideman, Louis Block, Jack Seglin, Reuben Cohn, Roy Levinson, Sam Grossman, Sam Lipschultz, Bohann Koptick and Morris Sherman. On Saturday afternoon, February 1, 1915, a simple service was conducted by the Rev. H. E. Ganster. The pall bearers were: R. M. Hitch, H. G. Cox, W. M. Roberts, Orville T. Bright, Oliver S. Westcott, Prof. L. M. Hewes, W. D. Smarser, and G. M. Clayberg. Twenty-seven automobiles formed the funeral cortege, interment being made at Rosehill cemetery. Mr. Sabin is survived by his widow and two sons, Stewart B. and Albert R. To show honor to the memory of Mr. Sabin, the president of the Chicago Board of Education ordered that all flags on school buildings be placed at half mast for a period of ten days. Educators from all over the State united in paying tribute to his memory and Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of schools, remarked with feeling: "He was a great man, and one of the most useful the schools have ever had."

The Irving Park Signal and the Evanston Index both paid fitting tribute to the passing of this really great man. The April number of the Medillite was made an "In Memoriam" issue, opening with a photograph of the beloved educator surrounded by the youthful faces of the little ones he loved so dearly, the conception being beautiful and touching to those who knew him well. In this number of the school paper, in which he had taken a deep interest in life, was given his life history, together with copies of some of the letters received by his widow; some reminiscences of Chicago schools previously written by Mr. Sabin; selections from an article read to the school by Mr. Sabin relative to personal experiences during the Civil war; an article written by him on the 100th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln; "Mr. Sabin As We Knew Him," by Rose M. Kavana, and a further tribute to his memory by Aloysius L. McDermott, in addition to a beautifully expressed sentiment which was the last writing of Mr. Sabin. "The life of each man being short and the search for truth being long, infinite love has made provision for Earth's children, that they may worship Him half truthfully, seeing through a glass darkly; provision for the coming to the Homeland by the way of the heart and not by the way of the intellect."

A man of scholarly attainments, Mr. Sabin was admirably adapted for his life work. Although his mind was capable of profound



Albert R. Sabin

thought, he could present matters so simply that the youngest child was able to comprehend his meaning. He was the author of four text books on arithmetic and a spelling book which is largely used in the West, and was a frequent contributor to papers and of special articles to various journals, particularly those connected with his profession. He was a man

kindly by nature, charitable in thought and deed and attached young and old to him and his death thus became a personal loss to all who knew him. Mr. Sabin was a member of the N. E. A., of the Illinois State Teachers Association, of the National Geographical Society, of the Loyal Legion, Commandery of Illinois, and of the Chi Psi college fraternity.

PRENTISS D. CHENEY.

In the present day when competition rides, like the Old Man of the Sea, on almost every branch of human endeavor, success demands a decided superiority. This is true at the village four-corners, but it is applicable in a much greater degree in those lines of highly specialized work where the best brains and the most extensive training are devoted to each intricate detail, striving to produce absolute efficiency and to secure the advantage from each new trend of circumstances. Whether in the professions, in productive lines, in work of a promotive character, or in the great markets of the world, a man finds equally keen strife ahead of him; and when the fight is made with vigor, nerve and discernment; when success is acquired, half the compensation, other than financial independence, is derived from the satisfaction of having come a victor from a conflict worthy of his steel.

Prentiss D. Cheney, eldest son of Murray and Caroline (Pickett) Cheney, was born Aug. 2, 1836, in Chautauqua County, N. Y., while his parents were en route for Illinois. His father had visited the Prairie State, in 1833, walking the distance from Shawneetown to Edwardsville, Illinois, and, though his home was in Vermont, entered land in Jersey County. It was to make their home on this property that Mr. and Mrs. Cheney were journeying overland, when their son was born. In Jersey County they found much to enjoy and the activities of the comparatively new section, not unpleasant. During the years of his residence there, Mr. Cheney served the county as sheriff and as deputy sheriff. In 1858, land interests caused the family to remove to Sangamon County, Ill., where property comprising 500 acres was owned by Mr. Cheney. In 1860 they again moved, this time to Virden, Macoupin County, where the father died on December 7, 1885.

Prentiss D. Cheney became a clerk in the store of Alexander Morean, in Jerseyville; and later was engaged as the cashier in the bank of

Dubois & Chestnut, at Carlinville. This experience was splendid and enabled him, in 1859, to organize the Bank of D'Arcy & Cheney, and to manage the operation of the concern so as to insure reasonable returns. This bank was later organized as the Bank of D'Arcy, Teese & Cheney, and was eventually sold to Messrs. Cross, Carlin & Co. In his connection with the bank, Mr. Cheney became thoroughly acquainted with the great machine of finance, and later when he commenced his activities as an operator on Wall street, as he did soon after the bank he headed was sold, his success was founded on the keen insight and sagacity that the years previous had instilled. His offices were at No. 27 Wall street, where he and his associate, Mr. Murray, transacted business under the firm name of Cheney & Murray. On his retirement from the over-strenuous enterprise on Wall street, he returned to his home in Illinois and devoted his attention almost exclusively to the management of his lands in Jersey and Christian counties and in Nebraska. He made his residence in the old homestead that originally belonged to his wife's father, and it was there that he passed away, on July 3, 1900.

He had done much, by way of local improvements, to further the interests of the county, and had served as chairman of the board of supervisors during the erection of the courthouse, in 1893. He was a Democrat in politics, and his membership rested with the Presbyterian church. He was a valuable man to the community, and when he died, not only his own private affairs, which involved the ownership and control of 5,000 acres of land, but the enterprises of local general importance suffered. His devoted wife, who was very active in the work of the Presbyterian church, died in Jacksonville, Fla., April 23, 1877. She too was most deeply missed by many who had enjoyed the pleasure of her delightful friendship. To Mr. and Mrs. Cheney it was granted that but one

son should grow to maturity, he being Dr. Alexander M. Cheney, who was born in Mendham, Morris County, N. J., September 18, 1808.

Alexander M. Cheney lived with his parents until the death of his mother, after which he entered the home of his aunt, Mrs. Teese of Newark, N. J. He received his preliminary education in the neighboring public schools and at the Institute. He had, by this time, chosen the practice of medicine as his life work, and he entered the Gross Medical College of Denver. After his graduation from here, he continued his course of training by serving in the hospitals of Denver and Nashville. Thus he gained a splendid foundation for his practice to follow.

He was married, November 9, 1904, to Miss Sarah T. Barry, a daughter of Dr. E. L. H.

Barry, of Jerseyville. Two sons were born to the Doctor and his wife: Edward D'Arcy, born July 31, 1907, died August 5, 1907, and Prentiss Dana, born March 15, 1912. At present Dr. Cheney and his family are living in a home that embraces the Old Red House, the former home of his grandfather, Dr. D'Arcy, around which it was built in 1874. From this base he supervises his farm lands and, though each separate farm in his possession is operated by tenants, his strictly business method of management make possible results as great as from personally conducted farming. These lands are in Christian County and are the same lands entered by his grandfather, Dr. E. A. D'Arcy, in 1858-59.

E. A. D'ARCY.

There is one profession, that of the physician, which opens to its devotees an extremely wide range of usefulness. Its sphere is many-sided, and that particular phase which accomplishes the more than splendid work of preserving God-given life, says nothing of the world of sorrow that is banished or of the happiness and continued love which is re-enthroned through health restored at the exercise of that divine art. It is indeed a divine art, and those who study it, mellowed and enriched as they are through their association with unmasked humanity are possessed of a priceless ability to answer the command to "heal the sick." Dr. Edward A. D'Arcy was born in Longhill, N. J., April 15, 1796, a son of Dr. John D'Arcy, a surgeon on General Washington's staff, who was of direct Huguenot descent. Edward A. D'Arcy, after some preparation in the schools of his home town, entered the New York Medical College and was graduated therefrom with the class of 1817, February 25, of that year. He then made his residence in Basking Ridge, N. J., until 1833, when he decided to go West; and, accordingly, disposed of some of his effects and started. The journey from New York to Philadelphia was made by rail, thence by stage via Lancaster, Harrisburg, and Pittsburg, to Juniata, where he secured transportation by boat to Portsmouth. On arriving in that city he found it in flames. While he was engaged in fighting the fire which threatened to wipe out the entire district, his boat left and he was forced to continue on his way as best he might. On reaching Kaskaskia, Ill., he bought a house from Col. Pierce Menard, the

Indian agent, and road through Pinkneyville, on to Edwardsville, seeing many herd of deer on the prairie. Here he entered 400 acres of land and forty more for the timber which grew on it, later taking over 100 acres of bottom land on Macoupin Creek. He then returned to New Jersey with the purpose of bringing his wife back to Illinois with him. Mrs. D'Arcy, formerly Miss Mary McEowen, had been born in Basking Ridge, April 5, 1802, and, though her interests were mainly centered in the people of the town and her church associations, she gladly left her home in deference to her husband's wishes. Edward A. D'Arcy and Mary McEowen were married October 22, 1821, at Basking Ridge, N. J. They made the long over-land journey in a wagon, which their grandson still preserves, and settled, in Illinois, on an undeveloped farm of 100 acres, two miles north of Hickory Grove, now Jerseyville. Later he removed to 400 acres south of Hickory Grove, and here conducted his practice of medicine along with his farming operations. Rapidly he increased his land-holdings, owning over 1,000 acres in Jersey County and seven sections in one body in Christian County, having entered over 5,000 acres there. In 1859, he, with his son-in-law, organized the Bank of D'Arcy & Cheney, continuing in this business for the remainder of his life, though when occasion demanded he tendered his medical services to those that needed them. In 1845 he moved into Jerseyville, to the house now occupied by his grandson, Dr. Cheney, and it was here he passed away, April 25, 1863. He left an estate of over \$150,000.

In politics, Dr. D'Arcy voted with the Democratic party. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church, and had as his close friend Dr. McDowall of St. Louis. Dr. D'Arcy and his wife, who died in New Jersey, Aug. 12, 1887, were the parents of two daughters, namely: Ann Caroline, who married and returned to New Jersey, and Catherine McEowen, who was born Oct. 31, 1838, married Prentiss D. Cheney, July 6, 1859. Dr. D'Arcy had done a great work dur-

ing the span of life allotted him. He did much to add to the contentment of his friends and neighbors; had proved of incalculable assistance to the growing town of Jerseyville and had engendered the love and respect of his family and in fact, of all who knew him, by being a kind and generous father, a true gentleman in every sense and a devout believer in the efficacy of the Golden Rule.

JOHN FLETCHER MYER.

The admiration of the world is invariably challenged by success in any of the pursuits or activities of life. It is of little consequence whether it be in the profession of literature, medicine or law, or in the theological domain, in commerce or trade, in public life, or in the peaceful paths of agriculture, it is the one distinctive and distinguishing characteristic of all the transactions of existence. In the agricultural field, alone, the late John F. Myer distinguished himself as an active, energetic business man, and demonstrated the fact that to the individual of merit belongs the full measure of success and prosperity. His success in a material way, however, did not prevent him from winning a like position in the esteem of his community, for his activities in assisting to advance the welfare of his section and its people brought him prominently to the forefront among the progressive men of Livingston County, Ill. John F. Myer was born at or near Rushville, Ind., in 1848, and died July 3, 1912, at Pontiac, Ill., aged sixty-four years, nine months, thirteen days. He was a son of Daniel McKenzie Myer, who was born in Maryland, October 23, 1812, and who was married in Fayette County, Ind., January 2, 1842, to Miss Jane Summers, who was born December 25, 1821, near Philomath, Union County, Ind. To this union were born the following children: Sarah M., William G., John F., Matilda J., Mary F., Leah Ellen and Harriett L. Following their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Myer purchased a small farm near Blue River, Ind., on which they resided until 1850, and in that year, with their three children, Sarah, William and John F., came to Illinois, traveling in covered wagons all the way over the old stage road. For three years they resided near Ottawa, Ill., and then returned to Indiana, on account of sickness in the father's family. In the fall of 1856 the family returned to Illinois

and settled near Seneca, in Manlius Township, and in that vicinity resided until John F. had reached young manhood.

He was reared to agricultural pursuits, was brought up to habits of industry, thrift and honesty, and grew up skilled of hand, alert of mind and sound of body. During the summer seasons he assisted in the work of the homestead place, and in the short winter terms attended the old Bell schoolhouse, a district school. Later he attended school at Peotone, Will County, until he reached the age of twenty-one years, then went to the high school at Loda, Ill., of which his brother William was superintendent, and afterwards he pursued a teacher's course in the State Normal School at Normal, Ill. Succeeding this, Mr. Myer spent several years teaching near Marseilles, Peotone and in Bloom, the latter now known as Chicago Heights, Ill. He was engaged as a druggist at Peotone for about a year. His parents though poor were industrious and highly respectable people, and it was their greatest ambition to give their children the very best educational advantages obtainable. Like many others, they were greatly hindered by the outbreak of the Civil war, for much of the time the sons were compelled to work on the farm when they should have been attending school. John F. Myer was always a willing worker. He had an inherent mechanical skill and a natural love for carpenter's tools, and when the weather prevented him from working in the fields he could nearly always be found in his shop, where he made many useful articles, such as gates, bookracks, little wagons and sleds, stands and bookcases, doing naturally the kind of work that is now taught in the manual training departments of our public schools, and doing it well.

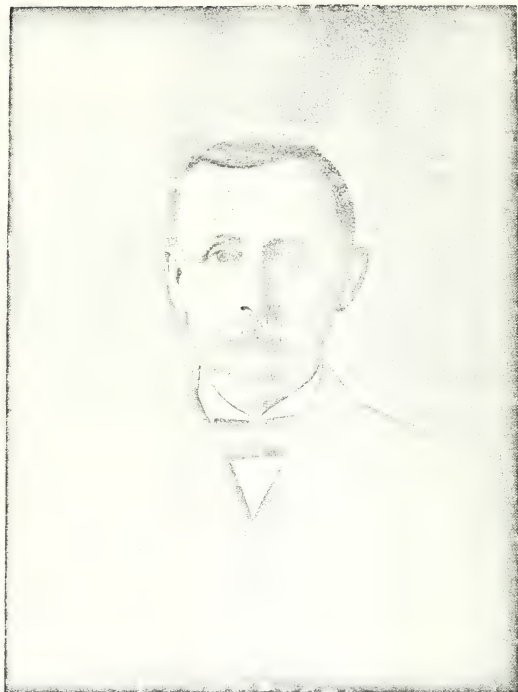
From early manhood, Mr. Myer was a total

abstainer, refraining from the use of intoxicants, tobacco and profanity, and continued thus throughout his life. On one occasion, a certain Christian lady of his neighborhood, in speaking with him about a certain set of rough young men in the community, told him she wished that he would associate with them more, feeling that his influence would do something to help them to reform. As it was, however, they felt that he was proud and prudish. His answer was: "When those young men are ready to come up to my standard of living, I am ready to associate with them; but if they expect me to lower mine before they care to be my friends they will be disappointed." Mr. Myer was always a leader in social affairs. He loved music, dancing and all harmless amusements, and was a general favorite among young and old alike. Those who knew him best loved him most, for they could best appreciate his many sterling qualities of mind and heart. His influence will long be felt for good in the community in which he made his home and carried on his activities for so many years. He never allowed himself to be so busily occupied that he could not find time to contribute to the wants and needs of his section. He was directly responsible for the narrowing of the roads of Broughton Township. When this was accomplished, eight feet on each side of the road were saved for the people, which had otherwise been a total waste of land. For years he was an efficient and faithful member of the school board, served also as school trustee, and ever gave his support to the Republican party. Although he never affiliated with any particular religious denomination, he was a Christian throughout his life, and never turned a deaf ear to the requests of worthy movements, whether of church or charity. Well versed in the Bible, he made good use of his knowledge at all times, and never neglected an opportunity to do what he felt would advance morality, good citizenship and education.

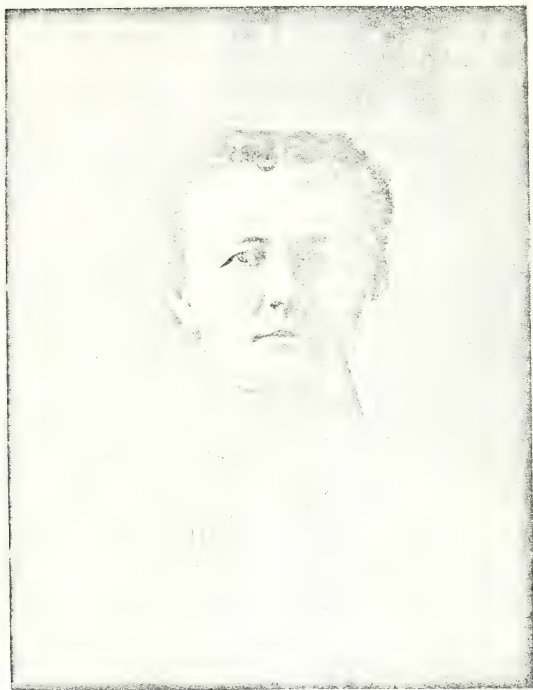
On March 2, 1876, Mr. Myer was married, at Wilmington, Ill., to Josephine (Gray) Kennedy, and after their marriage they settled on her 240-acre farm, which she inherited from her father's estate, located in Broughton Township, Livingston County, which, with 140 acres inherited from her mother's estate, they continued to farm for many years. From time to time they added to their land, through wise investment, industry, perseverance and stick-to-itiveness, and at the present time Mrs. Myer is

the owner of 931 acres of well-improved land, which is now being rented out on shares. Several years prior to Mr. Myer's death, he and his wife retired from active labor, and made their home at various places which best suited their wishes. At this time, Mrs. Myer is residing in her modern home at Pontiac. She is well known in church and social circles, and has numerous warm and appreciative friends. It may be said, in passing, that among her most valued possessions are a number of articles written by her late husband, and which were accepted and published by various newspapers.

Mrs. Myer's parents came to the United States from Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1836. John Gray was born July 4, 1804, and died February 4, 1875, aged seventy years, seven months, while Mary (Urquhart) Gray was born October 15, 1810, and died October 5, 1885, aged seventy-four years, eleven months, twenty days. The trip to this country, made in a sailing vessel, consumed six weeks. Mr. Gray, who had been a merchant in his native land, was compelled to seek another climate on account of failing health, and accordingly crossed the ocean to Canada, where he had several cousins in Brantford. There he purchased a Canadian horse, and rode through to the city of Chicago, then but a small settlement which gave little promise of developing into the mighty city which it now is. Mr. Gray was offered inducements to remain in the locality, but he responded that "it was too swampy and had too many cat-o'-nine-tails to suit him," and rode on through the wild prairies, then in their virgin state, with no roads, no railroads, no bridges, practically no settlements, and where the principal forms of life to be found were those represented by the wild animals which still made their home here. For a short time he made his headquarters at Lisbon, a small inland town with a few inhabitants, and then, once again mounting his sturdy Canadian horse, started out looking for a farm on which to take up his habitation. With a spade on his shoulder, he rode from point to point, testing the land at various places until he arrived in Nettle Creek Township, Grundy County, and there found black soil three feet deep, with gravel sub-soil. Into this he drove his spade, saying: "This is my farm." As soon as possible he effected the purchase of this land from the Government, at a cost of \$1.25 per acre, receiving a deed from President Van Buren, which still remains in the family. There were no banks at that time, and Mr. Gray carried his



John F. Meyer



Josephine K. Myer

money in a leather gold belt, fastened around his waist next his body. He was able to pay for the greater part of his property, and the remainder he paid for subsequently, securing the money through hard work and the enduring of many hardships. In this same section he accumulated 500 acres, in addition to which in after years he became the owner of much other land in that and other counties, and when he died he left his family in decidedly comfortable circumstances. During the early days Mr. Gray met with a number of misfortunes, but he sustained them with fortitude and indomitable perseverance. On three different occasions he lost his buildings, his equipment and even his crops

through disastrous prairie fires. On several occasions the family was compelled to subsist upon potatoes, which, being in the ground, had escaped the flames, and salt, until Mr. Gray could make the long journey to Chicago to secure other provisions. As it was easy to lose one's self during those early days, his faithful wife would keep a great fire burning to mark his way to his home. The children that grew to maturity were: Thomas, Jane, Mary, Margaret, Louisa, Matilda, Josephine and John. All have now passed away except Jane and Josephine, the oldest and youngest daughters, who still recall the hardships which the host of grand-children are fortunate enough to have escaped.

OSCAR B. HAMILTON.

The legal profession has, from time immemorial, attracted to its ranks a very large percentage of the notably brilliant men. It is, when rightly followed, one of the noblest of callings. It affords full play to Christian sympathy, and it holds a mighty prerogative, that of instigating exoneration of and restitution to the wrongly oppressed, or the administration of just retribution to the guilty. It does not afford room or opportunity to the weakling; but the strong it strengthens with a keener insight to human thought and feeling, with a more accurate realization of the obligations and responsibilities that are civilization's bequest to modern manhood.

Oscar B. Hamilton, president of the Jersey County Historical Society and a successful attorney-at-law, was born at Otterville, Greene County, Ill., Jan. 31, 1839, a son of Nathaniel and Mary (Daugherty) Hamilton. Nathaniel Hamilton came to Illinois from Ohio with his father in 1818, making the trip on foot and settling at New Design, in Monroe County. They arrived in time to vote for delegates to the convention that was to frame the Constitution of our State. This they consider a pleasing remembrance, as indeed it is. Nathaniel Hamilton removed to Otterville, Jersey County, in 1830, and here, subsequent to several years of farming, he opened the first lumber yard to be operated in that town. His wife had died in 1850, and his later years were spent at the home of his son, in Jerseyville.

Oscar B. Hamilton commenced his education in the Hamilton Primary School, at Otterville, Ill., and later entered the St. Louis Law School, from which he was graduated and was admitted

to the bar at St. Louis, in 1870. His practice embraced all of the Courts. In 1886 he went to Kansas and undertook a general practice, but remained there only three years, when he made Jerseyville his place of residence, and after some few years, entered into a partnership with his son, Paul M. Hamilton. He is now the president of the Jersey County Bar Association, but finds much time, in spite of other demands on his attention, to devote to the work of the Methodist church and Sunday school, whose interests lie very close to his heart. On the Republican ticket, he was made a delegate to the National Convention of 1880, where he lent his support to Gen. U. S. Grant. Since then he has been a delegate to various State and other conventions.

Mr. Hamilton was married to Miss Eliza M. Brown, October 25, 1860, the ceremony being performed by his uncle, Elder Benjamin B. Hamilton, a Baptist preacher of much influence in Greene County, who, years later, had the pleasure of being with the couple when they celebrated the day that ended twenty-five years of married life. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton have since had the privilege of passing their golden anniversary. Of the eleven children born to them, all but one are now living and actively engaged in their chosen work. Mr. Hamilton has lived a useful life, no one will deny. It has held its downfalls and discouragements for him, but more than abundant compensation for these has come in the success that has been granted him, and in the trust, love, and respect he is now accorded. Mr. Hamilton began his education in an institution which has an interesting history.

The Hamilton Primary School was the first free school to be maintained in the State of Illinois. The fund for its establishment was provided for in the will of Dr. Silas Hamilton, which was dated October 20, 1834. In this document the sum of four thousand dollars was set aside from the rest of the estate for the express purpose of erecting a suitable building for school uses and religious worship, and for providing it with a permanent endowment for the support of instructors. Dr. Silas Hamilton died November 19, 1834, and the work of establishing the school was undertaken by his nephew, Thomas M. Hamilton, and his brother-in-law, Gilbert Douglas. Under their guidance the old Stone schoolhouse was erected in 1835. The original building was two stories high, the main floor being divided into two school rooms by a hall and stairway leading to the second floor, which was used for various public purposes and to hold the Sunday school. The fame of the

institution spread widely, going far beyond the limits of the state. In 1839, by an Act of the General Assembly, this school was incorporated as the Hamilton Primary School with a district four miles square. Thirty-two years later the old building was torn down and a new and more commodious one was erected on the same site. From the organization of this school it was known as one of the most successful institutions of its kind in the state, and it had on its enrollment at various times, the names of men who later gained more than ordinary prominence. Among them may be mentioned the following: L. V. Sidway, of Chicago, ex-president of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank and a South Park commissioner; General John B. Hamilton; "Deacon" S. V. White, of New York City, banker; Judge L. Stillwell, first assistant pension commissioner; Judge Noble Ieria; and George Washington, the well-known colored freedman.

ALBERT A. FITTS.

Impelled by forces we cannot fully understand, men pursue their various ways in life, some attaining the heights while other walk in the valleys and both paths are beset with difficulties. It is worth while, however, for the encouragement of those whose opportunities are limited and whose environment discloses little of encouragement, to tell the story of one who faced such lack of opportunity and who, alone, found a way to climb the heights, and such a story is that of the late Dr. Albert A. Fitts, for many years an honored medical man and useful citizens of Batavia, Ill. He was born at Ontario, N. Y., April 5, 1853.

Owing to changes in the place of residence of the family between 1860 and 1865, Albert A. Fitts attended school but irregularly. On the return of the family to Walworth, N. Y., he continued to attend school, but only in the winters, working for his own support at odd jobs during the summers, and when sixteen years of age commenced to work during the summers for his father at the carpenter trade. When the family home was again established at Ontario, he once more had school advantages for two winters, and worked also at his trade, by this time doing excellent carpenter and joiner work. In October, 1874, he went to Falls Church, Va., to live with his uncle, Sumner Fitts, and this was, in a way, the turning point in his life. There he met Dr. N. F. Graham,

who was professor of surgery in the medical department of Howard University, Washington, D. C.

It is evident that the eminent surgeon gained the youth's confidence and learned of the ambition he was secretly cherishing, otherwise he would not have offered Albert Fitts the free use of his valuable library on conditions the young man willingly accepted, that he should sleep in the house during his absences during the winter and take care of the horse and cow and look after things generally. Dr. Graham gave him invaluable instruction in anatomy and physiology and set his feet in the path of medical science. Eagerly this path was pursued and while his days were filled with work on his uncle's farm, where he accomplished the clearing and plowing of thirty acres of land, his nights were his own and then it was that he did all his reading, a driving power of enthusiasm making him often forget the passage of the hours. After completing this first winter and passing examination on Wilson's Anatomy and McKendree's Physiology, his whole thought of the future was to become a man of medical science like his honored and beloved instructor. Want of capital and the necessity of providing for his board stood in the way, but in March, 1875, he began a regular course of reading under Dr. Graham's direction. In order to pay his board he worked a half day for his uncle, from

six in the morning until noonday, then studied until six in the evening, spending the next hour with Dr. Graham reciting and receiving explanations, and then back to his books until tired Nature made him desist. This program he followed until October, 1875, when he took an examination in the medical department of Howard University, and secured the position of resident student. He continued study during the summers of 1876 and 1877 and during that term was appointed prosector for Prof. D. B. Comb, which position he held until he was graduated on March 3, 1878. Much self denial had been endured and economic hardships had been overcome before this happy termination of his years of effort.

After graduation Dr. Fitts returned for a time to Ontario, N. Y. Want of means deterred him from immediately entering into practice, but finally his aunt, Mrs. Martin Aldrich, lent him \$150 for this purpose. He prac-

ticed for a short time in Cuba, N. Y., but settled permanently at Batavia, Ill., in October, 1878. For many years Dr. Fitts commanded a representative and remunerative practice in Kane County and subsequently became a member of the American Medical Association, and of the Fox River Medical Society. In March, 1879, he was appointed examining surgeon for pensions, and for five years was physician for the Kane County Almshouse. In 1889 he was made vice president of the Fox River Medical Society, and received a majority of votes on an informal ballot for president in 1890, but on account of ill health, withdrew his name. From 1891 until 1893, Dr. Fitts served Batavia as health officer, ever careful and efficient, and brought about many sanitary improvements. For several years he served the city as president of the board of education. He belonged to the Masons, the Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen.

FREDERICK L. BARTLETT.

More than any other class of men, physicians win the friendship and affection of those with whom they are professionally associated, and when a faithful practitioner, who has ministered to his community for many years, is taken from its midst, general sorrow is felt at the passing of one whose worth cannot be measured in coin of the realm, for it was beyond price, many deeds of kindness being actuated by broad humanitarianism and generosity of soul. The late Frederick L. Bartlett, physician and surgeon of Aurora, was a man widely known and universally beloved, and his popularity was earned by years of faithful devotion to his profession.

Frederick L. Bartlett was born at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., December 16, 1843, a son of Dr. Abner K. and Esther (Gage) Bartlett. It is probable that the family is of Anglo-Saxon and Welsh stock. In 1852 removal was made by the Bartlett family to Aurora, Ill., where Dr. Bartlett was reared in a family circle that was noted for its literary and intellectual character. It was at the University of Michigan, that he obtained his degree of B. A. when he was graduated from its legal department in the early sixties, but he later attended the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri, from which he was graduated in 1868, he having yielded to his father's desire that he follow in his footsteps as a physician. The father and son immediately thereafter formed a partnership which continued

until the demise of the former. As a physician, Dr. Bartlett had few equals, and his clientele was spread out over a wide territory. A man of broad sympathies, he was more than the physician, for he knew how to impress his own genial personality upon his patients, giving them cheer and hope as well as medical aid.

Although so popular as a physician, Dr. Bartlett was a man of public affairs as well, serving Aurora as mayor in 1877, and he was earnestly solicited by his associates to consent to accept the nomination for Congress, but he declined, after careful consideration, for he believed that in his home town, he could serve his friends to better purpose. This he proved, for soon after his services as mayor were rendered, Dr. Bartlett threw himself into the fight to prevent the defrauding of Aurora of its rights as owner of 1,000 shares of stock in the old Chicago & Iowa Railroad, which extended from Aurora to Forreston. Through his efforts, a town meeting was held which forced a public auction of Aurora's stock to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad for \$115,000. With the money thus obtained the bridges across Fox River at New York Street, North Avenue and at North Aurora, were built, and they bear the following truthful inscription: "Saved to the town of Aurora by the energy, courage and devotion to public welfare of F. L. Bartlett."

A student himself, Dr. Bartlett always fos-

tered the spirit of learning in others, and contributed generously to provide suitable reading matter for the people of Aurora, being a promoter and organizer of the old Aurora Library Association. For years he was president and a zealous worker of the Aurora Lecture Association which gave entertainments at the Coulter Opera House for the benefit of the library, and when the public library board was organized, Mayor Travis Phillips appointed Dr. Bartlett a member of the first board of directors, and he remained on the board for ten years. He was also president of the West Aurora Board of Education for eighteen years, and during that period the schools of that portion of the city were brought to a high state of efficiency.

Dr. Bartlett was married May 31, 1870, to Miss Arvilla Carter, a daughter of R. L. Carter,

one of the pioneers of Aurora. Mrs. Bartlett and a son, Dr. Fred A. Bartlett, survive. The son now occupies the office at the northwest corner of Downer's Grove Place and Lake street, which belonged first to his grandfather, Dr. Abner Bartlett, then to his father, Dr. Frederick L. Bartlett, the occupancy of this location by a Dr. Bartlett extending over a period of sixty-one years.

Dr. Frederick L. Bartlett passed away August 17, 1913. A man of high spirits, he enjoyed outdoor life, and was one of the leaders in the organization of the City Club. His long and useful life was filled with good deeds, and while appropriate, the inscriptions on the bridges his efforts gave to the city, are not needed to keep his memory green in the hearts of those who knew and loved him.

JOHN J. PEARCE.

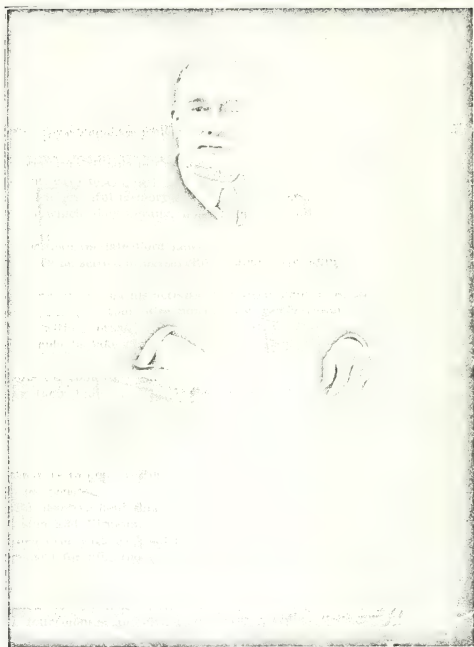
For many years the late John J. Pearce was prominently connected with the glass manufacturing industry at Ottawa, Ill., and in this connection his name became known over the state, and later, through his inventions, promised to become familiar over a much wider territory. Mr. Pearce was born in Worcestershire, England, August 8, 1852, and died at Ottawa, June 26, 1913. His parents were John and Catherine (Navin) Pearce.

John J. Pearce accompanied his parents in his boyhood to the United States and he lived in the city of New York until he came to Ottawa, in 1885. As early as 1869 he had become identified with the glass industry, learning every detail of the business and advancing, step by step, until he was called on to accept responsible positions, becoming manager of the Pioneer Glass Works, known as E. de la Chapelle & Co. In 1885 the business was removed from Brooklyn, N. Y., to Ottawa, and in 1903 the La Bastie Glass Company succeeded the old firm and John J. Pearce was chosen president and resident manager. The La Bastie glass factory was the only one of its kind in the world manufacturing a chimney under special patents, and the chimney enjoyed a reputation the world over. He secured a controlling interest in the company and continued the business until 1903, when he sold to the Macbeth Company. Honorable and upright as a business man, Mr. Pearce was held in universal esteem. In the meanwhile he had, at times, given scope to his inventive talent, resulting

in the patenting and distribution of several articles, and after relinquishing his duties in connection with the glass business he had engaged quite successfully in promoting the establishment of incinerating plants for the consumption of garbage. One of these, his own invention, was installed in Central Park, New York City, and at other points, Evanston, Ill., Brooklyn, N. Y., and Far Rockaway, and in every case the results have been entirely satisfactory. It had been Mr. Pearce's intention to broaden the business and it is to be hoped the fruits of his genius will not be lost to his generation.

On June 2, 1872, John J. Pearce was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Neenan, whom he had known as a playmate in his old home in England. To Mr. and Mrs. Pearce nine children were born, four of whom died in infancy, and Joseph E. died in 1907. The present survivors are: Mary, who is the wife of James D. Walsh, of LaSalle, Ill., has seven children, John, Katherine, Lucille, James, Josephine and Virginia; Katherine, who is now Sister Amata, of Saint Joseph's Convent, Ottawa, Ill.; Cecelia, who is the wife of Thomas W. Murray, of Wallace Township, has one son, Thomas M.; and Marguerite, who resides at home.

Joseph Emmet Pearce, third child of the late John J. Pearce, was one of Ottawa's best known and most popular young business men and his death was very generally lamented. He was born at Brooklyn, N. Y., February 19, 1878, and passed out of life at the early age of twenty-nine years. After attending the Ottawa



JOHN J. PEARCE

schools he entered Niagara University at Niagara Falls, where he completed his education, and then returned to his father, with whom he was closely associated in every way until his death, at which time he was secretary and treasurer of the La Bastie Glass Company. In 1905 he was married to Miss Nellie L. Morrissey, by whom he is survived, with one son, John M. Mr. Pearce stood particularly well with every class of people and was his father's stay and comfort.

John J. Pearce was a faithful Catholic and was a member of Saint Columba parish, Ottawa. He belonged to the Starved Rock Council, Knights of Columbus, of Ottawa, and was also a member of Saint John's branch of the Western Catholic Union. In private life he was quiet and unassuming, performing every duty to family, church and community with fidelity, and his death made vacant a place that no worthier man will ever fill.

FORD LEWIS.

A nation or city can have no possession so valuable as its great men, living or dead, for they inspire it with those impulses which lead to noble achievements. Of the many sons of New Jersey, who, coming to Illinois in the early days of its settlement, gave to one of the counties a name bestowed in grateful memory of the Commonwealth from which they sprang, none became more materially prosperous or developed into a finer character than the late Ford Lewis. From the year in which he settled at Jerseyville until that of his death, he was identified with the progress of his community, and his activities led him to branch out in other directions. Endowed by nature with a broad and many-sided mind, he was able to take advantage of opportunities as they presented themselves and looking into the future could lay plans that required years for their fruition. Mr. Lewis was a man who knew how to give dignity to his operations for he always worked for the good of the whole, rather than for private aggrandizement, with results that were far-reaching and of a nature to add prestige to his standing. Jerseyville benefited by his public-spirited ideas as did also two flourishing towns of Nebraska, Lewiston and Virginia, which he founded and watched over with paternal interest, for one was named for him and the other for his only daughter.

Ford Lewis was born July 25, 1829, in Sussex, New Jersey, and died November 30, 1901, aged seventy-two years, four months and five days. But little is known of his boyhood and early manhood, for he was about twenty-eight years when he came to Bloomington, Ill., where he spent a short period with his parents, and then came on to Jerseyville, attracted here by the settlement that had been made by others of his own State. Later, his father joined him and for some years he was a merchant at this point,

but lived retired for some years prior to his demise. While Mr. Lewis made Jerseyville his headquarters from the time of his location in the community until his death, he operated upon an extensive scale in real estate in the State of Nebraska. Taking up from seven to eight thousand acres of land, he early realized the possibilities of this region, and founded the two towns, before mentioned, Lewistown and Virginia. He was also interested in oil lands, but relinquished his other holdings to devote himself to the development of his Nebraska properties, and his confidence in them was richly rewarded, for he became a man of great wealth. Through his friendship with a Mr. Knapp, Mr. Lewis succeeded in having the Rock Island Railroad pass through his land, and he donated generously towards the establishment of suitable stations. The present prosperity of Lewiston and Virginia is largely due to Mr. Lewis and his family, as his widow and daughter still have large holdings in both.

On July 24, 1864, Mr. Lewis was married to Elizabeth Davis, daughter of Abijah and Elizabeth (Riggs) Davis. Mr. Davis was one of the original settlers of Jerseyville, coming here about 1830, driving one wagon overland, his wife driving another, the two containing their household effects. The house they built on their land is still standing, and has been improved until it is now a first class residence. The building used for the first post office of Jerseyville is on the Davis homestead and is used as a granary. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis had one daughter, Hannah Virginia. She married Dwight S. Dalbey, son of William and Mary Dalbey, who were born in Taylorville, where Mr. and Mrs. William Dalbey now reside. Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Dalbey reside at Beatrice, Neb., although Mrs. Dalbey recently built a mod-

ern hotel, named the Virginia Inn, at Virginia, Nebraska. She also presented three churches with chimes of bells in Virginia and Lewiston. It is an interesting fact that the first newspaper in Jerseyville was bought and established here by the father of Mrs. Lewis, Mr. Davis. He bought his press from the great Lovejoy, with whom he sympathized, and followed. A strong Abolitionist, he was one of the promoters of the underground railroad during the stirring times prior to the Civil war. For many years he continued his newspaper, and upheld the principles of Lovejoy, oftentimes at a heavy loss to himself.

It is but just in a memorial work of this kind to render homage to those men who, through their own efforts, have attained to a distinction that comes only of work well done. Few men attain to prestige that is honorable who do not deserve the homage given them, for, although for a short period the dishonest man may flourish, in time his evil deeds are

discovered and all that he has accomplished goes at naught. Thus it is that when the record of a man's life shows that he forged ahead, gathering wealth, and yet holding the confidence and esteem of those with whom he was associated, it proves that he deserved what he won in life's conflicts. His family are nobly carrying out his generous ideas and bringing his plans to a glorious termination. It is the pride of these ladies to extend the fields of operation so that the good of the accomplishments of their loved one may live on. To found communities that show a healthy and steady growth required more than ordinary ability, full confidence in the locality and a thorough understanding of the possibilities of the varying conditions. That Mr. Lewis knew in part what he was doing no one doubts, but in his case, he accomplished eventually more than he even dared to hope for when he laid the foundations of the municipalities named to do him honor.

JAMES DONN.

The acknowledged prestige of Americans in almost every branch of human achievement is largely due to that spirit of advancement which urges them onward and upward. The possession of this ambition to gain imposing pre-eminence is shared by all who attain to successful prestige. The humblest laborer may develop into a man of high standing, provided he possesses the ability to forge ahead. Many a life has been reconstructed from small beginnings. Few of the truly able men of the country have been born with the proverbial "golden spoon" in their mouths. To reach the heights, a goad of necessity is required. One of the men who left more than an ordinary amount of good work behind him when he entered upon his eternal life work was the late James Donn of Canton, who for sixty-five years was one of its useful citizens, and for many years a power in its manufacturing and mercantile circles.

Mr. Donn was born in Lake County, Ill., December 1, 1830, a son of William Donn, who, with his wife, was born in Perth, Scotland. Upon coming to the United States, the family lived on Long Island, N. Y., but left it for Lake County, Ill., there living until on September 1, 1846, they arrived at Canton, which continued to be the home of James Donn until death claimed him, August 17, 1911. Until they were able to get settled, the family resided with an uncle of Mr.

Donn, whose residence occupied the present site of St. Mary's Catholic Church, corner of Chestnut street and Second avenue.

Being but seven years old at the time of the family migration to Canton, Mr. Donn naturally received his educational training there, attending the public schools for this purpose, and was always glad to claim W. H. Haskell, Mrs. M. J. Law and Mrs. Jacob H. Bass as his first teachers. Coming of thrifty parents, Mr. Donn was set to learn a useful trade, and in 1854 commenced in the shop of a gunsmith. This seemed to fit his inclinations and capabilities, and he developed into an expert in his trade, his reputation far exceeding local limits. The training he began with the local gunsmith, James R. McQuaid, continuing over two years, was supplemented by that which he received at Chicago. Returning to Canton, in 1859, he began business for himself at No. 133 North Main street, manufacturing and repairing guns. With the outbreak of the Civil war, Mr. Donn secured the exclusive privilege of selling firearms and powder in Canton, and his business was increased proportionately, so that removal to more commodious quarters was necessitated, and he secured a building on the north side of the square. For eleven years this continued to be his place of operation. At the expiration of this time he took his brother, William Donn, into partner-



William L. Shepard

ship, and there was a further enlargement of the field of endeavor, a stock of hardware being added. While new inventions and improved machinery permitted many manufacturers producing guns in larger quantities, Mr. Donn never took advantage of these, but continued to make all his product by hand, and of imported materials. For this reason, his guns were acknowledged to be of superior quality and workmanship. Today there is not an establishment in the country that produces such fine work as Mr. Donn turned out. He took a deep pride in his product, and would have scorned to allow any of it to be manufactured by machinery. In 1900, he and his brother severed their association, and Mr. Donn continued alone until his death.

On January 29, 1871, Mr. Donn was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Rawalt, daughter of Benjamin Rawalt, by the Rev. Charles Bates of the Congregational church. Mr. and Mrs. Donn had two daughters, Nellie R. and Clara B. Mr. Donn owned his beautiful residence at No. 359 West Elm street, and the building on the north side of the square, as well as a valuable farm of 200 acres west of Canton, and other realty buildings, and stock in the Canton First National Bank. From the organization of the Republican party Mr. Donn took an able part on its operations, and gave it dignity and importance by his support. A man of affairs, he was able to effect reforms upon an impressive scale, and achieve much with consummate skill. His

ward benefited by his services as its representative in the City Council for many years, and while he sat in that body, a number of useful reforms and needed improvements were inaugurated and carried to a successful completion. What Canton is today is a monument of enduring worth to his preeminence as a citizen, and merit as a man.

Mr. Donn was fond of outdoor life, and was an excellent hunter and marksman, and had been for many years president of the Rice Lake Hunting and Fishing Club, as well as of the Canton Gun Club. In these organizations he was able to gain a respite from the cares of ordinary business life, coming back refreshed and vigorous for his daily work.

Mr. Donn's work is accomplished. Like the product of his establishment, it was never slighted but carefully worked out according to a fixed plan. National affairs knew but little of this noble character, but his community benefited all the more, and in business and civic life, he was one who could not be easily spared. Having been educated in the schools here, he paid his debt by giving the school board his services for some years. Mr. Donn was a man who made and kept friends, and countless numbers of them followed his remains to their last resting place with sincere grief, for they knew they had lost one who always took a deep personal interest in their welfare, and the city one of its most useful, honored and patriotic citizens.

WILLIAM L. SHEPARD.

The business of writing insurance has grown to enormous proportions, and not entirely through the realization of the people of the necessity for proper protection, but in a large degree because of the efforts of the men engaged in this line of endeavor, who are educating the masses to appreciate the benefits accruing from insurance. This line of business demands many characteristics not required in other avenues. The successful insurance man must not only know his own business thoroughly, but be a competent judge of human nature, be possessed to marked degree of that faculty which enables him to speak clearly and forcefully to his possible client, and to be able to place the insurance with a reliable company which will conserve the interests of the insured. Chicago has long been the home of some of the most able insurance brokers of the country, and one

who made his name synonymous with soundness and upright principles was the late William Lewis Shepard.

Mr. Shepard was born at Algiers, La., July 12, 1816, a son of Josiah Lafayette and Mary Cecilia (Guttridge) Shepard, natives of Georgia and Cork, Ireland, respectively. The father was a ship carpenter and an inventor of no mean order of ability. Among other things he invented the clarinet and the gauging rods used at the custom houses of the world. He was a great traveler and in his youth was a drummer boy at the battle of Waterloo, under the command of Wellington. William Guttridge, Mr. Shepard's maternal grandfather, was among the very first men to conceive the manufacture of artificial ice, and he invented machinery for its manufacture. A number of machine appli-

ances used in the earlier sugar refining business were also of his invention.

William L. Shepard was educated at New Orleans and when only fifteen years old he entered the employ of the Crescent Mutual Insurance Company, thus beginning early on what was to be his life work. Immediately after the great Chicago fire, which occurred when he was twenty-four years old, he came to this city, and for a short period was engaged in assisting in the work of relief. As soon as business resumed its normal tone, he engaged with I. J. Lewis in an insurance business, representing the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company as a broker, so continuing until he founded the house of William L. Shepard & Sons, of which he continued the head until his death, April 16, 1914.

On September 15, 1867, Mr. Shepard was united in marriage at New Orleans with Eleanor B. Harrison of Mississippi City, La., born July 21, 1845, a daughter of Richard Farrel and Sarah (Cooper) Harrison, who came from Eng-

land and settled at Bradford, Conn., where the Harrison family hold a reunion every three years. Mr. and Mrs. Shepard became the parents of the following children: Katherine H., who was born in 1868; George P., who was born in 1871; William Lewis, Jr., who was born in 1876; and Thomas Harrison, who was at one time superintendent of public instruction of New York City, and compiled the Harper's Geography.

Mr. Shepard was a thirty-second degree Mason, and belonged to the Chicago Athletic and Chicago Yacht clubs. He was reared a Catholic. In politics he was a Democrat. A man of energy, he devoted himself to his business and home, caring but little for public honors. His happiness lay in his family circle, and he delighted in entertaining at his home No. 1549 East Sixty-first street, the many friends his genial nature made for him. There are few men in insurance circles throughout the Middle West who attained to his success or who are more universally missed and mourned.

GEORGE P. WILD.

Upon commerce rests the prosperity of nations as well as communities. Buying and selling, meeting the demands of producer and consumer and so regulating trade that injustice be on neither side and progress and contentment result, make up so large a portion of the world's activities and engage the ablest efforts of so many people that the merchant stands in the forefront of civilization. Merchandising, which includes the handling of commodities for the accommodation and needs of a community, is a commercial relation absolutely necessary in the development of any section. At the present day it is conducted along lines made possible by ready transportation facilities but fifty years ago or more, when the late George P. Wild came to Sycamore, Ill., conditions were very different. George P. Wild was born at Valatie, Columbia County, N. Y., May 18, 1836. He was a son of Nathan and Sarah (Henry) Wild, the father having been born in Manchester, England, and the mother at Providence, R. I. When Nathan Wild established himself at Valatie, N. Y., he went into the cotton print manufacturing business, having brought all his machinery with him across the Atlantic Ocean, an example of business enterprise. George P. Wild had, perhaps, some experience in his father's mills but de-

sired to become a merchant and was but seventeen years of age when he became a salesman for the mercantile house of Freeland, Squiers & Co., of New York City, where he continued until the spring of 1857 when he came to Sycamore as the pioneer merchant. The firm became Rogers, Wild & Smith, later Rogers & Wild, and still later G. P. Wild & Co. As no railroad reached Sycamore until 1859, all his goods had to be hauled long distances by wagon, over ill-kept roads, entailing constant anxiety as to their safe arrival. Nevertheless Mr. Wild seems to have prospered from the beginning, his honest methods securing him lasting friends and constant customers, his trade territory extending through De Kalb, Ogle, Boone, McHenry and Kane counties. Later he became interested in the banking house of Daniel Pierce & Co., and in the Pierce Trust and Savings Bank, established in 1867, of which he ever afterward was a director. He was a prime mover in many of the city's most important enterprises, lent his influence to the founding of schools and churches and fostered everything of a public character that gave substantial promise of being generally beneficial. He was a member of the Universalist Church. His death occurred August 26, 1906.

On December 19, 1862, George P. Wild was

married to Miss Sarah Pierce, a daughter of Daniel and Phoebe J. (Brundage) Pierce, and they had three children: Daniel Pierce, Elinor and Elizabeth, the last named being Mrs. Joseph Crum, of Oshkosh, Wis. Mrs. Wild was a lady both beloved and admired in Sycamore, a truly womanly woman, possessing all the beautiful traits that endear one person to another. She died June 11, 1896. Daniel Pierce, the maternal grandfather of Daniel Pierce Wild of Sycamore, for many years was a citizen of prominence in De Kalb County, Ill. He was born July 18, 1814, at Neversink, Sullivan County, N. Y., a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Cargill) Pierce, the former of whom was born in Westchester County, N. Y. The father died when aged thirty-one years, leaving six children: William, Polly, John, Daniel, Penelope and Catherine. The mother subsequently married Edward Porter. At the age of twelve years Daniel Pierce started out to earn his own living and his entire boyhood was one of toil. He secured employment on a farm where he could earn three dollars a month during the summer seasons and work through the winters for his board and schooling. Thus he gained a fair knowledge of agriculture and continued to

be interested in this way for many years. After his marriage he carried on farming in Sullivan County, N. Y., for three years, on three different farms before he bought land for himself, and then bought the old homestead and two other farms in Sullivan County. Later he moved to Denning, Ulster County, N. Y., and was interested in a tannery there for two years. In 1855 he came to De Kalb County, Ill., renting farm land in Mayfield Township, moving to Sycamore in 1856 and then went into the real estate business. In 1867 he opened the banking house of Pierce, Dean & Co., which changed, in 1883 to Pierce & Dean, in 1888 the style becoming Daniel Pierce & Co. Mr. Pierce was acknowledged to be an able financier. He acquired a large amount of improved farm land, all of which is very valuable and is situated in different states. His death occurred April 27, 1902. On December 17, 1835, Mr. Pierce was married to Phoebe J. Brundage, a daughter of Abijah and Sarah (Lane) Brundage. Her father was born April 23, 1781, served in the War of 1812, followed an agricultural life and died April 23, 1850. The mother was born September 23, 1786, and died October 21, 1837.

DANIEL PIERCE.

Few men who attain the age of eighty-eight years bear so few of the marks and scars of the warfare of business life as did the late Daniel Pierce. In a vast majority of cases those who attain a large measure of success cannot justly claim that their paths have not been strewn with the wrecks of other men's fortunes. Daniel Pierce, however, was one who, from a most humble financial position, worked his way upward to wealth and prominence and at the same time enjoyed in full measure the honor and respect of his fellowmen by reason of the straightforward business policy which he ever followed. Coming to De Kalb County when there were still many evidences of frontier life here, he figured for almost a half century as one of its leading citizens, becoming known throughout northern Illinois as an able financier. Moreover, his word was as good as any bond solemnized by signature or seal and today his name is honored and his memory cherished by all who knew him. He was born at Neversink, Sullivan County, N. Y., July 18, 1814, a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Cargill) Pierce, the former a native of Westchester County, N. Y.,

whence he removed to Sullivan County when fifteen years of age. There he married Miss Elizabeth Cargill and they had the following children: William, Polly, John, Daniel, Penelope and Katherine. The father died in March, 1819, at the age of thirty-one years, and three years later Mrs. Pierce became the wife of Edward Porter.

Daniel Pierce was but five years of age at the time of his father's death and when twelve years old started out to earn his own living. He worked for seven months at a wage of \$3 per month. The opportunity which most boys enjoy of attending school and thereby preparing for the later responsible duties of life was denied him, owing to the necessity of providing for his own livelihood. His youth was a period of unremitting toil and labor, such as was common to the farm hand of that day, who rose early in the morning and continued his labor in the fields until night. Desirous of enjoying educational privileges, he would work during the winter months for his board and the opportunity of attending school. In the summer months his undivided attention was given to farm labor

and when he attained his majority he rented land and began farming on his own account.

Mr. Pierce was married December 17, 1835, to Miss Phoebe J. Brundage, a native of Orange County, N. Y., born August 17, 1818, a daughter of Abijah and Sarah (Lane) Brundage. Abijah Brundage was born April 25, 1781, and served as a soldier in the war of 1812. He followed farming as a life occupation, and died in Sullivan County, April 23, 1850. His wife, who was born September 23, 1786, died October 21, 1837. Abijah Brundage was the son of John and Martha (Ogden) Brundage, the former born February 12, 1733, and died February 9, 1796; the latter, born December 10, 1738, died October 28, 1799. Mr. and Mrs. Pierce became the parents of three children. The first born died in infancy. Eleanor became the wife of A. W. Townsend and died December 20, 1904. Sarah became the wife of G. P. Wild, cashier of the banking house of Daniel Pierce & Company, and died June 11, 1890. The mother, Mrs. Pierce, passed away October 4, 1876, leaving many friends to mourn her loss. She had indeed been a faithful companion and helpmate to her husband for more than twenty years.

Following their marriage Mr. Pierce operated the old homestead farm for four years and then purchased the lease of a farm in a different locality, which he operated five years, and upon a third farm he remained until 1848, when he purchased the titles of three farms in Sullivan County, including the old homestead. At a later date he became a resident of Denning, Ulster County, where, for two years he owned an interest in a tannery. Reflection concerning the

business conditions of the country led him to the belief that he might have better opportunities in the new but rapidly growing West and accordingly he made his way to Illinois after selling the greater part of his possessions in his native county. He arrived in De Kalb County in 1855 and through the succeeding year cultivated a rented farm in Mayfield Township. In 1856, however, he took up his abode at Sycamore, where he engaged in the real estate business, and his time was thus occupied until 1867, when he organized the banking firm of Pierce, Dean & Company. He became the active manager of the new institution, which operated under the original name until 1883 when it became Pierce & Dean, to be succeeded in 1888 by Daniel Pierce & Company. Mr. Pierce remained at the head of the institution for a long period but in the later years practically lived retired although he devoted considerable time to the supervision of his investments in Iowa property. The bank from the beginning was regarded as one of the safest financial institutions in the state. He inaugurated a conservative policy and his personal integrity and enterprise won for the bank uniform confidence and trust from the public. The patronage therefore grew to gratifying proportions and from the beginning the enterprise was very profitable.

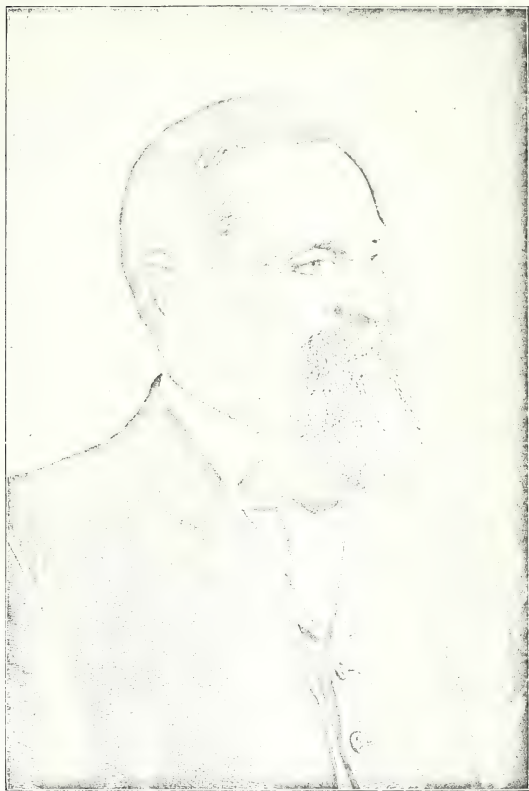
Daniel Pierce continued to make his home in De Kalb County until his death, on April 27, 1902, when in his eighty-eighth year. For forty-seven years he had lived in Illinois and throughout this period had borne an unassailed reputation for strict, unswerving business integrity.

F. L. SHEPHERD.

F. L. Shepherd was a man of wide experience, keen appreciation of values, excellent business judgment, and an excellent farmer. The birth of Mr. Shepherd took place at New Berlin, Chenango County, N. Y., May 17, 1844, and he was a son of Thomas and Rachel (Sherman) Shepherd, of New Berlin, N. Y. Thomas Shepherd was an extensive farmer who left an estate of 1,000 acres of land when he died. He and his wife were the parents of five children.

On May 24, 1864, F. L. Shepherd was united in marriage to Helen J. Kenyon of Elgin, daughter of Joseph C. and Martha (Richardson) Kenyon, the former a native of Rhode Island, and the latter of Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Shep-

herd became the parents of three children: Carrie, Jennie, and Frank Wiley Shepherd. Carrie Shepherd married Enos Holt, a Methodist minister, and they live at Rockford, having four children: Kenyon, Franklin, Helen, and Ruth Holt. Jennie Shepherd married John B. Newman, a pure food commissioner, and they live at Elgin, Ill., having two daughters: Harriet and Helen Newman. Frank Wiley Shepherd, who was born February 28, 1876, attended the public schools of Elgin and Leland Stanford University, taking a two years' course in the latter institution. In 1896 he entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Mich., from which he was graduated in 1899, and was admitted to the bar of Illinois in that



F. L. Shepherd

same year. For two years he was associated with the Chicago firm of Hoyne, O'Conner & Hoyne, lawyers. A man of unusual ability and interested in politics, he was sent to represent his ward in the city council of Elgin, and his record in that body resulted in his being elected on the Republican ticket to the State Assembly of Illinois in 1908. On January 1, 1903, F. W. Shepherd was married to Louise Strobbridge, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Strobbridge of the Rock River Conference, but now deceased. Two children, Nan-Jean and Thomas, were born of this marriage. The mother of them died July 2, 1910.

The early life of F. L. Shepherd was spent at New Berlin, where he attended the public schools, but in 1855 the family came to Dundee, Ill. Here Mr. Shepherd completed his training in the public schools, and learned from his father the best methods of farming. Upon attaining to manhood's estate Mr. Shepherd embarked in farming on his own account, and was interested exclusively in agricultural matters until 1881. In that year he came to Elgin to superintend the construction of the Fox River dam. When this important work was completed Mr. Shepherd embarked in an agricultural implement business, but within two years sold an interest in it to S. W. Chapman,

and the two continued it for fourteen years, developing it to large proportions. From 1885 to 1886, inclusively, Mr. Shepherd was a member of the city council of Elgin, and his sound principles worked out for the ultimate good of the community in this connection. For many years he attended the Methodist church, but did not confine his gifts to this denomination, for he was as generous as his means would permit. His philanthropic work was of such a nature that his name is revered and gratefully remembered by many whom he helped both materially and by good advice. In 1906 Mr. Shepherd retired from his business activities, although he retained possession of extensive farm holdings as well as considerable realty in and about Elgin. For eight peaceful, happy years, after his retirement, Mr. Shepherd enjoyed the comforts his years of toil had secured for him, and then passed away January 12, 1911. Few men lived more wisely and honorably than he, and those whom he left behind him recognize the fact that the material possessions which he accumulated to no small extent are not the best of the heritage he bequeathed his loved ones, for he also had won and maintained a reputation for stainless honor and unblemished character that will never die.

CHARLES WILDER GLOVER.

It is given to some men to rise above their associates for they possess to a phenomenal degree those characteristics which make for success. Their handling of affairs is so masterly that their onward progress is steady and they make successful all enterprises with which they are connected. The late Charles Wilder Glover, for many years one of the substantial men of Elgin, was an instance of the above. Yet, in the very prime of life, when death claimed him, he had already accomplished more than many men double his age, and at the same time he did not neglect the spiritual side of life, taking an active part in church work, while socially he was beloved by a wide circle of friends. He was born July 13, 1805, in Jeffersonville, Ind., a son of Samuel B. and Mary (Fenton) Glover, natives of Indiana, where the father held a government position for some years. Later he moved his family to Louisville, Ky.

Charles Wilder Glover had only the educational advantages afforded by the common

schools of Louisville, Ky., where he was reared, living there from 1806. His first employment was secured with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad as clerk, but in 1881 he went with the Louisville Coffin Company, becoming head salesman for this concern at their Dallas, Tex., establishment. Still later he became interested in the W. H. Hutchinson Company of Rochester, N. Y., coffin builders, and traveled in the interests of this firm until 1893, when he located at Elgin to engage with the Elgin Silver Plate Company. During all this time Mr. Glover was making a close study of the business in all of its associated lines, and in 1903 founded the Elgin Box Company, now the Western Casket Hardware Company, of which he was a director and principal stockholder, and so remained until the time of his death, which occurred December 17, 1912.

On November 15, 1899, Mr. Glover was united in marriage with Miss Mabel Drummond of Louisville, Ky., a daughter of William Whyte and Alice (Thompson) Drummond. At that

time Mr. Drummond was the head of the Drummond Manufacturing Company of Louisville, Kentucky, manufacturers of axles and sash weights. Mr. and Mrs. Glover became the parents of three children; Kathryn, Alice and Drummond. Mr. Glover was an Elk and Mason and took much pleasure in his fraternal associations. It was to his church that Mr. Glover gave his most devoted service for from childhood he was a Methodist and always associated himself with some church of that denomination wherever he happened to be living. When he came to Elgin he immediately became a valued worker in the Methodist church of

that city, and it owes him much. He never spared himself in giving not only money, but time and enthusiasm, and his love for the church and his firm belief in its teachings exerted a powerful influence for good over those with whom he was associated in the outside world. Mr. Glover was a man who took with him into his office and home the faith he professed, and lived as close to it as it is possible for a human being to live. With his passing the city lost one of its most upright and conscientious citizens whose influence was always exerted towards moral betterment and civic government.

THEODORE STILLMAN CHAPMAN.

It is but a step from a practice of law to a position of trust in the government. A long step admittedly but one that has been frequently undertaken to the betterment of both the aspirant and his constituency. On the bench, a barrister must necessarily show his hand; expose his ability, the strength of his personality, and the stand he takes on the fundamental principles governing society. Should he, at some future time, desire to step into political life, he must rely on the record of his practice to gain him support. He may be credited with the requisite knowledge and experience, but, unless the foot-prints he has left behind him are clear and clean and in unshaken places, he cannot inspire confidence. If, however, he leaves behind him a succession of imprints all leading unerringly in the right direction, the voting populace feels that he is an eminently proper person in whom to place their trust, and the step from legal practice to a representative position in the government is successfully accomplished.

Hon. Theodore Stillman Chapman, president of the Jersey State Bank, was born in Becket, Berkshire County, Mass., March 31, 1849. He came of old New England men and women who were among the earliest settlers and who were very active in the Revolution. His mother was one of the Wadsworths of fighting fame. Mr. Chapman was educated at Hamilton, N. Y., in the University School, and in Madison, now Colgate University. When he was five years old his father, Theodore Chapman, died near Rockford, Ill., and some three years later his mother married Rev. Norman Harris and went with her husband to India to engage in mission work. Mr. Chapman came to Illinois at

eighteen years of age and secured a position as teacher in the district schools of LaPorte County, Ind., where he taught for two years. He then taught in the district schools of Jersey County one year, when he became principal of the Hamilton primary school of Otterville. In 1874, subsequent to a period of strict preparation while teaching, and one year spent in studying in his own office, he was admitted to the bar and opened a practice in Jerseyville, where he continued for twenty-five years. He was elected to the House of Representatives from Jersey, Greene and Scott counties, in 1884, as a Republican from that strongly Democratic district. In 1886, he was elected to the Senate from the same district, being the only Republican senator ever elected in that district. He was president of the Senate from 1888 to 1890, and when John A. Logan was elected to the United States Senate, was one of the famous 103 who stood for him. He was one of the first in the state to suggest providing free text books to needy pupils; agitated the installation of a binding twine plant in the State Penitentiary; secured the enactment of important laws protecting estates of orphans; was active in Republican politics, serving on committees, etc.; was appointed by Gov. John R. Tanner first State Food Commissioner, but resigned soon after. Through his efforts, certain funds left by a colored man, George Washington, were saved, and this is said to be the first educational fund in the United States, established by a colored man, for the education of his race. Mr. Chapman was the first president of the Library Association, starting the library in Jerseyville, and was Republican presidential elector for 1912. He organized the Jersey State Bank in



Dr. Martin J. Lunn

1893, and has since been its president; was trustee of the Prentiss D. Cheney estate of 3,400 acres of farming land in Christian County, Ill.; and has a farm just north of Jerseyville, which is counted among the best country homes in this state.

Mr. Chapman was married in his twenty-sixth year to Miss Sarah A. Landon, who was born in Jersey County, and to them, during their unusually happy married life, four sons have been born, namely: Harry L., who was graduated from the Law Department of Michigan University, now manager of Geo. H. Tilden & Co., investment bankers, Tacoma, Wash.; Theodore, a very successful attorney, who is practicing in Chicago, and is general counsel for the Harris Trust and Savings Bank; Paul W., who organized and is the leading member of Chap-

man and Mills, investment bankers, Chicago; and Truman L., who is manager of E. H. Rollins, investment bankers, of Philadelphia.

With such a personal record behind him, and with such a thoroughly capable and representative family to perpetuate his name, the silver years in the life of Hon. Theodore Stillman Chapman, flavored as they are with an untarnished retrospect, are justly yielding the great satisfaction that has sprung from the sowings of his younger days. The seeds of duty and of high aspirations which he planted early in his life, and which he exhaustively cultivated with thrift and industry, and nurtured direct from his conscience and love of humanity, have already given their fruits to the harvest and the proceeds now furnish him a satisfaction that is priceless.

MARTIN J. LUNN.

History repeats itself, and in full accord with this statement many of the parables of the Bible are re-enacted in the twentieth century as everyday incidents of our life. Reincarnations of the Good Samaritan appear frequently among the men of the medical profession; and the self-sacrifice, the humanitarian service that they offer to the poor and needy, without hope of recompense, constitute one of the most glorious promises we have that our national kinship and our brotherly relation under God are not to perish before the onslaught of modern business principles and money fanaticism. Their entire work of curing physical depression with potions and mental depression with cheery, optimistic friendship, gives the joy of making others whole and happy as its chief compensation for all-night vigils and wearing work and worry. Dr. Martin Lunn was born in Beloit, Wis., Nov. 23, 1870, the eldest son of Oliver and Isabelle (Steusland) Lunn. His sisters and brothers were: Martha A., and Julia A. Lunn, and Oliver J., Charles M., Harrison B., and Osmond J. Lunn, the last named of whom is now head physician in the government hospital in Manila, P. I. The family made Beloit their home, and here it was that the children received their early supplementary school training. After completing the public school courses, Martin Lunn entered Beloit College; and when he was nineteen years old, he had finished his work there and, in addition, had established some rather remarkable records as an athlete. Leaving his native town he came to Chicago that he might further his

ambition to become a physician. He found it necessary, the first thing, to provide himself with money, and with this end in view he became engaged as motorman for one of the city street railways. Thus he earned the money that enabled him to enter the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of Illinois, from which he was graduated, four years later, with considerable honor. During his entire study he, unaided, provided the funds requisite for his schooling.

The first offices occupied by Dr. Lunn were at the corner of Clark street and Diversey boulevard, and here surgery and the practice of medicine engrossed his time. In 1904 he removed to No. 2958 N. Clark street, where the past nine years brought him the great success and recognition that his character and ability had predestined. Dr. Lunn served for years on the staff of the German Medical Hospital, and was a member of the American Medical Society. Fraternally he was prominently connected with Wright's Grove Lodge No. 779, A. F. & A. M.; Lincoln Park Chapter, No. 177, R. A. M.; Apollo Commandery, K. T., No. 1; Medinah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and Court Claybourne No. 34, I. O. O. F. He was the head physician of the north side Foresters. Dr. Lunn always retained his membership in the Beloit Baptist Church.

Dr. Martin Lunn was married to Miss Belle Hoyle on the 22d of October, 1900. The bride was a daughter of James and Martha (Russell) Hoyle, born January 4, 1877, in Chicago. To Mrs. Lunn a fair share of the Doctor's success

must be attributed, for her wise and unselfish cooperation was a very potent factor in his life. The life of Dr. Lunn was cut short, in the very zenith of its usefulness, on April 19, 1912, his death being the result of an infection contracted while performing a difficult operation,

over a year ago. His passing was most widely mourned, for the nature and manner of his work were such as to lastingly endear him to those who had come under the influence of his splendid personality.

JOHN W. McCONNELL.

With scientific progress shown on every side, medicine has been making wonderful strides forward, discoveries and inventions almost changing methods of practice and broadening the viewpoint of both physician and patient. The modern medical man no longer confines his efforts to alleviating the temporary ailment, but searches for the seat of the trouble, and prescribes right living, exercise and open air, quite as often as medicine. To practice according to the enlightened idea of the present century, requires not only more careful training, but a certain, sure, aggressiveness, and no physician of Chicago has this and other admirable qualities more fully than Dr. John W. McConnell.

John W. McConnell was born at Chicago, October 25, 1873, a son of William and Mary (Lewis) McConnell who are still residents of this city, and numbered among the highly respected residents here. The father was born at Belfast, Ireland, in April, 1836, but came to the United States in 1861, settling at Chicago. The mother was also born in Ireland, in the city of Dublin, in 1847. Five children were born of the marriage of these parents, namely: John W., Ida, May, Helen and Gertrude.

Dr. McConnell was not given any special encouragement at the beginning of his career. His early training was gained in the public schools of Chicago, which he attended until he was eighteen years old when he had completed the work of the sophomore year in the Northwest Division High school. Later he took a commercial course in Bryant & Stratton's Business college, and having thus fitted himself became bookkeeper for Sears, Roebuck & Company, with whom he remained until 1893. As circumstances permitted he took a two years' course at the Athenaeum, Chicago, gradually fitting himself for the career of a physician. His ambitions from boyhood had pointed forward toward that end, he being no doubt largely influenced because of his friendship with Dr. John Tischer, a notable physician,

with whom he was a prime favorite. When he was old enough, this pioneer physician permitted him the use of his professional library, and he had studied in the evenings. Finally he secured employment that would net him a sufficient sum to enable his attendance at college in the winter, and in 1895 matriculated in the College of Physicians & Surgeons and was graduated from that institution in 1900. For the next fifteen months, he was an interne at St. Elizabeth's Hospital and thus put to practical use his theoretical knowledge. Later, he opened an office at No. 3500 Armitage avenue, where he has since been carrying on a large practice, for he has gained the confidence of the people in that neighborhood who appreciate him and his work. He is a member of the staff of St. Ann's Hospital and is district surgeon for the Illinois Central Railroad, as well as medical examiner for the Catholic Order of Foresters and for the National Union, in both of which he holds membership. Professionally he belongs to the Chicago Medical Society, and the Illinois State Medical Society.

On November 22, 1911, Dr. McConnell was married to Miss Genevieve Duffy, a daughter of John J. Duffy of Chicago. Mrs. McConnell, like Dr. McConnell, is well known in the social circles of the city. She takes an active and helpful part in social and charitable work, and is an exemplary woman. Her education was carried on at the Sacred Heart convent, and the Chicago Conservatory of Music, from which latter institution she was graduated. Both Dr. and Mrs. McConnell hold membership in the Catholic Church. He seeks pleasure and recreation in out-of-door sports, particularly golf. He holds to high ideals in his professional work, and is in every way worthy the respect he has so clearly won. A man of broad and comprehensive reading, he is eager to grasp new ideas, but does not put them into general use until he has convinced himself as to their efficiency and merit.

PHILIP C. HAYES.

A deep devotion to their country's well-being and an ardent, all-moving patriotism, are, perhaps the most fundamental characteristics of the Hayes family. Long residence has given General Hayes a strong attachment for his native land; and through the heart-breaking service that he gladly gave, in the Nation's struggle for an indestructible Union in the war between North and South, he was habited with a still greater love. George Hayes, from whom the family, in America, sprang, was of Scotch lineage, and came to the new world in 1680, settling at Windsor, Conn. One of the most noted descendants of this colonist was President Rutherford B. Hayes; while the great grandfather of General Hayes was one of the heroes of the revolution, and Gaylord and Ezekiel Hayes, the General's father and uncle, were both soldiers in the War of 1812.

General Philip C. Hayes was born in Granby, Conn., February 3, 1833, a son of Gaylord and Mary Goodrich (Humphrey) Hayes. Before Philip was one year old, however, the family left the East for a less luxurious but more profitable home in Illinois, where the father commenced farming near Ottawa, LaSalle County. Here it was that the young son spent the first twelve years of his life, very happily with his parents; but in 1848, both of his parents having passed to their home above, he was forced to rely on his own resources, and he engaged as a farm hand at eight dollars a month, in summer, working for his board and attending the district schools in the winter. Perhaps because of the sacrifices he was forced to make to gain an education, he appreciated what opportunities he had to the utmost and by arduous application he qualified himself for teaching by the time he was nineteen. For two winters he was occupied in teaching in the district schools, devoting his summers to further study, preparatory to entering college. After attending the Farm Ridge Seminary, in LaSalle County, he was enabled to matriculate as a student in the preparatory school of Oberlin College, Ohio, on the first of September, 1855. A year later he became fully enrolled in the college, from which he was graduated in 1860. Immediately upon his graduation he plunged earnestly into the study of theology, with a well-founded intent of becoming a minister of the gospel. For two years he held to this aim,

but the outbreak of the Civil war changed the whole trend of his life.

When President Lincoln's call for 75,000 volunteers was issued, Mr. Hayes enlisted as a private, in a company organized among the local men, and he was chosen as its captain; but the company was destined never to serve, for the state had already furnished more than its full quota of men, and the company was not accepted. A contemporary biographer of the military service of General Hayes says: "In 1862 he made another attempt to enlist. He raised a company and was mustered into the United States service on the 16th of July at Columbus, Ohio. He was made Captain of the company which he raised and which was assigned to the One Hundred and Third Ohio Infantry as Company F. The regiment was armed at Cincinnati, then crossed the river to Covington, Ky., where it was uniformed and furnished with other necessary supplies. Thus equipped it marched to Fort Mitchell on the 6th of September. The people of Cincinnati were, at that time, greatly excited over the threatened invasion of the enemy under the command of Kirby Smith. The One Hundred and Third took an active part in checking the advance of the foe, and in fact greatly assisted in forcing their troops to beat a retreat. After pursuing the enemy for some distance, the command returned and went into camp at Snow's Pond, where nearly half of the regiment was prostrated with sickness. Subsequently the One Hundred and Third was detached from the brigade, and moved to Frankfort, where it went into camp on the banks of the Kentucky River. In the early part of April, 1863, it was ordered out after independent squads of freebooters and marauding bands of mounted men. About the middle of August, the national forces under General Burnside moved from Danville, Ky., across the mountains, to take part in the Tennessee campaign. The One Hundred and Third Ohio being in this command, and going by way of Stanford, Crab Orchard, Cumberland, Burnside Point, Montgomery, Lenoir, and Concord. At that time Knoxville was the stronghold of the enemy, but, on learning of the approach of the Union army, they abandoned their fortifications there, which were quickly in the possession of the advanced forces of Burnside. That march over the mountains was a most arduous one and pen cannot portray the suf-

ferings of the Union army while thus engaged. At Knoxville the One Hundred and Third, with other regiments, was placed on cars and moved to Henderson station, and subsequently to Greenville, where it later joined in the general advance against the enemy, then assembling at Jonesboro. After some fighting here the enemy was routed, but made another stand at Blue Springs, where they were attacked by the Union forces. Other grey regiments came up to bear their part in the encounter and a hot battle ensued, which resulted in the defeat of the enemy. In the early part of November the brigade to which the One Hundred and Third belonged returned by rail to Knoxville, and during the siege of that place by Longstreet suffered the greatest hardships and privations. There the regiment took part in the sanguinary battle of Armstrong's Hill, resulting in the repulse of the enemy. The loss of the One Hundred and Third amounted to thirty-five men, killed and wounded. On the approach of General Sherman, the enemy withdrew and the regiment went to Strawberry Plains and afterwards to Bean Station, whence it soon returned to Strawberry Plains. On the 12th of March, 1864, it was ordered to join in the pursuit of Longstreet, and proceeded to Morrison, then to Mossy Creek, and later, with the army, advanced to Bull's Gap. Longstreet having been driven from East Tennessee, the One Hundred and Third was ordered to Chattanooga to join the forces under Sherman for service in the Atlanta campaign. They arrived on May 14 in front of Resaca and after the two ranking captains were killed in the battle of that day, the general took command of his regiment in the charge against the enemy's works. His regiment fought gallantly and effectively, and in the desperate encounter lost one-third of its available force. It joined in the pursuit of the defeated army, marching through Carterville and across the Chattahooche River, and later continued on the steady and persistent advance to Atlanta, taking part in all the engagements of the brigade leading up to the fall of that rebel stronghold. The next move of General Hayes' regiment was to accompany the Twenty-third Army Corps to Decatur, where it went into camp. The regiment's loss in that campaign was as heavy as its service was effective. For 100 days it was almost constantly under fire, losing large numbers of both officers and men. After the fall of Atlanta, General Hayes was appointed Provost Marshal General

on the staff of General J. M. Schofield, which position he held until he was mustered out of service. With his command he moved back to Nashville, Tenn., marched to Pulaski, took part in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, and, after the defeat of Hood's army, accompanied General Schofield to Alexandria, Va., and thence to Fort Fisher, N. C. On February 24, 1865, the corps to which the General's regiment belonged arrived at Wilmington, and, after remaining there a few days, proceeded through Kingston to Goldsboro, where it met Sherman's army, and a reunion of the soldiers was held. Then the army resumed its march, and on April 13 reached Raleigh, where the One Hundred and Third remained until June 12, when it was ordered to Cleveland, Ohio, and there mustered out. June 22, 1865, General Hayes then at once returned to his home."

His record as a soldier was a brilliant one. He was in the thickest of the fight in many of the most important engagements of the service, but was fortunate enough to escape all injury. On December 5, 1864, he was promoted from the rank of captain to that of lieutenant colonel. Meritorious service later won him the rank of colonel; on March 13, 1865, he was breveted brigadier general. Fearless and true, he led his men in many a gallant charge and won the love of those who served under him and the confidence and respect of his superior officers. Two of his brothers, Timothy E. and James H., were also in the army, and the latter was severely wounded. The One Hundred and Third Ohio Regiment was at the front during the entire Atlanta campaign; and that its service was arduous is manifested by its heavy losses. It had 500 men when it entered the campaign, and at its close there remained only 196 who were able to enter upon field service.

The following letter was written by Gen. Cameron, the brigade commander, and fully testifies to the high standing of General Hayes in the Army:

"Headquarters Second Brigade,
Third Division, Twenty-third Corps, before
Atlanta, Georgia, July 30, 1864.

"Hon. John Brough, Gov. of Ohio, Columbus:

"Governor:—I have much pleasure in recommending to the favorable consideration of your Excellency, Captain P. C. Hayes, One Hundred and Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Captain Hayes is, in my opinion, one of the best officers in this army. I have been familiar with

the service rendered by him in the present campaign and in Eastern Tennessee. I have always found him energetic, intelligent and faithful in the discharge of every duty. At two different times I have had occasion to commend him to the notice of my military superiors as most worthy of promotion for gallant service rendered on the field. I can consistently recommend Captain Hayes as worthy and well qualified to fill a higher position than his present one. His experience and efficiency would be of great value in any organization now forming, and as several new regiments are said to be raising in Ohio I ask for the Captain your Excellency's most favorable consideration. I have the honor to be

"Your Excellency's obedient servant,

"DANIEL CAMERON,

"Colonel commanding Brigade."

From General Grant, General Hayes received the following letter:

"Brigadier General Philip C. Hayes:

"You are hereby informed that the President of the United States has appointed you for gallant and meritorious service during the war, a Brigadier General of the volunteers, by brevet.

"U. S. GRANT, General."

Notwithstanding the eminent satisfaction attending the service rendered by Gen. Philip C. Hayes, during the Civil war, other phases of his work for the advance of the common weal are equally deserving of thoughtful consideration. Soon after returning to Ohio, General Hayes became the superintendent of the public schools at Mount Vernon, that state. Leaving this work only after a considerable time, he became the publisher of the Circleville Union, at Circleville, Ohio; and later, in 1869, he bought and operated the Bryan Press. Moving to Illinois in 1874, he bought out the firm publishing the Morris Herald and for eighteen years he not only edited the issues of this sheet, but afterward bought a major interest in the Republican, the largest newspaper at that time in Joliet. Politically, as well as in the journalistic circles, the widely demonstrated ability of Gen. Hayes has given his opinions a dominant

weight. His affiliation has been with the Republican party, and in 1876 and 1878 he was the successful candidate of that party as the congressional representative from the Seventh District, Greddy, LaSalle, Kendall and Will counties. In this office his stand on various matters of nation-wide interest was the result of a keen discernment and a long, conscientious consideration.

General Hayes was married at Oberlin, Ohio, to Miss Amelia Estelle Johnson, on the 25th of January, 1865. The bride was a daughter of Dr. Homer and Ann Johnson, both of notable New England ancestry. Six children were born to General and Mrs. Hayes and their names are as follows: Carl J., deceased; Jessie, Ralph W., George, deceased; Milo C. and Mary. General Hayes and his family are naturally accorded every consideration by all who know them. He is a member of Bartleson Post, No. 6, G. A. R., of Joliet, and in 1900, was elected the Commander of the G. A. R. Department of Illinois; is connected with the Loyal Legion, is an ex-commander of the Darveau Post, No. 329, and of Bartleson Post, and is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. He also belongs to the Congregational Club of Chicago; and served as a member of the Perry Victory Centennial Commission appointed by Gov. Deneen.

Gen. Hayes still keeps in touch with his literary work for, in addition to being the author of three books, the "History of the One Hundred and Third Ohio Regiment," "Socialism and What It Means," and "War Verse and Other Verse," he is listened to, with much pleasure, in his commemorations of Decoration day and in his campaign work for the upbuilding of the Republican party. As specialization is the ruling doctrine of today, diversified talents are usually taken to indicate a mediocrity of ability in each activity those talents superintend; but the record of things accomplished by General Hayes, while they are of an extremely differentiated nature, shows no print of an unskilled hand. Further, his wide-spread popularity is proof positive of a sincere gentility.

DANIEL CHARLES MILLS.

The mature years of the late Daniel C. Mills, of Ottawa, Ill., were passed in LaSalle County, where for years he was widely known in agricultural circles. He started out in life practi-

cally empty handed and steadily worked his way upward to success, overcoming the difficulties and obstacles in his path by resolute purpose and unflagging energy. His life was filled with

constant industry, and the honesty of his dealings and the continuity of his labors furnished an example that was well worthy of emulation by those who would gain a competence and win the respect of their fellow men. Mr. Mills was a native of England, having been born in Staffordshire, July 3, 1832, a son of Daniel and Sarah (Smith) Mills, natives of that country. The family emigrated to the United States in 1833 and settled first in New York City, the father subsequently becoming interested in a veneer mill at Cohoes, N. Y. In 1839 he disposed of his holdings at that place and returned to his native land, and was engaged in business at Tipton, England, until 1843, when he again answered the call of America. After his arrival in New York City, he traveled up the Hudson river to Albany, went thence to Buffalo, and from the latter city made his way to Chicago by steamer. At the latter place he purchased a wagon and team, with which he came to Ottawa, where he became interested in milling enterprises and also carried on large farming operations. Here he continued to successfully prosecute his business activities until his death, which occurred September 23, 1880, when he was seventy-six years of age. He was a stalwart Republican, and was on different occasions honored by his fellow-citizens with election to township office, in which he demonstrated his entire fitness for public service. His wife survived him until June 30, 1891, when she passed away at the age of seventy-eight years. They were the parents of three sons and one daughter: Daniel C., whose name heads this review; Edward C., who died in 1870; Sarah J., who is the wife of Thomas J. Stumph, of LaSalle County; and George A., who is also of LaSalle County.

Daniel C. Mills was an infant when he was brought by his parents on their first trip to America, and was seven years old when he went back with them to England. There he received his early educational training, and after again coming to the United States, at the age of twelve years, he completed his studies in the common schools. He was reared among home influences that did much to direct his life along lines of honesty, thrift and integrity, and was brought up to the occupation of agriculturist, assisting his father and brothers from the time when he was able to grasp the plow-handles. He continued to remain under the parental roof until reaching the age of twenty-three years, at which

time he decided to embark upon a career of his own, and accordingly purchased 100 acres of land at Farm Ridge, LaSalle County. He improved this property, made modern additions to its equipment, and erected substantial buildings, which made his property one of the most valuable in this part of the county. From time to time he added to his land, until at the time of his retirement, in 1887, he was the owner of 409 acres. Mr. Mills showed his energetic and progressive spirit on numerous occasions, and was the first to introduce Norman and Shire horses into this locality, at one time selling one of his teams for \$750.00.

On November 3, 1855, Mr. Mills was married to Miss Eliza Hogaboom, who was born at Ottawa, Ill., daughter of Richard and Phoebe (Farnsworth) Hogaboom. Mr. Hogaboom, who came from New York to LaSalle County, Ill., in 1829, was associated with Russell Kimball in building the first dam across the Illinois river at Marseilles, in 1830. His wife died in 1877, while he survived until May 9, 1897, passing away at the remarkable age of ninety-two years. Mr. and Mrs. Mills were the parents of the following children: Charles C., an attorney, who died in 1904; Edward, who is a resident of Indiana; Albert F., who is a farmer of LaSalle County; Horace, who is a retired farmer living at Ottawa, Ill.; Abbie, who died at the age of eleven years; Alice, who is residing with her mother; Phoebe, who is the wife of George A. Forbes; Eliza, who is the wife of Arthur H. Black, of Farm Ridge; Rickard, who married Beulah M. Black, is an attorney; and William, who is a resident of Ottawa, Ill.

Mr. Mills was a valued member of Occidental Lodge No. 40, F. & A. M., Ottawa Chapter No. 37, R. A. M., and Ottawa Commandery No. 10, K. T. He was a communicant of the Episcopal Church, to which Mrs. Mills and her children still belong, and in the faith of which he died May 2, 1905. His political belief was that of the Republican party. A man of fine personal appearance, he was a familiar figure on the streets of Ottawa, where his kindly, genial disposition made and retained for him numerous friends. He took a keen, personal interest in the welfare of his community and its people, and his influence was ever placed on the side of progress and advancement. His death was widely mourned, and caused a vacancy which was found hard to fill.



D. C. Mills

JOHN IRVING WHITE.

Fifty years ago this country faced a momentous crisis in its affairs. The Union was threatened with disruption; some of the most important states refused to acknowledge the government, and seceding, established an independent government of their own; foreign countries, ever ready to seize upon an opportunity for personal advancement, stood ready to pounce upon the United States whenever they saw an opening. Under these conditions the country was in sore straits and it was not its statesmen that saved it; the stability was not assured by its men of wealth and position, but by the thousands of private soldiers who flocked to the flag, and daily offered up their lives upon the bloody battle fields, or in southern swamps and languished in vile prisons. It was these brave boys in blue who stamped out the spirit of rebellion, and then, those who survived, coming back home, brought about a resumption of business and made possible present conditions. The services rendered by these soldiers of the sixties, must not be forgotten. It took courage of no mean order to face belching cannon, and blood-maddened armies. It proved a patriotism beyond question to endure the dangers and hardships of warfare, that must be honored appropriately as long as the stars and stripes float from every public building over this broad land. One of the men now numbered among the veterans, but who was once a soldier, is John Irving White, now living retired at Jacksonville.

He was born at Greenville, Bond County, Ill., son of James and Mary (Denney) White, he born in Rutherford County, N. C., in 1797, and she born in Lincoln County, N. C., in 1798. They were married about 1822, in Bond County, both families having come to Illinois between 1816 and 1818. The White family history runs that Lieutenant Thomas White, a Revolutionary soldier, and James Denney both fought during the great struggle with Great Britain. The ancestry on the White side was Scotch, and on the Denney side was Irish. The founders of both families settled first at Chester, Pa., where Thomas White was born about 1750. James White was an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and active in promoting its good work. He was a Whig in politics, later becoming a Republican. He and his wife had children as follows: Robert O., who was a surveyor of Illinois and Texas, died several years ago; Mary

Jane, who married James Black of Moultrie County; Sprague, who was teacher of Bond County when he died; Denney, who was a farmer and cotton grower of Texas; John I.; and Margaret Isabelle, who married John Wafer, Texas.

John I. White spent his boyhood in Bond County working on his father's farm, but when he was eighteen years old he began teaching school. He earned the money to take him through Greenville Academy. In August, 1862, he received a life State certificate and teacher's diploma from Dr. Bateman. In October, 1855, he had come to Jersey County as a teacher, and with the exception of his war service, has spent many useful years in this locality. Until 1868, he taught in Jersey County, being principal of the Hamilton primary free school, and made a distinguished record for himself in this connection.

On September 29, 1864, Mr. White was married to Sarah J. Smith, daughter of E. M. and Susan (Herriott) Smith, both natives of New Jersey, who came to Illinois in 1837, where their daughter was born on their Jersey County farm, two miles east of Jerseyville. There Mrs. White died November 5, 1911, and was laid to rest on the farm upon which she grew to useful womanhood. Mr. and Mrs. White had two sons: Charles S., ex-county judge, and an attorney-at-law, and J. Irving who owns the old home farm.

On August 12, 1862, Mr. White enlisted for service during the Civil war, in Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was attached to the Army of the Tennessee. Mr. White was an orderly leading the retreat to Memphis and was taken sick on the forced march, and laid up in the hospital for four months. Owing to this, he was honorably discharged June 10, 1863, at St. Louis, and returned home. He has never recovered from the effects of that terrible experience, but has bravely endured his sufferings, and felt that he only did his duty in enlisting to defend his country. Upon his return home he took charge of his school work, until 1868, and then went on the Smith farm. This he operated for many years, his son, J. Irving, succeeding him. Mr. White is a stockholder and director of the National Bank of Jerseyville, and for thirty years has been treasurer of the Jersey County Mutual Fire Insurance

Company. In earlier years he was active in the Republican party, but has never cared for public office. For many years, he has been a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. In spite of the disabilities coming of his war experience, Mr. White has accomplished much in his life. He was more than ordinarily successful as a public instructor, winning the affection of his pupils as well as improving their minds, and as a farmer he reaped generously from his efforts. He and his beloved wife brought up their sons properly, and she lived to see them develop into fine men of whom both

she and their father were very proud. Living now retired from his former activities, Mr. White can look back with pleasure upon a well spent life, knowing that he did at all times his full duty, and never sought to evade responsibilities, but met them like a brave and competent man. The lessons taught by the life of such a man are many and important, and the rising generation may well profit by his example. Mr. White is absolutely a self-made man. Starting with nothing, he arose to affluence from his own efforts.

GEORGE W. NESBITT.

George W. Nesbitt, M. D., who stands high in the medical profession in DeKalb County, ably sustains the professional reputation attaching to the name which was earned by his father, the late Dr. George W. Nesbitt, and was born at Sycamore, Ill., March 13, 1809, a son of George W. and Mary H. (Davis) Nesbitt. George W. Nesbitt, Sr., was born at Attica, N. Y., August 20, 1837, and died at Sycamore, Ill., April 29, 1894, at that time being mayor of the city. His parents were Henry and Elinor (Smith) Nesbitt, the former of whom was born in County Cavan, Ireland, and died in June, 1883. The latter was born at Argyle, Washington County, N. Y., and died in 1862. George W. Nesbitt the elder was reared on his father's farm and attended the public schools and later an institution at Alexandria, N. Y., called the Geneva and Wyoming Seminary, from which he was graduated with honors. In search of a promising business opening he came west and taught school at Genoa, Ill., for one winter and then joined a surveying party on the Red River of the North in Minnesota, and, as his travels led him, taught school in several states. Finally he decided to study law and began his reading in the office of Hon. Charles Kellum, of Sycamore, Ill., but later forsook this profession for medicine and in 1860 began the study of that science under Dr. H. H. Rice of Randolph County, Ill. One year later he returned to Alexandria, N. Y., where he continued his medical studies under H. B. Miller, and subsequently attended lectures at the Buffalo Medical College, from which he was graduated February 21, 1863. He began practice in Buffalo and in association with Dr. G. W. McCray opened a wholesale drug store there.

In 1866, Dr. Nesbitt sold his interest in the drug store and once more turned his eyes to-

ward Illinois, traveling by lake and canal to Pittsburgh and down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to St. Louis, and from there came to Sycamore on horseback and located here permanently. He became one of the solid and substantial men of Sycamore, an eminent physician and a valuable and honored citizen. While he had not had the advantages of modern medical discovery to guide him, he possessed a wide knowledge of medical science and frequently was invited to lecture before the Illinois State Medical Society and the American Medical Society and for two years served as vice-president of the former body. He was a valued contributor to medical literature. Dr. Nesbitt was a man of genial presence and possessed a large measure of what might be termed Irish wit, which, with other characteristics, he was proud to have inherited from his father, in memory of whom he named his ranch in Kansas, "Bally Haise," in honor of his father's birthplace in Ireland. For some years, Dr. Nesbitt was interested in breeding blooded stock in Kansas.

A pleasant story is told of Dr. Nesbitt, illustrating the fluency of his speech when occasion offered, which occurred in his early days at Sycamore. He happened to be standing in front of a local business house when he noticed the delivery of a case of military uniforms, a surplus from the Civil war, designed for sale. Mounting the box, as a joke, Dr. Nesbitt delivered so patriotic an address that the auctioning off of the uniforms was a matter of but a short time and doubtless in many an attic in DeKalb County today may be found one of these suits, which in the future may perplex descendants to identify the ancestor who wore it. It is said that Dr. Nesbitt made such an impres-



G. J. Karcher

sion as a salesman that he was immediately offered a remunerative offer to go on the road in that capacity.

Dr. Nesbitt was married June 23, 1864, at Buffalo, N. Y., to Miss Mary H. Davis, a native of Chippewa, Canada. Of their three children, George W. and John B. survive, one dying young. Dr. Nesbitt was identified with the Masonic fraternity.

George W. Nesbitt, Jr., was educated first in the public schools and later attended the University of Illinois. On April 22, 1892, he was graduated from the Chicago Medical College and joined his father in medical practice. He is

now in partnership with his brother, John B. Nesbitt, and the firm is very successful. John B. Nesbitt was born at Sycamore, January 31, 1873, and was graduated from the Chicago Medical College, now a part of the Northwestern University, in June, 1897. Dr. George W. Nesbitt was married August 16, 1894, to Miss Cora C. Whittemore, a daughter of Captain Henry C. Whittemore. He is independent in politics. Professionally, he is progressive and thoroughly informed and belongs to the DeKalb Medical Society, the Illinois Medical Society and the American Medical Association. In Masonry he is widely known and belongs to the Mystic Shrine.

FRANKLIN JAY HANCHETT.

Franklin Jay Hanchett was born November 11, 1850, at Beloit, Wis., a son of James H. and Caroline (Hickox) Hanchett, natives of New York State. The immediate family are direct descendants of old Puritan stock who came to America from County Essex, England.

In 1818, Mr. Hanchett's grandfather, Joseph Hanchett, came to Detroit, Mich., and some few years later went to Coldwater, Mich., helping to found that town and building the first house there. Joseph Hanchett had served in the War of 1812 and held the rank of captain. James Henry Hanchett, the son of this early pioneer and the father of Franklin J., removed to Beloit, Wis., in 1840 and there became engaged as a building contractor. He is said to have been the first to build a dam for the purpose of running a paper mill. Along with his other interests James H. Hanchett, together with his intimate friends, a Mr. Talcott, of Roscoe, Wis., and Lucius Fisher, of Beloit, undertook to construct the roadbed of the Beloit division of the Racine and Mississippi Railroad, afterwards known as the Milwaukee & St. Paul. None of these three men had enough cash to enable them to purchase the needed supplies, and, as Mr. Hanchett was the only one whose property was in shape to raise money on, he cheerfully mortgaged his home on School street, along with much of his other property, and put the amount thus raised into the work in hand. When completed the road was very unpopular with the farmers and finally went into bankruptcy. Mr. Hanchett lost all he had, even his health, which may have suffered from the depression or may have been undermined by exposure. However this may be, he followed his son, George Hanchett, in the "western exodus," taking the overland route

for Colorado in the later '50s. At the end of several years of mining, he gained ownership of some very valuable claims. He negotiated for the sale of his mines to some New York people, and had started east with the purpose of completing the transaction when death overtook him. The claims he owned at the time of his death were of very considerable value, but his family lost the benefit of most of this property through the inexperience of those left in charge.

Franklin Jay Hanchett was one of ten children. Their names are as follows: George W.; Augusta (Mrs. Warren Hodgdon), of Beloit, Wis.; Charles Henry, who married Marion Dawker, a daughter of Judge Dawker; Imogene L. (Mrs. A. Sylvester Cobb); Franklin Jay; Louis James, who married Elmira See, later Jennie Stewart; Frederick Beebe, who married Adele Ward, of Aurora, Ill.; Caroline; and Warren W., who married Marion Dunning.

Franklin Jay Hanchett received his early schooling in Beloit, but came to Chicago when he was seventeen years old and there started his business career, very unostentatiously, taking willingly, such work as offered. After holding several relatively unimportant positions, he entered the employ of the Wheeler & Fisher Paper Company. Frank C. Wheeler of the firm soon came to take a deep personal interest in young Hanchett and gave him the opportunity of starting in business for himself, first selling paper, and later, with his brothers, establishing the Hanchett Paper Company, which was later formally incorporated under that name. The original offices were at the corner of LaSalle and Lake streets, Chicago, but were later moved to their present location at No. 299 N. La Salle street. Mr. Hanchett sold his interest in the

Hanchett Paper Company in 1906, to his younger brother, L. J. Hanchett, and retired from active connection. The brothers had previously established a factory, devoted to the manufacture of veneers, butter-bowls, baskets, etc., at Holland, Mich. On his retirement Mr. Hanchett retained his interests here.

It is a matter of note that none of the family stepped out of the pure English strain in marriage until Frank Hanchett was united with Miss Julia Franier, of French Canadian birth, August 20, 1875. She died August 20, 1884. On April 28, 1892, Mr. Hanchett was in marriage with Miss Emma Davis, a daughter of James Henry and Hannah

(Dean) Davis, the latter directly descended from Amcke Jaus, of Trinity Church property fame. One son, Jay Emmet, was born of the first marriage. Mr. Hanchett was very domestic in his tastes and habits. In his home he severed himself from his business and gave himself wholly to his loved ones. He found his recreation largely in his interest in horses. Mr. Hanchett was a Blue Lodge Mason. He was reared in the faith of the Methodist church, and, though in later years he did not attend religious services with any regularity, his reverence for things divine was most profound, and the conduct of his life well exemplified the teachings of the "Golden Rule."

FREDERICK WILKENING.

The business interests of a place like Chicago Heights, situated as it is in such close proximity to a city of the size of Chicago, are bound to be important, and interwoven with those of its adjacent municipality. This importance has not been brought about without the intelligent co-operation of the business men of the place, who have united with far-reaching results. One of these men who has had and is still exerting a strong influence upon the business life and advancement of Chicago Heights, is Frederick Wilkening, vice president of the First National Bank, and president of the Real Estate Exchange of this city, whose faith in the future of the place, and his willingness to operate for its advancement, have proven strong factors in its growth. Mr. Wilkening was born at Crete, Ill., on the home farm just outside that city, in Will County, a son of John and Marie (Koller) Wilkening, whose history is given at length elsewhere in this work. They were most estimable Germans, who, on coming to this country, developed into substantial farming residents of Will County, and died full of years and honors, at the ages of eighty-six and eighty respectively. Seven of their nine children grew to maturity, all of them being a credit to their parents.

Frederick Wilkening remained on the homestead until he was fourteen years old, when he went to Chicago and obtained work clerking in a grocery store. Having thus gained a little experience, he went to work for his brother at Crete, and later purchased an interest in the mercantile house owned by this relative. In 1894, he became the sole proprietor, and oper-

ated the large business until 1898, when he found it necessary to sell on account of ill health. Acting upon his physician's advice, he decided to enter a line of business that would keep him in the open air, and so coming to Chicago Heights, he engaged in handling realty, and writing insurance. His efforts met with success, and his business grew to such proportions that in 1907, he found it necessary to take a partner, although he retained the major portion of the stock. Always a man of broad ideas, Mr. Wilkening conceived the real estate exchange, which he founded and brought to its present efficiency, now being its president. This organization has aided materially in protecting realty values and attracting to Chicago Heights the class of people the majority desire to become property owners, for it is the purpose to maintain the high standard of excellence early raised, and to secure only desirable residents. With the growth of the place came the need for a reliable banking institution, and Mr. Wilkening was one of those who recognized the necessity of meeting this demand, and assisted in organizing the First National Bank of Chicago Heights, serving as one of the first board of directors of this institution. At present he is its vice president, and is actively interested in its management. This bank since its organization in 1906 has shown remarkable growth, and is rated as one of the sound financial institutions of the state.

Mr. Wilkening married Barbara Goetz of Beecher, Ill., and they have had six children: Arwin, Norbert, Frederick, Jr., Arthur, Waldemar and Francis. Mr. Wilkening is a Demo-

erat, although liberal in his views, and in the midst of his busy life, has found time to serve as school treasurer of Crete for a period of twelve or fourteen years, and also as a member of the school board. He and his family are important factors in the Lutheran church, giving it a liberal support. In spite of all he

has accomplished, Mr. Wilkening is a man of retiring disposition who is inclined to attribute his success to fortunate circumstances and to undervalue the service he has rendered his community, but those who have watched his career know the true worth of the man and his deeds, and judge him accordingly.

GUSTAV WILKENING.

The men who have made a success of their life work, who have trodden paths they themselves have blazed as they pushed onward through the thicket of financial difficulties, are the ones to whom the credit must be given for the development of the communities in which they have seen fit to locate. Theirs has been the toil and risk, and so they must be given a due meed of praise for what they have accomplished. Every action, whether good or bad, has its direct influence upon the lives of those associated with the one who perpetrates such action, and he must be held accountable for the results. No man can live to himself alone, for each one is interdependent upon the other. Thus it is that a sound, reliable, energetic business man is such a valuable addition to a locality, and that the leading citizens will often offer heavy bonds to secure the presence of such a factor in their midst. Gustav Wilkening, merchant and manufacturer of Magic Solderine during his career in Will County, has proven himself a man who possesses just such desirable qualities. Mr. Wilkening was born at Beebe Grove, about two miles southeast of Crete, October 6, 1843, a son of John and Marie (Koller) Wilkening. These parents were natives of Germany who came at different times during 1845, to the United States, and located at Chicago, where in 1847 they married. This city continued to be their home till 1849, when they moved thirty miles south into Will County and took up land near Crete which was then many miles from any railroad, and on this land the father continued his agricultural operations till advanced age caused him to cease from active work. He became a heavy landowner, possessing three farms at one time, although he disposed of nearly all of his land holdings prior to his death. A self-made man, he succeeded way beyond his expectations, and died honored and respected at the age of eighty-six years. His wife lived to be eighty years old. Both were consistent members of the Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Church.

They were the parents of nine children, two of whom, John and Anna, died in childhood, the others being: Mary, who married John Brackmann, is deceased; Henry, who is now a resident of Crete; Conrad, who was a member of the State Assembly, was a very prominent man and a merchant of Crete, now deceased, passing away at the age of forty years; Sophia, who is the widow of G. Heinrich; Caroline, who is the wife of Dr. O. Miessler of Crete; Fred, who is a real estate dealer and banker of Chicago Heights, Ill., but resides in Crete, is mentioned at length elsewhere in this work; and Gustav.

Gustav Wilkening commenced his commercial career at an early age for he was not yet fourteen years old when he left the farm and spent his time before and after school, Saturdays and vacations, clerking for his brother, Conrad. After finishing his course in the paternal school of his neighborhood, and the public school of Crete, he entered the preparatory school of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill. Soon sickness compelled him to discontinue his school course, and the following years were spent in clerking and in taking a night course in a Chicago business college. At the age of twenty-six, he together with Mr. A. Gerstenkorn and his brother, Conrad, as silent partner, purchased the general merchandise business of William Batterman in Arlington Heights, Ill. At the death of his brother, Conrad, he purchased that interest from his sister-in-law. After a three years' stay in Arlington Heights, he again returned to Crete where with Mr. A. Gerstenkorn he bought from his brother Fred, the business known as C. Wilkening & Co., and a few years later bought out his partner. He soon after purchased the real estate, known as The Wilkening Block, together with residence and other buildings. After a few years he sold his stock of goods, but in 1909, with several others, organized the Crete Mercantile Company, which still continues in operation. Although at pres-

ent, Mr. Wilkening takes but little active part in its management, he retains his interest.

In 1902, Mr. Wilkening was married to Miss Olga S. Riebling, a native of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wilkening affiliate with the Evangelical Lutheran church. In politics, Mr. Wilkening is a progressive Republican, but has never desired public preferment. While he has devoted considerable spare time to the study of political economy and

reading of law he never sought to be admitted to the bar, only wishing to have sufficient legal knowledge to protect his interests. A man of broad ideas and public spirit he has devoted himself to his business and community. In the fall of 1913, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkening moved to Chicago where they now reside, but they both spend part of their time in Crete, and take great interest and pride in the advancement of this place.

JOHN JOSEPH RYAN.

Chicago is a city of such magnitude that in many sections of it the people depend upon their local dealers, buying from them almost exclusively, preferring to do this than to go into what is known as the loop district, a congested business center. The advantages are numerous, for the presence in any locality of a flourishing, well patronized store, advances property values and raises rentals, and brings to the neighborhood a prosperity that does not exist when it is solely used for residential purposes. The merchant comes into close touch with his customers, learns their needs and requirements and is able to give them a personal service that cannot be found in more distant establishments. Knowing each other, the dealer and customer come to rely, the one on the other, and adjustments are much more easily made and satisfaction accorded for this reason. For a number of years the people of Englewood and a widely contiguous territory, have dealt at Becker, Ryan & Co.'s store, corner of Halsted and Sixty-third streets. This is the largest department store outside the loop district, in the city of Chicago, and also the most reliable. Its history is so interwoven with that of John Joseph Ryan, now deceased, that it is impossible to write of the one without giving the record of the other.

Mr. Ryan was born at St. Louis, Mo., July 15, 1861, a son of John J. and Hannah (Toohey) Ryan, natives of Tipperary, Ireland. The father, upon coming to the United States, located at Providence, R. I., and as he had studied architecture in his native city, he continued in the same line in his new home. Later he moved to St. Louis, Mo., where he attained to considerable prominence as an architect. Subsequently, however, he returned to Providence and continued in his profession until 1880, when he retired. The two years from 1886 to 1888, he spent at Chicago, but preferred Providence.

His death and that of the mother also occurred in Providence.

John Joseph Ryan attended the common and high schools of Providence, and later spent one year in a business college of that same city. He began working during vacation as general helper, errand boy, etc., in a dry goods store, at the age of fourteen years. When he came to Chicago, in 1881, he entered the employ of Marshall Field & Co. as a clerk in their retail department. After a few years, he became associated with L. Klein at Fourteenth and Halsted streets, as assistant manager and window trimmer. Still later he was with John York for a few years both as a commercial traveler and a city salesman. Mr. Ryan subsequently traveled for Lee Tweedy of New York for four years. During all this time the shrewd, apt man was gaining a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the dry goods business. When he established himself in business on Grand avenue and Paulina street, under the name of J. J. Ryan & Co., he was able to build up an excellent trade, but sold to accept an offer from Simon Cline on Blue Island avenue, remaining with him for four years. For several years, Mr. Ryan then traveled in a commission business for himself, handling corsets. He then opened another store for Mr. Boldenweck at Halsted and Sixty-third streets, but in less than a year went with S. Lederer of South Chicago, as manager. At the expiration of two years, Mr. Lederer bought the store Mr. Ryan had opened at Halsted and Sixty-third streets, and installed Mr. Ryan as manager. In 1904 Mr. Lederer sold out. Mr. Ryan and Louis Becker bought the business. In 1908, Simon Becker bought an interest in the firm, and in 1912, the business was incorporated as Becker, Ryan & Co., Mr. Louis Becker being president, Mr. Ryan vice-



Joe J. Ryan

president, and Mr. Simeon Becker, secretary. This association continued until the death of Mr. Ryan, July 17, 1914.

On June 17, 1890, Mr. Ryan was married to Miss Amelia Boller of Chicago, a daughter of Philip and Lena (Kolb) Boller, natives of Germany. The father conducted a retail shoe business on West Jackson boulevard and Halsted street until his retirement at the age of seventy-three years. His death occurred March 9, 1911. The mother survives, being now about seventy-five years old. Mr. and Mrs. Ryan became the parents of the following children: Lillian H., who is at home; Gladys F., who is at-

tending the University of Chicago; and John Hugh, who attends the Frances Willard School.

Mr. Ryan was a non-partisan in politics. His religious affiliations were with the Catholic church. Fraternally he belonged to the Knights of Columbus and the Royal Arcanum, while socially he was a member of the Illinois Athletic Club. A business man of more than average ability, Mr. Ryan concentrated upon one line, and brought to bear upon the conduct of his establishment a wide experience and profound knowledge of conditions that resulted in developing a trade no other store outside the downtown section can rival.

WILLIAM KENDALL NEWCOMB.

The claims of medicine to the gratitude of mankind have never been adequately recognized, although words of praise have been given, but all too sparingly. Among its professors and practitioners have been found types of moral heroism whose achievements might well place them with the saints and martyrs whom the whole world unites to reverence. The wide field covered by medicine and surgery brings the practitioner in the closest of relations with the people, in fact incorporates his with their daily lives. Whether his skill, knowledge and ability are fully recognized or not, a thoroughly qualified man of medicine is a vital force in any community and his will be found to be an underlying influence in the uplifting movements to which all Christendom subscribes as civilization advances. To this honored class of men belonged the late William Kendall Newcomb, for many years prominent in the medical history of Illinois and particularly of Champaign County.

William Kendall Newcomb was born April 6, 1856, at Lyons, Iowa, and died in Champaign County, Ill., November 25, 1913. His parents were Cyrus Flint and Elizabeth (Huddleston) Newcomb, natives, respectively, of Lynn and Whitby, Yorkshire, England. The boyhood of William K. Newcomb was passed on a farm and he attended the district schools and during one winter went to school in Bloomington, Ill., his father having moved to near Leroy, Ill., when he was three years old. The youth was apt and ambitious and that he closely applied himself to study was shown when he passed an examination and was awarded a teacher's certificate when but sixteen years of age. He taught one term in the Grizzell school in West Township, McLean County, and then started with his

father in the family removal, to Silverton, Colo. At Lawrence, Kans., he was taken down with typhoid fever. After recovering he joined the family in Colorado and afterward taught school at Del Norte and served also as assistant postmaster and as deputy county clerk. He returned then to Illinois and took a course in the Gem City Business College at Quincy, then taught another term of school, afterward returning to the business college where he was graduated in 1878. In the following winter he taught school in Brown Township, Champaign County, in the meanwhile pursuing medical studies so that he was able to enter Rush Medical College for the winter lectures and in the succeeding summer taught school again and so continued until his graduation from Rush Medical College with the class of 1882.

Dr. Newcomb located at Fisher, Ill., where he continued in the practice of medicine for thirteen years, at the end of that time allowing himself the pleasure and profit of a trip to Europe, and of study in the great medical centers of Vienna, Berlin and London, remaining one full year. In July, 1896, he moved to Champaign, Ill., where he resumed practice, making a specialty to some extent of surgery, building up a reputation in this branch of practice second to none in the state. Just prior to his death he became a fellow of the American College of Surgery, an achievement proving high standing in this field. Dr. Newcomb was president of the Champaign County Medical Society for two years; was president of the Esculapian Medical Society of the Wabash Valley, the oldest medical organization west of the Allegheny mountains. For twelve years he was counsellor from the Eighth District from the Illinois State Medical Society,

of which he was vice president one year, and for one year was its president, this being the highest office in the gift of the medical practitioners in the state. He was progressive and modern in all his ideas while, at the same time, practical to the widest extent. He was, virtually, the founder of the Julia F. Burnham Training School for Nurses; was one of the organizers and directors of the Champaign County Anti-Tuberculosis League; one of the founders and a director of the United Charities; and was representative from Illinois to the International Tuberculosis Congress, which assembled in Washington, D. C., in 1912.

On February 7, 1878, Dr. Newcomb was married to Miss Eliza C. Durbin, a native of Brown Township, Champaign County, a daughter of Isaac F. and Sarah Elizabeth (Stevens) Durbin, and they had five children: Cyrus Forsythe, who is a graduate of the University of Illinois, with A. B. and M. D. degrees, is a practicing physician in Champaign County; Jessie

Ruth, who is the wife of Daniel Mannering Avey of Mattoon, and has one daughter, Mary Martha; William Wilson, who is a farmer near Dewey, Ill., has four children, William Kendall, Cyrus F., Helen and Thomas Wilson; Pearl Elizabeth, who is the wife of Harry E. Shinn, who is a civil engineer and is superintendent of highways in Cook County; and Thomas Frank, who is a senior in the Northwestern Law School.

In politics Dr. Newcomb voted with the Republican party and for years was quite active, serving as a member of the county central committee, and served at times as school director and trustee. He was a Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity and was past master of the Blue Lodge, and belonged also to the Modern Woodmen of America. For thirty years he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In all his relations with his fellowmen he won respect, confidence and esteem and his professional associates universally accorded him a high place.

EDGAR ELDREDGE.

Hon. Edgar Eldredge, judge of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit of Illinois, for years one of the most distinguished exponents of the bench and bar at Ottawa, is not only a strong advocate for the people, but a firm supporter of the government fundamentally. The law represents the stability, the habit of our social life as opposed to creative, reformatory energy, and therefore those who are its representatives must be men of profound learning, fully habituated to its interpretation and enforcement. No man is elevated to the bench until he has proven his worth as an attorney. The bestowal of the ermine is a reward of merit, the culmination of a career of ability and conscientious endeavor, and no man is more worthy of this honor than Judge Eldredge, who has a long and useful career behind him, and is living in a present of able activity.

Judge Eldredge was born at Peru, Ill., June 3, 1867, a son of Judge George S. and Maria (Eldredge) Eldredge. The father came from Hamilton County, N. Y., where he practiced law until 1854, in which year he located at Peru, continuing as a member of the legal profession until his death in 1893, at the age of sixty-seven years. Always a man of distinguished prominence, he was selected as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1870, and rendered the state valuable service in that connection.

For years he served ably and well as judge of the Recorder's Court of Peru, and was one of the leading members of the bar in that locality. A Republican of staunch principles, he gave an unqualified support to the candidates of his party, and helped to make history for that body. His influence personally as well as legally and judicially, was of such a nature that he was largely responsible for the betterment of his community.

Edgar Eldredge was educated at Brown University and in the law department of Harvard, and was admitted to the bar of Illinois after being graduated from the latter institution, passing the state examination with great credit. From the beginning of his career, Judge Eldredge displayed considerable ability and appreciation of true values, and experience and ensuing years have added to his powers. During the incumbency of W. H. Stead as attorney general of the state, Judge Eldredge served as his capable first assistant from 1905 to 1907, and in the latter year his peculiar fitness for his present high position was recognized by his election to the bench. After the expiration of his term of two years, he succeeded himself for a term of six years, his present period of incumbency. While he has been an ardent Republican, politics have always taken a second place when good citizenship has been in ques-



Frederick M. Grant.

tion, for Judge Eldredge recognizes the fact that as a nation we are treading more and more towards individual responsibility rather than the vesting of the governmental power in any fixed body. His influence and learning have always been directed towards the securing for his locality an awakening of public interest in vital matters, for he believes that until the people themselves recognize their inherent rights, radical reforms are impossible. His judgment is clear and logical, and his decisions are seldom overruled. Judge Eldredge has reached his present position only after a schooling and drill that have made him cognizant of the power of the bench and its jurisdiction over the people. Having the conscientious appreciation of the importance of his work, and the sincere desire to

render faithful service, Judge Eldredge is a power in his state, and sets an example others of his profession would do well to emulate.

Doubtless one reason for Judge Eldredge's advancement has lain in the fact, that he has always recognized that the principle of justice is not eternally changeless, but is a living energy, expressing itself in movement and advancement, so that while he knows its formal utterance in the past, he is ever ready day by day to bring it to a more perfect expression.

In 1905, Judge Eldredge was married to Miss Edith Nash, and one daughter has been born of this union, Eleanor. Judge and Mrs. Eldredge are consistent members of the Episcopal church. Judge Eldredge is a Knight Templar Mason.

FREDERICK M. GRANT.

The name of Grant is indelibly impressed upon the mind of every patriotic American as associated with military supremacy and bravery. Our Prairie State brought forth not alone the general who wisely governed operations during the dark days when it seemed that our country would be rent asunder, but also the soldiers who, acting under his wise counsel and their own initiative, were able to bring success to the Union and to preserve it. The name of Grant needs no introduction to the student of American history—it is blazoned across its pages in letters of unextinguishable fire—yet it is not alone in the battles of war that it has gained fame. The professions have known it, and known it well, and it has not been unusual to find that the two—the struggles of war and the struggles of peace—have found some worthy representative of this name battling valiantly in the ranks. This, it seems, should serve to introduce the late Captain Frederick M. Grant, courageous soldier during the days of Secession, and successful attorney during the days of Peace. Like many of Illinois' foremost men, Captain Grant was a native of Connecticut. He was born in Orange, New Haven County, that state, June 13, 1838, and in young manhood went to New Haven, where he attended Smith's school. He learned the carpenter trade in that city and in his spare moments read law, but found the former more remunerative in his youth and was employed mechanically until the outbreak of the Civil war. On September 18, 1861, he joined Company F, Twelfth Connecticut Volunteer Infan-

try, as sergeant, was subsequently promoted second lieutenant, then first lieutenant, and in 1863 was given the epaulets of a captain, taking charge of Company H, Seventy-sixth United States Colored Infantry, with which he continued to serve until the close of the war. He received his honorable discharge in January, 1866. Captain Grant's record stands upon the books of the Department of War and it needs no encomiums. It may be said in passing, however, to show how actively his command had been engaged, that but nine of his original enlisted men were able to report for duty at Mobile, Ala., the remainder having been either killed or wounded.

Captain Grant returned to his native state after the close of his military service, and about two years later removed to Knoxville, Ill., where he entered upon the practice of law. Subsequently he went to Galesburg, Ill., and then to Canton, where he entered into partnership with Ganville Barrere, who was later elected United States Senator, and subsequently died. Captain Grant then formed an association with B. M. Chipperfield. When the latter's brother was admitted to partnership, the firm became known as Chipperfield, Grant & Chipperfield, and so continued until 1901, after which a law partnership was formed between Captain Grant and his son, George B. Grant, which continued until the Captain's death, which occurred December 10, 1911.

On January 5, 1862, Captain Grant was married to Miss Sarah Grace Willoughby, who was born at New Haven, Conn., March 9, 1842,

and they became the parents of three children, namely: George B., a practicing attorney of Canton, who is ably managing his father's estate; Edna W., who married (first) I. W. Harrison, and (second) H. R. Snyder; and Clara L., who is the wife of M. A. Morran, of Canton. It is our privilege to quote from several newspaper reports which appeared at the time of Captain Grant's death, and which were, in part, as follows: "He was known throughout all of Fulton and neighboring counties as one of the most able lawyers, and gained a wide reputation for honesty, integrity and great-hearted benevolence in all his dealings with his fellowmen. By all who knew him he was regarded as a model citizen, and his friends in Canton and Central Illinois were legion."

The following resolutions were passed by Joe Hooker Post, Grand Army of the Republic: "It having pleased the Great Commander to call to Himself for higher service our lamented comrade, Captain Frederick M. Grant, the committee appointed by the commander of Joe Hooker Post, No. 69, G. A. R., to prepare resolutions which shall in part express our sorrow over the departure of this honored comrade,

and our appreciation of his many estimable qualities, we, the committee, submit the following: Resolved, That we, the members of Joe Hooker Post, sorrowing as we do for the death of our beloved comrade, feel that we can sympathize sincerely with his wife and with the other members of his bereaved family. We can say to them, your loss is also our loss, and we are one with you in sorrow, one with you also in sentiments of esteem and respect for our departed friend and comrade. It is seldom that a community loses a citizen who so fully fits the words, 'An honest man's the noblest work of God.' He was integrity incarnate. He had splendid courage, which showed itself on the field of battle and in private life. He was the friend and defender of every good cause. His reading was so wide and his memory was so retentive that it was a delight to hear him as a public speaker and in private conversation. He was a consistent Christian, and a valuable member of his post. He will be greatly missed by the community, by the church of which he was a member, by every society with which he was connected, and especially by his family."

JOHN IRVING RINAKER.

Gen. John Irving Rinaker, who died in Florida, January 15, 1915, was an early settler in Illinois and a prominent figure in politics for many years. In 1853 he campaigned for Lincoln during the Lincoln-Douglas debates, and again in 1860. In 1862 he organized the One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was made brevet brigadier

general in 1865 "for gallant and meritorious services." He was elected to Congress in 1896.

General Rinaker was graduated from McKendree college at Lebanon in 1853, and studied law with Gen. John M. Palmer. He was a wide reader and had traveled all over the world.

(See Volume One, page 432.)

AARON HODGMAN COLE.

The service rendered humanity by the scientific men of all ages is so stupendous as to beggar description. But for them and their constant investigations, little would now be known relative to the important subjects which their persistent work and genius have brought to light by their discoveries. If none had been willing to take the infinite trouble to study conditions, the world today would have advanced little beyond the stone age. Science has many branches, and in each are men of profound learning who have devoted themselves to the work so dear to them. These wise men are not all of the present for many of those who have accomplished most, have rendered their last accounts, and passed to that

realm where those problems which puzzled them here, are solved. Sometimes their lives were shortened by their labors, but it is doubtful if any would have been thereby deterred, for men of this class are so absorbed in their investigations that they are willing to make any sacrifices to throw light upon a subject about which there is some doubt. One of the men who never shrank from a sacrifice relative to his work, or failed in his duty to humanity was the late eminent biologist Aaron Hodgman Cole, of Chicago.

Mr. Cole was born at Greenwich, N. Y., October 21, 1856, a son of Dr. Morgan C. and Lydia Ann (Hodgman) Cole, natives of Jackson,

N. Y., and Shaftsbury, Vt., respectively. Dr. Cole was a physician of a strong scientific trend, and while practicing medicine in New York until his death in 1874, took a deep interest in research work. His influence was developed in the son whose mind during its formative period was turned towards what was to become his life work.

In 1884 Aaron Hodgman Cole was graduated from Colgate University, with the degrees of A. B. and A. M., and later took up post graduate work at Johns Hopkins University, and was a student there in 1893, 1896, and 1898. After graduation he became an instructor of natural science in a well known institution, serving as such from 1884 to 1888, and from the latter year until 1892, was a lecturer on zoology and geology at Colgate University. In 1893, he became instructor in zoology in the biological laboratory, at Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y., but in 1895, left in order to become lecturer on biology for the extension division of the University of Chicago, which position he held for a year. In 1896, he became instructor of the technique of biology projection, and the anaesthesia of animals at the University of Chicago. From 1895 until his demise, he was a popular lecturer on bacteriology. Mr. Cole had the inventive faculty, also developed and turned his attention towards producing apparatus to use in his lectures, and was the inventor of much screen type machinery, one appliance being for projecting likenesses of microscopic plants and animals on the stereopticon screen. He made many discoveries, in his experiments on anaesthesia of animals, and de-

veloped a successful system of culture of the amoeba, as well as a method of showing the movement of sap in leaves. He belonged to a number of literary and scientific organizations, including the American Association for Advancement of Science, the American Health League, Chicago Advisory Committee and Authors' League, the National Educational Association, the Illinois State Microscopic Society, the National Geographical Society, and the Illinois State Academy of Science. He was also a member of the Beta Theta Pi college fraternity. For some years, he was associate editor of the United Editors Encyclopedia and Dictionary, and was the author of numerous scientific and valuable papers entitled "The Projection Microscope and Its Use," and "Anaesthesia of Animals and Plants." He was the author and publisher of the "Manual of Biological Projection and Anaesthesia of Animals," in 1907. In religious faith he was a devout Baptist.

On December 29, 1885, Mr. Cole was united in marriage with Sarah Mason of Greenwich, N. Y., a daughter of Alonzo Truman and Julia (Heath) Mason, natives of Little Rock, Ark., and Greenwich, N. Y., respectively. Mr. Mason was an attorney who practiced at Greenwich, N. Y. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Cole were sent as the missionaries to Little Rock, Ark., in a day when that section was still a wilderness. The trials of those excellent people in that Indian-infested territory, are interestingly recorded in a journal still in the possession of the family.

HENRY PRENTICE WALTON.

Whole-souled love of humanity, intimate knowledge of the requirements of his less fortunate fellow-men, kindness of heart and true Christianity are traits that go to the making of Quincy's greatest philanthropist, Henry Prentice Walton, one of the venerable residents of the county seat of Adams County. He is a man whose efforts in behalf of his kind have made him a distinguished figure throughout the state, and yet he bears his honors quietly and modestly, content that he has forwarded a noble work, and brought sunshine into many a darkened life.

Henry Prentice Walton was born at Arlington, Mass., April 25, 1832, and comes of a long line of distinguished men. He is a son of Jonathan and Eliza (Locke) Walton, both na-

tives of Massachusetts. His grandfather, Benjamin Walton, and his eight brothers, nine members of the Walton family, and Joseph Locke, the maternal grandfather, served in the Revolutionary war. Edward Monroe, the great-grandfather of Mr. Walton on his mother's side, was a grandson of William Monroe, a native of Scotland, who emigrated to America in 1652 and settled in Lexington, Mass. Edward Monroe enlisted in the king's army at the age of twenty-one, serving in the French and Indian war, and was present at the capture of Quebec, and twelve years later was fighting the British at Lexington and Bunker Hill. He later enlisted under General Washington and served as a colonel until near the end of the war, when his death was caused by a cannon ball

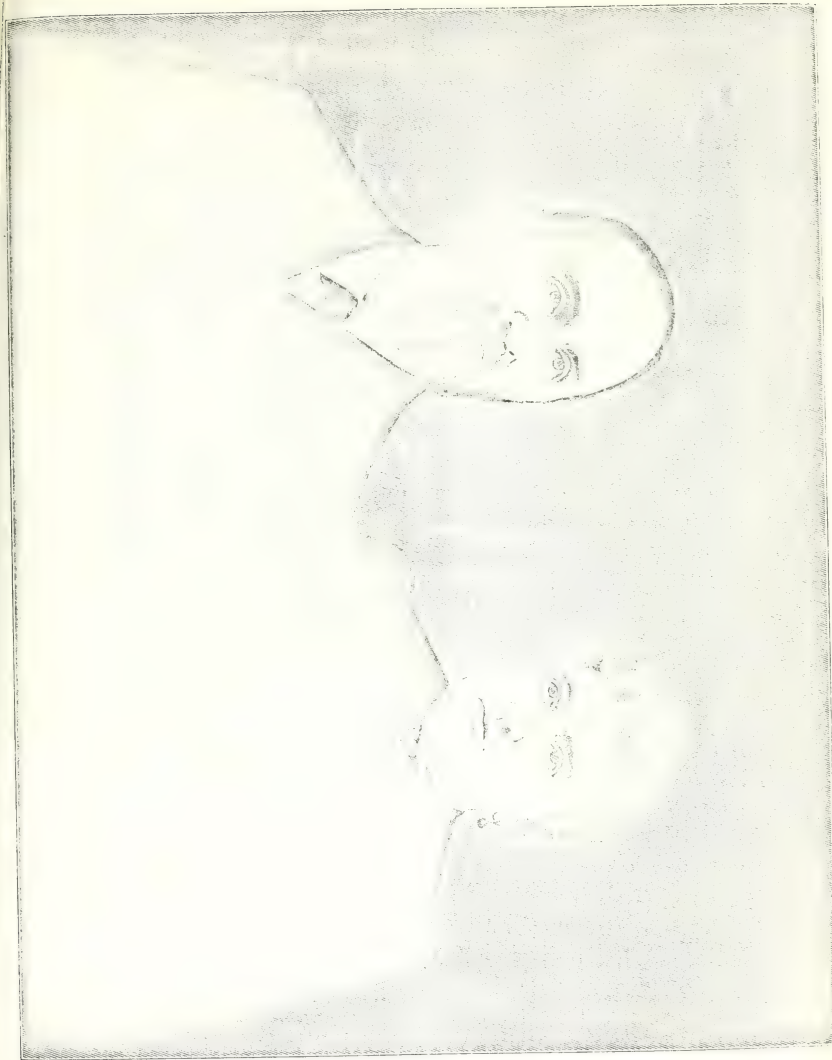
as he was leaving famous Valley Forge with his soldiers. He is buried at Lexington, Mass. The American founder of the Walton family, Rev. William Walton, came from Exeter, England, to Reading, Mass., as early as 1632. With such military ancestry, it was but natural that Mr. Walton should desire to serve his country during the Civil war. He enlisted in the Forty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry, but to his extreme regret, was refused on account of physical disability. His brother, Joseph Locke Walton, was more fortunate, and served five years in this struggle, receiving his honorable discharge at the close of the war. In 1873, Mr. Walton came to Quincy, and since then has been one of the controlling factors of the city, holding with distinguished capability many positions of responsibility in business, political and humanitarian circles. From the time he cast his vote for John C. Fremont, Mr. Walton has voted the Republican ticket in state and national matters. He served efficiently and conscientiously as superintendent of streets of Quincy, for sixteen years, and for fifteen years as president of the cemetery board. In the marts of business, he was equally active, being president of the Sheridan Stove Company for many years, and has also been on the board of directors of many of the leading industries here, as his name is valued as giving absolute promise of careful administration of affairs, and solidarity of policy. The Congregational church has, in Mr. Walton, a faithful and generous member, while Mrs. Walton is equally prominent in the Episcopal body. For half a century Mr. Walton has taken a very active part in Masonic affairs, being a thirty-second degree Mason, and he also takes great interest in the Knights of Pythias.

On November 13, 1873, Mr. Walton was married in Quincy to Sarah E. Jackson. Mrs. Walton was born in Boston, one block from the old State House. Her paternal great-grandfather was one of the colonists who, disguised as Indians, participated in the celebrated "Boston Tea Party."

It is, however, in connection with his work as president of the Humane Society, that Mr. Walton feels that he has carried out his ideals of life. As is well known, the work of the Humane Society in Adams County is to distribute

suitable literature on humane subjects to the school children, so that their plastic minds be given correct ideas relative to their responsibility towards weaker creatures; to visit the inmates of the charitable institutions and see that these wards of the county are treated humanely and considerately; and to provide for the erection and maintenance of proper drinking fountains. In conjunction with these objects, the society has also cared for unfortunate children. Some of the prominent people who have been associated with Mr. Walton in his charities and work in the Humane Society are: Judge Lyman McCarl, S. R. Woods, H. S. Brown, Fred G. Wolfe, John H. Best, John Fowley, George F. Miller, J. W. Brown, C. W. Breitwieser, E. R. Chatten, J. W. Markus, Mrs. James Woodruff, Mrs. E. K. Sweet, Mrs. Margaret Dick, Miss Louise Maertz, Miss May M. Croket, and others, who have the welfare of all at heart. For the past sixteen years, Mr. Walton has held the presidency of this society. He no longer takes an active part in business affairs, although retaining his interests. Such a man, with so profound a sense of responsibility for others and an inherent piety, is a power in any community. His executive force has been fully displayed in occupying the presidency of the Humane Society, for he admirably organized and carried on to successful completion many phases of the work, so that the future of this powerful force is assured. He gained a remarkable hold upon the thinking men and women of the county, and opened up to them avenues of endeavor never before appreciated, through which their naturally charitable impulses could find suitable egress.

Mr. Walton is a man who has ever possessed and showed forth an industrious spirit, untiring zeal, a real love of humanitarian work, combined with ideals of the highest nature, so that when he directed these virtues in charitable channels, the result was bound to be beneficial to those who were most of all in need of such action. In the course of nature, his earthly chapter will be completed, but his will not be written to his work. Its influence is mightier than his humanity, and will live long after him, for it was built upon the sound foundation of unselfish devotion to the unfortunate and with a Christ-like love for those in need.



OSCAR PAUL HUCK.

When the aged branch is lopped from the human tree, no poignant regret may be felt, for realization comes that its time of usefulness is over and in the course of nature it must make way for the younger sprouts, but when the storm strips off one of the limbs which is still filled with sap, and needed to support part of the structure, then is it difficult indeed to understand the plans of divinity, or to appreciate the reasons for such a loss. The city of Quincy suffered just such a loss when death came to Oscar P. Huck of that city, for he was recognized as one of its representative and important men. Not only had he made a success of his business life, but he left his impress upon events as a scholar and versatile man.

Oscar Paul Huck was born January 25, 1862, at Kenosha, Wis., a son of Matthew and Mary Ann (Tetard) Huck, the former a native of Alsace, France, who came to the United States in 1849, and after a short period in New York City, went to Wisconsin, where he established himself in a shoemaking business of which he subsequently became the proprietor, it being the leading shoe establishment of that city. His wife was also of French extraction, her parents having come from Lorraine, but she was born in New Jersey. Her death occurred about 1898, the mother of the following children: Bertha, Josephine, Louise, Oscar, Clara, Hattie and Robert.

After attending the parochial and public schools of Kenosha, at the age of thirteen years Oscar P. Huck became a student in the St. Francis Catholic Normal school, and then took a four-year course at Pio Nono College, Milwaukee, from which he graduated in June, 1880. On August 16, 1880, he located at Quincy, Ill., as a teacher in St. Boniface school, thus continuing, having in addition the direction of the choir and the position of organist, until September, 1888, when he became bookkeeper for the J. Knittel Show Case Co., with which concern he remained for two years. In 1890, he formed a partnership with Gottlieb Burge, his father-in-law, under the style of the Burge-Huck

Manufacturing Co., for the purpose of manufacturing show cases and general store fixtures. Mr. Huck became the sole proprietor of the business on October 3, 1902, when his partner died. The factory was destroyed by fire July 15, 1903, but the energetic young man soon had taken possession of a factory building, on the southeast corner of Tenth and Vermont streets, where he continued until his death. His product was sold throughout a territory which extended across the country from the Gulf of Mexico to Canada. In addition to conducting the affairs of this large business, Mr. Huck was prominent along other lines. From 1889 to 1903, he officiated as organist of St. Francis Church, while from 1889 to 1901, he served on the public school board. He belonged to the Knights of Columbus, the St. Boniface Society, the St. Aloysius Orphan Society, Post A of the Travelers' Protective Association, the St. Mary's Hospital Ambulance Society, and the St. Boniface social club in all of which he took an active and helpful part.

On May 23, 1885, Oscar P. Huck married Miss Edith Burge, and they became the parents of eight children: Alvina, who died in infancy; Edith, who died in 1901, at the age of fourteen years; and Marguerite, Oscar Paul and Richard Felix (twins), Barcellus, Ralph and James, all of whom survive. Mr. Huck died June 1, 1913, at his residence No. 1401 Main Street, Quincy, Ill., having been a patient sufferer, for some years, from an incurable malady, although his energy and vitality sustained him and enabled him to continue in his sphere of usefulness long after another would have given up in vain. During his honorable life which extended but a few months over the half century mark, he held close to his religious faith, and in his business and social life, as well as in the immediate church associations, showed forth the faith that was in him. Through the influence of his noble, kindly, upright life, many were bettered, and the good he accomplished has not passed away with his mortal life, but lives on and will be helpful to those who come after him.

EDWARD CALVEN COFFEY.

It would seem that the rising generation should profit by the lessons daily set for them to read in the records of the lives of men who have lived usefully and honorably, thereby dis-

covering the difference between lasting and fleeting reputation. A man cannot live unworthily and continue to be held in high esteem after death. During his lifetime he may be able to

blind the general public, but when his personality is removed, people judge correctly, and he is accorded his place in their estimation by the true value of his deeds. Thus it is that when a whole community is united in sorrow over the death of one of its citizens, proof of the most convincing nature is indicated as to his ability, integrity, blamelessness and devotion to high ideals, especially when it is also true that his life work has resulted in tangible accomplishments. In every gathering of people for the purpose of residence, there are sure to be found men of unusual capabilities, who rise above their fellows to a considerable degree, and are by them honored and respected. Peoria is no exception to this rule, and revered and admired the late Edward Calvin Coffey.

Mr. Coffey was born in the city where he developed into a useful, purposeful man, a son of James and Isabelle (Handyside) Coffey. He attended the common schools of Peoria, and began his business career as an office boy on the Star Union line when only twelve years old, and even then displayed those qualities which were to prove so valuable to him later on in life, so that he won rapid and successive promotion and was still a boy when he was agent of the Southwest Fast Freight line. Few men have shown more natural ability for railroad work, and fortunately for him he was associated with men who appreciated this fact and promoted him until he became general agent for the Rock Island Railroad at Peoria, and continued to hold that important position until 1908, when he resigned to become assistant general freight agent of the Chicago & Alton at Peoria, and was discharging the duties of this position when he died.

During his long connection with railroad work, Mr. Coffey became known all over the country, and was liked by everyone connected with his roads, as well as by the general public with whom he came into contact. His manner was the same for the president of his road as for the train boys, and he was equally anxious to serve either. His ability in handling the

various and complex problems which confront a man in his position made him so valuable that it was difficult to fill his place. Although he had accomplished so much, Mr. Coffey died when still in the very prime of life, passing away on June 26, 1914, when only forty-seven years old. His death had been feared for some time prior to his demise as his health began to fail a year before, but it was hoped that he would recover. The funeral services were held at his late residence, No. 509 Parker avenue, Peoria, the Masonic fraternity having charge of the ceremonies, and the Rev. B. G. Carpenter officiating as minister. Both the Rock Island and Chicago & Alton roads sent representatives to the funeral in order that proper respect be shown his memory and to express an appreciation of his work. The Peoria Board of Trade, with which he was connected, paid high tribute to Mr. Coffey, calling a special meeting for that purpose at which T. A. Grier, C. H. Feltman, A. G. Ting and others spoke feelingly of him as a man, and a committee was appointed to draft appropriate resolutions. Mr. Coffey belonged to the Creve Cœur, the Country, and the Illinois Valley Yacht clubs, and was a faithful member of Central Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Peoria. As a citizen he never hesitated to lend his aid to any measure that he deemed would prove beneficial to Peoria, and loved the city with his whole heart.

On September 9, 1891, Mr. Coffey married Miss Maud Alice Burch, of Newark, N. J., whom he survived. They had two children, Isabelle and Burch, both of whom reside at Peoria. While the Republican party had in Mr. Coffey a faithful adherent, his time was too much occupied by the onerous duties of his responsible positions for him to take any active part in public life. To summarize briefly, then, the leading characteristics of Mr. Coffey's life, it is only necessary to say that he was upright, honorable, whole-souled and charitable, in both word and deed. Devoted to his work and to his family, he found his greatest happiness when discharging his duty, and having lived worthily will long be remembered.

AMMON B. MOON.

To some it seems as though success were an evasive thing, but it is found that failure usually results from a lack of one of the characteristics which may be acquired by all, perseverance, energy, industry and resolute purpose. An analysis of the life-records of successful men

serves to show that these qualities have been predominant in them and have been the causation of their prosperity. At any rate, such was the case with the late Ammon B. Moon, of Streator, Ill., for many years one of the leading farmers and largest land owners of La Salle



A. B. Moon

County. A member of an old and honored agricultural family, he devoted his life to tilling the soil, and so well did he direct his efforts in the best years of his manhood, that in the evening of life he was able to live in comfortable retirement, enjoying the comforts and pleasures which his long period of industrious activity had brought to him. Mr. Moon was a native son of La Salle County, having been born on a farm in Eden Township, January 27, 1834, a son of Albert and Elizabeth (Boyle) Moon. Jacob Moon, the paternal grandfather of Ammon B. Moon, was born in Virginia, of English and Scotch descent, and of Quaker parentage. He came to Illinois as early as 1831, locating in Reading Township, La Salle County, after a long journey overland by team, and there continued to follow farming up to the time of his death, at the age of seventy-one years. He married Leah Moon, also a Quaker, who died at the age of seventy years. Albert Moon was born in Virginia in 1807, but grew to manhood in Greene County, Ohio. He was twenty-four years of age when he accompanied his parents to La Salle County, Ill., and here he took up land near Tonica, where he became prominent in agricultural affairs. He was closely identified with the early history of the county, in that he was one of a committee of sixteen men organized at Ottawa to bury the victims of the Indian massacre during the Black Hawk War. In 1833 he was married to Elizabeth Boyle, a daughter of David and Rachael Boyle, who came to Putnam County, Ill., in 1829. In 1834 Albert Moon sold his farm and bought land in Reading Township, La Salle County, where he continued to follow farming until his death, November 19, 1865. A Republican in politics, he served as a school director and trustee for a number of years. In religious belief he was a Presbyterian, as was his wife, she dying in that faith February 4, 1894. Their children were: Ammon B.; Matilda, who married H. B. Schuler, of Chicago; Salanda, who married L. M. Sawyer; and Jacob W., who died at Iowa Falls, Iowa, May 19, 1900.

Ammon B. Moon received his education in the common schools, and was little more than a lad when he commenced farming on his own account on a tract of land on section 34, Eagle Township, on which he built a home in 1856. He thoroughly developed his property in a progressive and methodical manner, and from time to time, as his finances permitted, purchased

adjoining lands, until he was the owner of 480 acres. In 1872 he replaced his first residence by one of brick, and also erected other structures of a substantial character, ever seeking to improve his place in every possible manner. In addition to the home farm he had 100 acres in section 33 and 160 acres in section 27, Eagle Township, his entire land totaling 800 acres. He became known as an influential citizen in his community, and as one who could be relied upon to uphold progressive principles. In 1892, deciding that he was entitled to rest after his years of strenuous labor, he came to Streator and erected one of the most beautiful homes in the city, at No. 213 South Park street, and there his death occurred in 1909.

On October 8, 1856, Mr. Moon was married to Miss Mary E. Lyon, who was born August 15, 1839, in Clinton county, O., daughter of William and Elizabeth (Mills) Lyon, natives of Ohio. Her father, a native of Clinton County, died at Pontiac, Ill., in 1892, and the mother passed away in this city in 1882, at the age of sixty-five years. Their children were: Milton D.; Martha E., who married Emery H. Mathis, of Pontiac; Eugene, who is a resident of Lincoln, Neb.; Lillie, who married William C. Galbreath, of Fargo, N. D., and Mrs. Moon. Mr. Lyon settled in Livingston County, Ill., following farming and mercantile pursuits in Reading Township until 1862, when he moved to Pontiac. He served as sheriff of his county during the 'fifties, was an early Republican, a consistent member of the Methodist church, and a man noted for his interest in improvements of a public character.

To Mr. and Mrs. Moon there were born children as follows: Carrie, who is deceased; Lillie, who died at the age of five years; William A., who married Mamie Casell and lives at Streator; Nellie, who married William Turner and has two children by that union, Guy and Harry, and after her first husband's death married (second) Dr. O. J. Raub, and has a son, Stanley; and Estelle E., who married Dr. Holland of Streator, and has one son, Park. Mr. Moon was a faithful Methodist, and during his lifetime gave much to the local church. A Republican in his political tendencies, he served as a school trustee and director for years, and in this, as in other values of life, he showed himself at all times possessed of honor, capability and high ideals of citizenship. His friendships were many and his death was widely and sincerely mourned.

CHARLES ELLIOTT BRADT.

Few families of DeKalb stand higher in general public esteem than that bearing the name of Bradt, representatives of which have been identified with the commercial, industrial and political interests of the city since an early period in its history. One who is worthily representing the family, and at all times maintaining its best traditions is Charles Elliott Bradt, widely and favorably known in manufacturing and financial circles. Born February 27, 1852, at Gloversville, N. Y., Mr. Bradt is a son of Andrew Bradt, who for many years was engaged in mercantile pursuits in DeKalb, and was about three years of age when the family came to Illinois. He was reared in DeKalb, and here passed through successive grades in the public schools, attending the high school and eventually becoming a student in the Northwestern University, Evanston. Returning to DeKalb in 1871, he became associated with his father in the wholesale glove business, under the firm style of A. Bradt & Company, but in 1872 M. D. Shipman became a member of the firm and, the elder Bradt retiring, the firm style became Bradt & Shipman. One of the leading enterprises of DeKalb was built up in the wholesale glove line by this firm, in addition to which they maintained a plant for the manufacture of glove fasteners at Gloversville, and the trade continued to enjoy a healthy, steady growth. Thus encouraged, Mr. Bradt branched out into other lines of endeavor, becoming associated with the DeKalb Electric Company, with which he was connected up to the time of the reorganization and sale to the DeKalb & Sycamore Electric Light Company. Mr. Bradt was also one of the organizers of the firm of Shipman, Bradt & Company, for the manufacture of specialty wagons, and for some years did an extensive business, until selling out to the Sycamore Wagon Works. In 1902 C. E. Bradt was one of the organizers of the Commercial National Bank and at that time was elected vice-president and a member of the directing board, in which capacities he has since served. He also holds member-

ship on the board of directors of the First National Bank of DeKalb. Mr. Bradt has contributed to the industrial and commercial welfare of DeKalb in no small manner, his labors having resulted in good to the community while promoting individual advancement. The city's interests have at all times been given his active and intelligent attention, and he has constantly espoused the cause of education, morality, honest government and good citizenship.

In September, 1884, Mr. Bradt was united in marriage with Miss Alice Hopkins, daughter of Thomas M. Hopkins, one of DeKalb's leading lawyers of former years, who is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Bradt have taken their acknowledged position in social circles of DeKalb, and their beautiful residence is the center of refinement and grace. Mr. Bradt is well known in club life, being vice-president of the DeKalb Commercial Club, chairman of the executive committee and an active worker in assisting the members of this organization to secure outside industries and to induce capital to invest in DeKalb. While Mr. Bradt carefully weighs every proposition before he enters it, he is essentially a man of action, and has had the courage to enter boldly into schemes where men of less bravery might have hesitated and lost. Among his associates he is held in the greatest confidence, and he is at all times looked up to for advice, counsel and leadership.

Fraternally, Mr. Bradt is connected with DeKalb Lodge No. 144, A. F. & A. M.; DeKalb Chapter, R. A. M.; Alida Young Commandery, K. T., of Sycamore; and Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine in Chicago; and holds membership as well in DeKalb Lodge, No. 765, B. P. O. E. His religious belief is that of the Episcopal Church, in which he is serving as an official. He has given his political support to Republican policies and candidates and for several years was a member of the DeKalb board of education. DeKalb has no more public-spirited citizen, while personally his popularity is evidenced by a wide circle of sincere friends.

O. H. WRIGHT.

The title of the late Judge O. H. Wright to mention among the representative men of the Prairie State, rests in the fact that he was one of the earliest settlers of Stephenson County, and that for many years he was closely iden-

tified with the growth, development and material progress of the city of Freeport. Coming to that city at a time when excellent opportunities presented themselves in the realty line, he made full use of his abilities, and with rare

foresight and judgment invested heavily in land in the vicinity, with the prosperity of which he prospered. Although he died when still in the prime of life, he had impressed himself forcibly upon the community of his adoption, as a business man, public official and charitable, Christian gentleman. Mr. Wright was a native of the Green Mountain State. He was born in 1812, in the village of Shoreham, Addison County, Vt., and was a son of Urestes Heard Wright and Sophia (Day) Wright.

Judge Wright received his early educational training in the public schools of his native locality, this being subsequently supplemented by attendance in schools in Quebec, Canada. Upon reaching his majority, he removed to Dansville, Livingston County, N. Y., where he followed the vocation of educator for some time. The confinement of the schoolroom, however, did not agree with the young man, and with courageous ambition he determined to try his fortunes in the growing West. Accordingly, he journeyed to Howell, Livingston County, Mich., there purchasing a tract of land, some for an investment and the remainder for farming purposes. He was not yet satisfied, and in 1836 removed to Chicago, Ill., but in December of the same year came on to Freeport, where he resided until his death in 1851. Judge Wright established the first store in what is now the thriving city and county seat of Stephenson County, and not long thereafter evidenced his progressive spirit and enterprise by hauling pressed brick from Chicago and building the first brick store (or structure of any kind) in Freeport. This building still stands at the corner of Adams and Stephenson streets, in an excellent state of preservation, eloquent evidence of the skill and good workmanship of its builder.

During the early pioneer days in Stephenson County, when the hardships of travel were great, and when it was extremely difficult to secure even the barest necessities of life, the splendid hospitality of Judge Wright and his family was all that saved many a travel-worn party from complete destitution. Anything that the family possessed that would make the journey of these immigrants more comfortable was pressed into service cheerfully, without a moment's hesitation or a thought of subsequent recompense. Time and again, when Mr. Wright heard of some family stranded on the near

prairie, scantily fed and ill-clothed, he would come to his home, gather together a bundle of clothes, fill a generous basket with provisions of all kinds and hasten over miles of plains to bring cheer to the suffering ones. His charities, however, were not confined to pioneer days, for throughout his life he retained his kindly interest in others, and his great heart was ever moved by the misfortunes of others.

On January 15, 1826, Judge Wright was married to Miss Mary M. Atkinson, who was born in Durham, England, a daughter of Robert and Mary Atkinson, early residents of Sugar Grove, Ill. Two children were born to this union: Mary, now Mrs. John Scott, a resident of Iowa; and William O., one of Freeport's leading citizens, who at this time is most prominently identified with various phases of the city's development.

With his family, Judge Wright was a devout member of the Presbyterian church, and it was largely through his efforts that the first church of that denomination was established in Freeport. He ever took an active and helpful interest in his county and state, bending his every influence toward assisting in movements calculated to forward the welfare of his fellow-citizens. He laid out the eastern part of the city, which was at that time known as the Wright & Purington Addition. Judge Wright having purchased large tracts of land surrounding the town, which he was able to secure at a small price because of its swampy condition and other disadvantages, and later he disposed of the greater part of this at a handsome profit. Some of the more valuable sections of this land still remain in the possession of his son. With Judge Purington, Judge Wright presented the Third Ward Park to the city, and it was largely through his efforts that the depot of the old Galena & Chicago Union Railroad (now the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad) was secured for Freeport. During the early days he was instrumental in breaking up a band of dangerous horse-thieves which infested this community. He was never an office seeker, yet he discharged his duty as a citizen by serving in the capacities of county recorder and probate judge, and in both offices showed himself possessed of high ideals as to the responsibilities of public offices. His death, which occurred in March, 1851, took from Freeport a citizen whose place it was long found hard to fill.

JOHN GERTS.

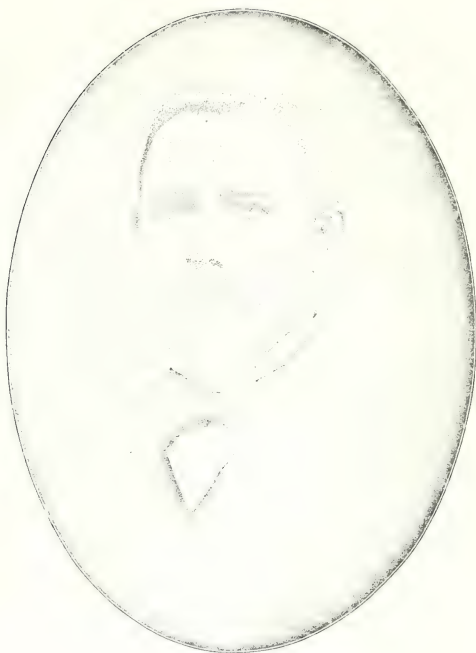
In 1885 was formed the business of W. H. Bush and Company, a piano concern which had its chief capital in the ambition of its members. The records show that in 1886 the firm manufactured as many as 156 pianos, and in the following year made its first grand. From this modest start the concern rapidly developed until its fame extended over the country, and in 1907 the Bush and Gerts Piano Company manufactured over 4,000 high class instruments. It will be apparent to the merest layman that the personnel of this concern has been far above the ordinary. The guiding spirit, the man who brought this firm right to the forefront among the fierce competition that agitated Chicago's trade circles at that time, who had the courage to grasp opportunities and the foresight to see these opportunities when they came, who made the most of them, with a clear cool head, was John Gerts, who won and retained for himself a reputation among Chicago's business men. He belonged to that class of which this city has had reason to be proud, the German-American.

A native of Hanover, Germany, John Gerts was born September 4, 1845, and in his native land had the educational opportunities granted to youths who lived along the Rhine. For a trade, he learned carpentry, but even as a youth, he displayed his ambition, not being content to allow himself to follow in the mediocre lines of his fellows, but branching out into the fields of piano and billiard table making. He was twenty-five years of age when he married, and for his honeymoon brought his bride to the United States. He at once found employment in the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, Chicago, in making billiard tables, and subsequently became foreman for Scoff Brothers, with whom he continued six years. It was not Mr. Gerts' nature to be an employee; he had the ability and he was not afraid to test it. It had always been his ambition to hire men instead of being hired, and with this end in view, he associated himself with two fellow-workers, one of whom was W. H. Bush. This was known in 1885 as W. H. Bush Company. The Bush & Gerts Piano Company, incorporated with \$400,000 capital stock in 1901, was the first piano manufacturing company to incorporate under the laws of Texas, where it has large interests. It

made its first grand piano in 1887, its first concert grand, a perfect evolution in scientific piano building, in 1904, and established a complete, distinct and separate grand piano department, manufacturing four different and distinct scales. Mr. Gerts was one of the authors of a famous publication which is known this country over, with the largest list of purchasers ever presented to the public, consisting of over 50,000 names, which has been kept up since 1892. Six hundred educational institutions, colleges, conservatories and schools are using, either exclusively or in part, the Bush and Gerts pianos, this forming but a portion of Mr. Gerts' contribution to art and education. Chicago people are familiar with Bush Temple of Music, which was erected in 1901, at a cost of a half million dollars, but there are also imposing structures at Dallas and Austin, Tex., and Memphis, Tenn., and Mr. Gerts' name is indelibly stamped on the memory of those who have the privilege of enjoying the benefits of these halls of amusements. In private life Mr. Gerts was absolutely above criticism; among his associates he was known as a loyal friend and one whose geniality carried him above the commonplace of life. Willingly, he never made an enemy, and his friends were lost to him only through death.

On July 3, 1870, Mr. Gerts married Miss Caroline Schwabe, who was born June 28, 1845, in Hamburg, Germany. To this union there were born the following children: Emily, who married Fred Huetten, of Chicago; Oscar, who is a traveling salesman for the Bush and Gerts Piano Company; Frieda, who married H. Arnold, now superintendent of the Bush and Gerts factory; and John Jr., secretary and treasurer of the company, who took his father's place when but twenty-one years of age. When Mr. Gerts and his wife landed in New York City they were practically penniless, and on their way to Chicago, they had for sustenance, a loaf of bread. From absolute poverty Mr. Gerts advanced himself to a position of honor and wealth in the city of his adoption.

John Gerts died May 14, 1913, but, while his forceful personality passed away, the work which he accomplished will remain indefinitely, for his workmanship was perfect, his citizenship was ideal.



John Seitz

ARIA LOUIS DERDIGER.

It is seldom that a man attains to greatness along more than one line. Life is too short to admit of proper preparation for the duties of widely divergent professions, and yet here and there have been found men whose mentality and natural endowments made it possible for them to achieve distinction along any line they may have adopted. Such was the case with the late Dr. Aria Louis Derdiger, of Chicago, who not only was a physician and surgeon of note, but was equally well known in musical circles. He was born near Vienna, Austria, October 14, 1873, a son of Bernard and Hannah Derdiger. The father was the proprietor of a wholesale fishery, egg, butter and supply establishment located near Vienna.

When he was seventeen years old, Aria Louis Derdiger, with his sister, left his native land for the United States, and they arrived in this country practically penniless. The lad accepted the first work he could secure, and at the same time sought to increase the limited store of knowledge which had been obtained in the schools of his native land. Under many discouraging circumstances, he educated himself, and was finally graduated in medicine, becoming a specialist in those diseases which affect the eye, ear, nose and throat. He held, at the time of his death, diplomas from the Illinois Medical College, the Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat College, the Chicago Ophthalmic College, and the New York Post Graduate Medical School. In addition he was a member of the faculty of the College of Physicians & Surgeons, Chicago, and was one of its professors in bacteriology and hygiene, and was a professor of diseases of the brain and eye in the College of Medicine and Surgery, and was also connected with the Cook County Hospital. The founder of the Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat Infirmary, he continued its head until claimed by death, and this institution still stands as a monument to his wide reaching charity, for it has done and is still doing a vast amount of good among those who otherwise could not afford the services of a surgeon. In 1903 Dr. Derdiger began a general practice at Chicago, maintaining an office in the business section as well as one at his residence on the North Side. He was always a devoted student and profuse reader, and became noted along literary as well as musical lines, and was the founder of The Independent Literary & Musical College, of which he was

president and lecturer. The object of the organization was to promote the intellectual, moral and social welfare of its members and their friends by giving monthly lectures on various topics, musicals and socials of high class, thus affording an opportunity to those who are interested in good music and good literature to enjoy these good things in life at a small expense. He was a member of the Authors' Club.

At one time Dr. Derdiger was examiner for thirty different fraternal organizations, and was a member of a number, but during the last years of his life, he was not active in any of them. The death of this talented and distinguished man took place November 12, 1913, and in his passing Chicago lost one of its most worthy citizens, and his immediate circle one whose friendships were broad and hearty, and whose kindly charity was genuine and warm-hearted.

On September 4, 1903, Dr. Derdiger married Miss Ella Jane Spicker, of Chicago, a daughter of Dr. Mark and Caroline (Grossman) Spicker, both natives of New York. Dr. Mark Spicker was a physician who was connected with Bellevue College at New York City until his appointment by a relative of Queen Victoria, as a physician and surgeon on the Cunard steamship line, and in this capacity he made nine trips to Europe and return. He is now living retired at Chicago. Dr. Derdiger had two children, born of a former marriage, namely: Mrs. Beryl Roseman, and Janet, the latter being a professional artistic dancer. Mrs. Derdiger is a very highly cultured and talented woman, a musician of considerable note, and an instructor in vocal music. She has achieved a reputation in America and Europe as a vocal and piano teacher in English, Italian and German. After completing her studies with local teachers, she went abroad where she was most favorably received by many great European artists. After completing a tour of the world and having given numerous concerts in American cities, receiving the highest praise from the various critics who thoroughly endorse her methods, she is now a successful teacher in all branches of music from beginning to finish. Her studio is conveniently located in Kimball Hall. During his lifetime, Dr. Derdiger was a lecturer at her school, upon the following subjects: history of music, fundamental principles of child study in relation to

music, music in relation to the allied arts, the production of voice and speech, the vocal chords, their vibration and tone-production, the proper care of the ear, nose, throat and voice in singing, and other kindred subjects. Mrs. Derdiger has numbered among her pupils some

of the most successful musicians of the day. She is continuing her work, for she realizes the good she is accomplishing and the urgent need for a systematic and scientific training of voices, that is not always obtainable.

JOHN McCONNELL.

The handling of realty is a position of dignity in Chicago and some of the oldest and most reliable concerns of the city as well as its contiguous territory, are engaged in this line of endeavor. As the city has grown, stretching out its arms to embrace outlying communities in Greater Chicago, so have men responded to the needs of the business of handling this remarkable demand for homes and pleasant surroundings. There was a time when almost every man engaged in business had to live within a constricted area in order to go to and fro each day, while there appears to be very elastic limits to the confines of residential districts, and the demand still grows.

One of the men, who for years has been one of the moving spirits in the real estate business here and who has finally centered much of his operations upon the beautiful suburb of Lake View, which he platted, is John McConnell. He was born at Chicago, December 8, 1817, a son of Edward and Charlotte (McGlashan) McConnell, natives of Ireland and Scotland, respectively. The name of McConnell has figured in connection with the sale of property at Chicago since the establishment of the land office here in 1834, the father of John McConnell being conspicuously connected therewith, and the latter for the past thirty years has been associated with property transfers. The family history is one of great interest.

In 1821 Edward McConnell came to Montreal, Canada, but in the following year crossed the border into the United States, where, for a time, he resided at Rochester, N. Y., working as clerk and bookkeeper in a lumber yard. Realizing the fact that a further knowledge of educational matters would enable him to command higher wages, he attended the Rochester Academy, and lived in that city until 1828. At that time he took a walking trip through Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio, and worked at several places, finally arriving at Buffalo, N. Y. In 1830, he left that city with several congenial friends, in an open Makinaw boat, with Chicago as their goal, but they were wrecked

off Long Point, Lake Erie, losing their boat and escaping with their lives by a narrow margin. The young men then walked back to Buffalo, where Mr. McConnell spent the winter. In the spring of 1831, he took passage on a sailing vessel and arrived at Chicago late in the summer. The Chicago of 1831 did not come up to his expectations, so he bought a horse and went to Springfield, and for three years was employed in the wholesale grocery house of Taylor & Company, and during that period made the acquaintance of Abraham Lincoln, whom he afterwards engaged as his attorney in several land cases. At the outbreak of the Black Hawk war, Mr. McConnell volunteered, but reached the front just as peace was declared. Later, he occupied a clerical position in the United States land office at Springfield for a year, and when one was opened at Chicago, in 1834, he came with the chief clerk, and remained in the office for several years. During the boom of 1837-8, following the incorporation of Chicago as a city in the former year, he invested all of his saving in acreage property that is now included within the city limits. Much of this he lost during the reaction that came after the financial panic of 1838.

Edward McConnell was built of stern stock, and continued an important factor in the advancement of Chicago. In 1843, he married Charlotte McGlashan, who came to Chicago in 1834, and they began housekeeping in what is said to be the first brick house built at Chicago, it being on the corner of Madison and Clark streets. A few years later, he removed to his farm at Twenty-second and Halsted streets, which he had secured from the government at \$1.25 per acre. He continued to live in Chicago during the remaining years, buying and selling property on his own account and realizing large financial returns. Very retiring in his character, he never sought publicity of any nature. He died in 1879, and his wife passed away some time later. Edward and Charlotte McConnell had four sons who grew up. In the Civil war, Edward A. Mc-

Connell served for three years in the Seventy-second (Board of Trade) Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and in the last year was chief of General McPherson's headquarters guard, and was with the general when he was shot, carrying him from the battlefield. Soon after the close of the war, Edward A. McConnell died as the result of exposure and disease contracted during his service. George, the second son of the family, died in 1889; and Benjamin F., the youngest, is now a resident of St. Joseph, Mich.

John McConnell, the third in order of birth, was reared in the family homestead at what is now the corner of Twenty-second and Halsted streets, pursuing his education in the public schools, in the old Chicago High school and the old Chicago University. Later he engaged in a picture framing and moulding business which he conducted until he sold and turned his attention to real estate operations, buying and subdividing acreage property in Lake View. He has carried this on very extensively, has contributed much towards its improvement and development, and by his carefully directed investments and sales, has won substantial prosperity. Ever interested in the welfare of his native city, and being a co-operant factor in many measures for the general good, he served for two years on the district board of education, and in 1884, was elected supervisor and

president of the board of trustees of Lake View, being re-elected the following year. When Lake View became an incorporated city, he served it for two terms as alderman.

In 1871 Mr. McConnell was married to Miss Kate Gooding, a native of Lockport, Ill., and to them have been born four sons and a daughter: Edward D., who is engaged in the lumber and milling business at Trenton, Ontario; John G., who is engaged in the warehouse and produce brokerage business at Chicago, under the name of the West Side Warehouse Company; Kathryn C., who is the wife of Frederick Ludlow, a resident of Madison, N. Y.; and Kenneth G., who is a graduate of the School of Forestry and is with the Hettler Lumber Company of Chicago. For nearly half a century Mr. McConnell has lived in the same neighborhood at Lake View, and for more than a quarter of a century, has made his home at No. 546 Hawthorne Place. He is a member of the Chicago Real Estate Board, the Chicago Athletic Association, the Chicago Yacht Club, and the Edgewater Golf Club. A man of unusual ability, Mr. McConnell has centered so much of his effort towards the improvement and advancement of Lake View, that the results must be very gratifying to him. Standing high among his associates, he is beloved by many, and friends and acquaintances alike unite in their praise of his public-spirited attitude.

JOHN E. HAYNER.

For many years the late John E. Hayner was the foremost citizen of Alton. Foremost in its business life, in its public enterprises, in its beneficences, and foremost in the place he won in the hearts and lives of his fellow citizens. Such varied achievement is a proud distinction, the fruition of a symmetrical manhood. It is possible only to the favored few upon whom have been bestowed the fundamental elements of energy, constructive ability and business intuition. All these essential qualities Mr. Hayner possessed united with an unbending integrity of character that commanded the trust and confidence of the public, and made him a power in the development of the great empire of the Mississippi valley. Mr. Hayner was a native of Charleston, N. Y., born March 29, 1827. When he was six years of age his parents removed to Yates in the same state, where he passed his childhood and youth on a farm, receiving such education as the schools of that

period afforded. But life on a farm did not appeal to him and when eighteen years of age he began a mercantile career by entering a dry goods store, where he remained as a clerk for three years. The horizon there was narrow and he was ambitious. The lure of the west came upon him, and bidding adieu to home and friends, he turned his face towards the fertile fields of Illinois. He arrived in Alton in December, 1848, the city which continued his home for fifty-five years, and where he passed to his rest on March 19, 1903. When he landed in Alton there were no railroads, no telegraph lines, no street railroads, no public utilities whatever. All was crude and elemental, but he lived to see the city of his choice possessed of every modern improvement and innovation, and in the gradual development of these essentials of civilization he bore no small part. He began his business career in Alton in a modest way as clerk in the store of P. B. Whipple.

Later he engaged in the hardware business with the late Arba Nelson, as junior partner in the firm of Nelson & Hayner. As the years passed by he engaged in additional lines of activity. One of these was the operation of a saw mill and box factory, he taking up what had been a losing business and developing it into a highly remunerative property. He also became head of the firm of J. E. Hayner & Co., of St. Louis, western representatives of the Walter A. Wood Co., manufacturers of the newly-invented self-binder mowing machines. It was Mr. Hayner who introduced the now famous self-binder to the farmers of the west. The first western trial of the new invention took place on what was known as "Job's Ranch," near East Alton. The machine was crude and wire was used instead of twine in binding the sheaves. The inventor, or demonstrator, experienced much annoyance while making the rounds of the field by the unequal tension which occasionally snapped the wire (a difficulty subsequently overcome), but the demonstration was so much of a success that Mr. Hayner saw for the machine a great future. He took hold of it and pushed its introduction with such energy that the self-binder soon became as much a necessity of the farmer's equipment as the harrow and the plow. Back of the public utilities of Alton and of various manufacturing and financial enterprises stands the figure of Mr. Hayner. In the early days he financed the gas company and saved it from failure; he rescued the infant glass industry from threatened extinction and placed it on its feet; he was the power behind the first street railway in its struggle for existence, and came to the aid of the original waterworks company when more funds were imperatively needed to complete and operate the enterprise. The same is true of various industries. While he did not originate the public utilities referred to, he came to their aid in critical times and assured their development and success.

His career was the more remarkable from the fact that it was never marred by speculative ventures. He won financial supremacy and affluence by virtue of qualities possessed by few. He never seemed rushed or hurried but always had time to chat with friends or to listen to those who desired his aid or counsel. He loved his home city and furthered every project for its advancement and upbuilding. As an instance, he had been a friend and helper of the public library from its inception, and when the

time came that he could look back upon a life of satisfying achievement a desire came to him to share his prosperity with others. In no way, he thought, could this be better accomplished than by providing for the literary advancement and culture of his own and future generations. That the impulse should come to him, also, to dedicate the completed work to the companion who had been one with him in devotion to the same ideal, was a natural evolution. In expression of this desire he built and presented to the association, for the use of the public, the splendid "Jennie D. Hayner Memorial Library." The spacious and attractive edifice, admirably adapted for its purpose, is one of the ornaments of the city. To perpetuate its work he so generously endowed it that it will be for all time a center of educational progress—absolutely free of expense to the public—no tax being necessary for its maintenance as in other cities. Says a writer in a memorial sketch of Mr. Hayner: "His business career was a supreme success because above all other great qualities towered one dominating attribute, and that was character, the vital force that underlies all true greatness. This friend and brother, for he was this to all his townsmen, 'sleeps the sleep that knows no waking,' but his character lives immortal and indestructible. His real success consisted in creating this vivifying essence which alone is satisfying and lasting. One of his most beautiful traits was his interest in and sympathy for young men. Doubtless the memory of his own early struggles was ever present with him. Many men, now prominent, could be named who owe their station in life to the kindly advice, the helping hand and the material aid of John E. Hayner. His own prosperity, instead of inspiring pride and arrogance, developed the desire to help others along the road to high achievement. Quietly, unostentatiously but continuously, none knew of it but the recipients, and many there are that can testify that they owe all they are to the inspiration of his aid and counsel. His material charity was abounding and perennial. He sought out and relieved the poor and needy. No good cause appealed to him and found him unresponsive. The churches had in him a liberal supporter. Ministers of the gospel found in him a generous, sympathetic friend who appreciated the high calling to which their lives were dedicated. His personality was engaging. He had a



P. E. Morgan

friendly smile and a genial greeting for all he met. Rich or poor received from him the same unflinching courtesy. He was always the polished, unassuming gentleman. Mr. Hayner was a constant reader of the best literature. His attainments were broadened by extensive travels in this and foreign lands. He was thoroughly posted on political and economic topics, and though pronounced in his own views was tolerant of others. During the war for the Union he was liberal in contributions to the soldiers in the field and the sufferers in military hospitals. He was an ardent anti-slavery man and was long interested in the project for building a monument in memory of Elijah P. Lovejoy, and those connected with him in that undertaking can testify that his generous aid at its inception and the impulse he gave the association were the mainsprings which eventuated in the erection of the beautiful and stately memorial to the first anti-slavery martyr which now adorns the City Cemetery. And within its shadow he lies at rest."

The lines preceding refer mainly to Mr. Hayner's public and business relations, but a word in regard to his domestic life may not be inappropriate. He was married three times. His first wife was Miss Laura Scott, of Craftsbury, Vt.; his second Miss Jennie D. Drury, of Highgate, Vt., and his third Miss Mary Caroline Keith, of Sheldon, Vt., who survives him. Of

his children four died in infancy. Mrs. Florence E., wife of Dr. W. A. Haskell, and daughter of his first wife, is the only survivor. It was in the home that Mr. Hayner's noblest and most inspiring traits found their fullest fruition. His family had ever the first place in his thought and affection. It is such a home life as he ever enjoyed that is the foundation of all noble public endeavor. The outer life radiates therefrom and is simply its reflection and wider expression. As Mr. Hayner's prosperity increased his investments broadened. He became interested in various outside enterprises, such as the waterworks in Atchison, Kan., and a great cotton mill at Brighton, near Chicago, which had a phenomenal success until destroyed by fire. His genius for finance naturally led him into banking and he was called to the directorates of various such institutions. He was vice-president of the First National Bank, and after its merger with the Alton National became president of the Alton Savings Bank and vice-president of the Alton National. He was a large stockholder in the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, and also held stock in St. Louis banking institutions. He was likewise interested in railway enterprises and was a director in the Kansas City branch of the Chicago & Alton. This enumeration gives an outline of his varied activities.

HENRY WESTON MAHAN.

During the score of years that Henry Weston Mahan has figured prominently in the financial life of Chicago, he has proven his ability as a banker and his worth as a man. Upon no other class do the responsibilities of a community rest as heavily as they do on the shoulders of the men in whose capable hands lie the reins of finance. As the banks of a community are, so is the community itself; so can it prosper, or so does it sink into decay. The very life of the country depends upon the strength and probity of those who control the financial institutions of the land. Every man is not fitted by nature and training to assume the duties pertaining to a banking career, so that it is a self-evident fact that when a man makes a success of this kind of work, he must be possessed of unusual ability and strict probity of character.

Henry Weston Mahan was born at Weathersfield, McHenry County, Ill., December 3, 1854,

a son of Rev. Isaac S. and Jane H. (Lindsey) Mahan, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania, respectively. These parents were among the pioneer settlers of McHenry County, Ill., and the father exerted a powerful influence for good as a minister of the Baptist faith. During his latter years, removal was made to Chicago, where he died in retirement in 1893. His widow, who survives him, continues to make her home at Chicago.

After a boyhood spent at Centerville, Ill., where he attended the public schools, Henry W. Mahan entered the University of Illinois, from which he was graduated in 1876. For the following few years he was associated with the business interests of Champaign, Ill., and then entered upon his banking career as cashier of the First National Bank of Urbana, Ill., holding that responsible position for five years. In 1890, he left Urbana, attracted towards Chicago, and for three years thereafter, he was

engaged in a real estate business, but feeling that the banking business appealed to him more directly than any other, he became cashier of the Oakland National Bank, which is located at Oakwood boulevard and Cottage Grove avenue. In 1902, he disposed of his interest in that institution and organized the Drexel State Bank, which he served as its first president, continuing as its executive until February, 1909. Feeling the need of a change, he spent a few months in western states, and then returned to Chicago and organized the South Side Bank, of which he is president. This solid institution opened its doors for business September 15, 1909, and since then its deposits have increased from \$135,700 with which it began business, to \$1,500,000. This remarkable growth demonstrates beyond any question that the people of the neighborhood have full confidence in the bank, and endorse it as an institution that affords security for depositors. The courtesy of the management has become proverbial, this being enforced by the following, who are the officials and directors: George B. Robbins, C. H. Randle, Nate R. Salsbury, Isaac N. Powell, John Chesire, Oscar F. Schmidt, F. A. Randle, H. W. Mahan and A. R. Fay. With the resources of over one and one-half millions, and a strong, experienced management directed by men who are residents of Chicago who have demonstrated their ability both in times of financial depression as well as in general pros-

perity, to handle the affairs of such an institution, this bank gives assurance of continuous growth and has already established an enviable record among organizations of its class. Mr. Mahan is also interested in the Washington Park National Bank, of which he is president.

On January 11, 1877, Mr. Mahan was married to Miss Isotta Carley, a native of Champaign, Ill., and their children are: Mark C., Henry W., Jennie, who is the wife of Garland Stahl, vice-president of the Washington Park National Bank of Chicago; Margaret W., Adelaide S., and Maud L. Mr. Mahan belongs to the University Club and the Bankers Club, and for three years was president of the University of Illinois Alumni Association. He largely confines his energies towards the upbuilding of the institution of which he was the founder, and has every reason to be satisfied with the success that has attended him in this connection. A man of wide information along many lines, Mr. Mahan has kept in close touch with all that pertains to modern banking and finance. His personal acquaintance with citizens of note is a broad one, and his spirit of good fellowship makes life brighter for those with whom he comes in contact. He is interested in all that pertains to modern progress and improvements along material, intellectual and moral lines, and his charities extend to many worthy enterprises.

GEORGE A. DUCKER.

A man who distinguishes himself upon the field of battle, or in the legislative bodies of his country, is held up to public view and his virtues or failings receive instant attention. The services rendered by men who belong to the class always before the public, are frequently valuable, but there are duties just as important, performed by the man who raises up a monument in the form of a mercantile house which supplies the people of his community with necessities and luxuries, and affords employment to many who otherwise might not have their capability properly tested. The late George A. Ducker of Joliet, Ill., will long be remembered as one of the captains of industry of his city, who, waging a constant fight against the enemy of high cost of living, won many victories, in the fruits of which his patrons and employes participated.

George A. Ducker was born in Mokena, Ill., April 16, 1859, a son of James and Jeanette Ducker, and came naturally by his mercantile inclinations, for his father started a general store on the site of the present large establishment that bears the family name. At first it was like similar establishments in a country town, but the father was a progressive man, and early associating his son with him, built up a flourishing concern prior to his demise in 1886, although in later years its patronage fell off to some extent. In the meanwhile, George A. Ducker, in 1874, when only sixteen years old, began as cashier and bookkeeper for his father, while he was continuing his studies under private instruction. When he was eighteen years old, he became connected with the sales department, developing into the buyer for the business. By 1885, however, he felt the need



Martin Wald

of a wider field, and went to Red Cloud, Neb., where he opened a store of his own, and conducted it with profit until he was called home by his father's death in December, 1885. As soon as he acquainted himself with conditions, he took over his father's property and began enlarging and developing the business upon an extensive scale, until, at the time of his own death, he had one of the largest department stores of Joliet. So important was his establishment considered that the corner upon which the store was located, bore the familiar name of Ducker's Corner, and about it centered some of the most important business of the city. The character of the proprietor, the quality of his stock, the reliability of his service and the reasonableness of the prices combined to bring to the store many patrons, and the annual business transacted was immense. The employees became imbued with the spirit of Mr. Ducker and strove to give to him and the public the best of themselves, and when Mr. Ducker died, they felt they had lost their best friend.

Social by nature, Mr. Ducker took pleasure in fraternal connections, and belonged to Matteson Lodge, A. F. and A. M.; Joliet Chapter; Joliet Commandery No. 4, K. T., and Medinah Temple, N. M. S. He was also a member of the Elks, acting as one of its board of trustees, and was affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Eagles. While not a politician in any sense of the word, upon several occasions he responded to popular demand and held office, being elected on the Democratic ticket. Among other offices, he was deputy supervisor in 1898, and was chairman of the purchasing committee for the courthouse and jail, as well as a member of a number of other committees. In religious belief Mr. Ducker was a Universalist, and was prominent in that congregation at Joliet, having served in the capacity of trustee. He belonged to the Union Club; the Commercial Club, which he served on the board of directors, and was vice presi-

dent of the Merchants' Association. He was one of the organizers of the Joliet Evening Herald, acting as vice president, and was also vice president of the Pizzard Piano Company of Joliet, Ill., and was a stockholder in the Joliet National Bank and the Joliet Title and Trust Company. He was one of ten men who founded the new Elmhurst Cemetery, in 1908.

On July 8, 1886, Mr. Ducker was married to Miss Florence Rathbun, a daughter of Valentine and Mercy J. (Smith) Rathbun, the former having been one of the agriculturalists of Du Page County, Ill., for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Ducker became the parents of two children: Edna M. and George A., Jr., both of whom survive.

The strenuous efforts Mr. Ducker made throughout his business career to give each duty its full measure of attention, resulted in a strain that ultimately killed him, and he died March 25, 1913, at Joliet, of cerebral hemorrhage after an illness of several months. Impressive funeral services were held at St. John's Universalist Church, on the following Wednesday, the Rev. Walter H. Macpherson officiating. His remains were laid to rest in Elmhurst Cemetery. The executive committee of the Merchants' Association passed appropriate resolutions relative to Mr. Ducker, and sent a copy of them to the family. With the passing of Mr. Ducker came a lesson which may well be engraved upon the hearts of all those striving to realize success. He achieved much because he never neglected the small things, nor stooped to petty ones. His business was carried on upon broad lines and he took pride in being honest first, and successful afterwards. To him there was no royal road to fortune for he trod patiently and conscientiously the beaten one of earnest endeavor and honorable principles, and in dying left behind not only large commercial interests, but a record that shows no stain in either business or private life, and no man can do more.

MARTIN WALD.

In any growing locality, whether it be developing from wilderness to settlement or from city to metropolis, the changing conditions offer splendid returns to foresight and business sagacity. The man who can foresee the strategic commercial situation may claim a conquest as surely as can he who cunningly secures advantage in martial strife. It was through his

ability to predict where trade would develop; where competition would, for long, be absent, that Martin Wald was enabled to amass a comfortable competence. For over thirty years he engaged in the clothing business in Chicago, and enjoys the distinction of being the first to establish a clothing store on Milwaukee avenue, which is now a prominent business center.

Martin Wald was born in the Rhine lands, Muterschied, Germany, July 4, 1854, third son of Peter and Katherine Wald. His education was completed in the common schools of Germany. He came to America in 1871, and made his first residence at Milwaukee. Here he engaged in the business of retailing clothing, for some two years, then took up a like occupation at St. Louis, where the work appeared more promising. Some four years he remained here and then took some time to himself for the purpose of traveling. In 1883 he undertook his chosen branch of industry in Chicago, locating at the corner of Halsted street and Canalport avenue. This store he used for just one year, then removing to Milwaukee avenue and Division street, where his establishment was for a long time the largest of its kind. In 1901 he sold out and re-established himself on West End avenue in Chicago Heights. This property he owned until his death, and it is now supervised by his wife and son.

Mr. Wald was married, on October 21, 1882, to Miss Marie Schulze, who was born in Potsdam, Germany, September 6, 1860, a daughter of Frederick and Caroline (Beuster) Schulze. The marriage ceremony was performed at Chicago, where the bride's parents had located some years previously, and where the father

had retired in 1881. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wald, two girls and one boy, namely: Harriet Katherine, Martin Frederick and Marie Caroline. Mr. Wald always had his greatest pleasure in his home. He was an ardent student of nature and enjoyed the pleasures of travel. His financial independence enabled him to devote much of his time in his later years to the personal pleasures of himself and family, and he made a visit to his old home in Germany which resulted in great satisfaction to him. On his return to Chicago he made frequent pleasure trips throughout this country, and just a few weeks prior to his death took a delightful journey to Hot Springs, Ark. Politically Mr. Wald was a Democrat, and in local social circles was allied with the Germania Club, the Knights of Columbus, and the Elks. He was a devout attendant at the Catholic Church, of which he was a member. The sad death of Mr. Wald occurred at his residence, 6208 Ellis avenue, November 16, 1911, and he was interred in the family lot at Rosehill Cemetery. The members of the Elks Lodge had the ceremony in charge, and the touching service, held at his residence, was a fitting tribute to the memory of the man it commemorated.

FRANKLIN C. POST.

Seventeen of the forty-five years of the life of the late Franklin C. Post were connected with the city of Canton, Ill., and with the exception of two years of absence in military service, were passed in the midst of the stirring events of the city's business activities and as a participant in its municipal, political and social growth. It is known as a positive fact that never before the war between the great forces of the North and the South had it been shown how fiercely civilians could battle, and it is also known that these same soldiers, when the war had closed, returned to the occupations of peace, strengthened by the years of discipline, even if weakened in physical power. Franklin C. Post had been reared in a family of Quakers, a faith which advocates universal peace, and has no sympathy for war; yet, when the time came, he answered his country's call, and subsequently distinguished himself on various sanguinary battlefields. He practically sacrificed his life on the altar of the Union, for he lived

but ten years after the close of hostilities; but in these short ten years he accomplished much in the field of business, and was instrumental in assisting Canton's advancement in a number of ways. Nearly forty years after his death, there are still many residing in the city who remember him as a man of sterling ability, while his name is indelibly written upon the roll of Illinois' military heroes.

Franklin C. Post was born November 16, 1830, on a farm near Union Springs, Cayuga County, N. Y., and was reared in a family which taught him to be sincere, practical and industrious. He was given ordinary educational advantages, but made the most of his opportunities, and became well informed on a number of subjects. At the age of twenty-eight years, he left his eastern home and came to Copperas Creek Landing, Ill., to take charge of the warehouses at that point. On September 29, 1862, he was married to Miss Laura V. Wilson, who was born at Winchester, Scott County, Ill., daughter

of James M. Wilson and wife, the former born in Pennsylvania, and the latter in Kentucky. Three days after his marriage, October 2, 1862, Captain Post left his young bride and enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was in almost continuous service until disabled by gunshot wounds, September 2, 1864. While on his way home from the hospital he was robbed of his carefully-prepared diary, his commission, and other valuable papers, at Marietta, Ill. The loss of these papers precludes the idea of definite detail in recording the Captain's military career, but the facts set down after his return home will show that he had a remarkably active and valiant service. He was mustered into the United States service by J. C. Long, and remained in constant command of his company until May 2, 1863, when appointed provost marshal at La-Grange, Tenn. During this time he was on duty at Jackson, Tenn., in command of the provost guard, under General Hulburt and Capt. S. A. Stockdale, P. M., and his duties as provost marshal continued until June 9, 1863, being then relieved, as his corps, the Fifteenth, had marched towards Vicksburg, a few days previously. His transportation, with a squad of men, occurred from Memphis, Tenn., June 11, 1863, and soon after he was again in command of the company, and continued thus until he was overtaken by illness, while lying at Snyder's Bluff, during the Vicksburg siege. After the surrender of that place, the Fifteenth and several other corps went into quarters at Camp Sherman, and in an order dated August 9, 1863, Captain Post was detailed as a member of a court martial which remained in session about six weeks. Upon its adjournment, the members were granted thirty days' leave of absence, and on his way home Captain Post was taken ill with ague and camp diarrhea, which kept him from the service for sixty days. He then rejoined his company on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad as the army was moving across from Memphis to Chattanooga, and was in command thereafter until May 1, 1864. In the meantime, he was in the assault on Missionary Ridge, where he was shot in the right wrist, and was in the forced march from Ross-ville to Knoxville, to relieve General Burnside. During the winter the company marched from Scottsboro to Cleveland, Tenn., and from there to Buzzard's Roost, under General Palmer. Part of the winter the regiment lay along the

railroad two miles south of Scottsboro, where Captain Post was on duty as brigade officer of the day. On April 7, 1864, he became commander of the regiment, and remained as such until the return of the major, on the 24th, and at that time the whole army was under marching orders, and he was ordered to act as major, as Colonel Dickerman was absent on leave from April 14th, and the lieutenant-colonel was on detached service, thus leaving the regular major in supreme command. Major Weltison was wounded and left the field the morning of May 13, and Captain Post succeeded to the command, Colonel Dickerman returning to the regiment the same day. Nevertheless, Captain Post acted as field officer up to June 27, when, during the assault on Little Kenesaw Mountain, the lieutenant-colonel was slightly wounded and Captain Post again succeeded to the command. On May 28, Colonel Dickerman was killed at Dallas, and on June 15 the regiment, under Captain Post, charged and took the Confederate lines after a short and desperate struggle. From June 27, 1864, until September 2, 1864, Captain Post was in continuous command of his regiment, by reason of the death of Colonel Dickerman and the wounding of the lieutenant-colonel and the major. During this time the heavy battles of July 22, when the regiment took 115 prisoners on the left of Atlanta, and July 28, when General Hood made five separate assaults on the corps on the right of Atlanta. On August 15, Captain Post was shot across the neck by a sharpshooter while on the skirmish line, and on August 25 was shot in the left side while standing talking to General Harrow. On September 1, 1864, the regiment was in the Jonesboro fight, and on the following day was in the advance in pursuit of the Confederate troops. It was on this date, at about five o'clock in the afternoon, that Captain Post, while assisting in the taking of a line of barricades, was shot in the right breast, the bullet breaking three of his ribs from his breastbone. Added to this, like all of Sherman's men, he had been under fire for 100 days, and was completely exhausted. He was carried from the field and the next day taken to the general hospital of the Fifteenth Corps, at Marietta, but erysipelas was discovered in his ward and the men were sent on to Nashville. From there Captain Post went to Canton, Ill., and for the following six weeks was under the care of Doctor Fleming, and it was long ere strength re-

turned to him and he was able to take up the activities of citizenship.

After somewhat recovering his health, Captain Post was for some time supply man at the locks on the Illinois River, but later entered business life as the proprietor of the hardware and implement store, which at this time, is owned by H. H. Orendorf, at Canton, but the cost of his devotion to his country became apparent and his death occurred July 26, 1875. Captain and Mrs. Post were the parents of two sons: Wilson E., who is now a gunsmith, and resides in Connecticut; and Ally C. The latter, a brave son of a brave father, enlisted in Com-

pany M, Fifth I. K. G., during the Spanish-American war, and died at Chickamauga, of pneumonia, May 31, 1898.

Captain Post was a Republican, and might, in many instances, have been elected to public office if his ambition had lain in that direction. He was prominent in the quasi-public life of literary, social and philanthropic associations, both civil and military, and was widely known in the Masonic fraternity. Although he has long been deceased, the memory of his brave and helpful career still remains as a solace to his widow, and a pleasant memory of the many who were proud to call him friend.

HUNTINGTON MASON.

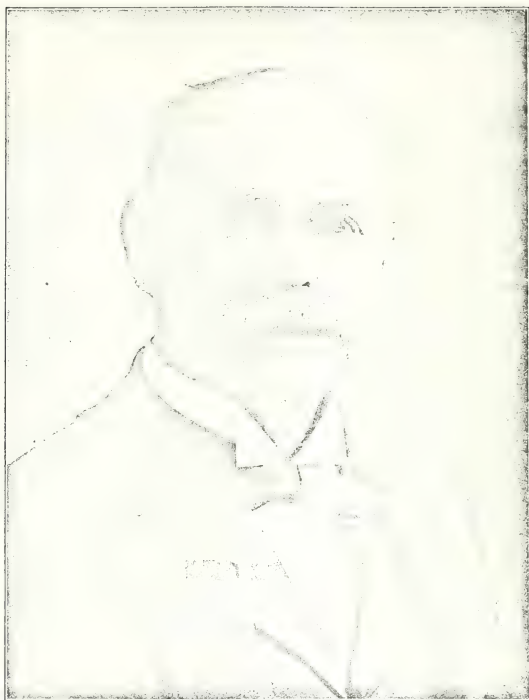
It is not remarkable when a man is spared to round out three score years and ten, if he accomplishes much, and leaves the world better for his having lived in it, and a name and fortune behind him, but it is worthy of more than passing comment when one, whose span of life failed to reach over four decades, was equally successful in every respect. The late Huntington Mason was a man of progress. He never paused to deliberate whether another method might save him, but forged ahead to bring about whatever end he had in view. His mind reached out to grasp new problems, and his experiences but stimulated him to increased effort. While he never neglected business, he still found time to develop social graces, and in his home and friendly circle, was a central figure. Mr. Mason was born at Chicago, March 19, 1876, a son of Edward G. and Julia (Starkweather) Mason, and grandson of Roswell B. Mason, who was mayor of Chicago at the time of the great fire. Edward G. Mason was born at Chicago, but his wife was a native of Massachusetts. For many years back, the male members of the Mason family have been graduated from Yale and are faithful sons of Old Eli. Edward G. Mason became one of the forceful lawyers of Chicago, and at an early day was president of the Chicago University, and later was the executive head of the Chicago Historical Society.

Huntington Mason attended the Harvard public school, of Chicago, following which he took a preparatory course at Andover, Mass., later still entering Yale University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1899. Following this he tutored in the east, but coming back to Chicago, entered the Corn Exchange Bank, as credit manager. His next business association

was with the Western Trust and Savings Bank, also as credit manager, but after three years, he retired for a year. Re-entering business life, he was cashier for the old firm of Fisk & Robinson, dealers in stocks and bonds, one of the best known houses of its kind in the country. His three and one-half years' association with this house gave him such an insight into financial matters, that when Charles Counselman was made manager of Spencer Trask & Co., Mr. Mason was made assistant manager, and the house developed additional prestige in their stock and bond transactions. In the fall of 1912, Mr. Mason severed his connections with this house, and the following spring, organized the firm of Mason & Co., he being the head of the concern, with offices in the Merchants Loan & Trust Building. Death severed his association with the house he had founded, and put an end to his activities, May 25, 1914.

On October 19, 1907, Mr. Mason married Gertrude M. Southerland of Chicago, a daughter of the late P. J. Hanrahan, and his wife Mary (Kent) Hanrahan, natives of Chicago and Hartford, Conn., respectively. Mr. Hanrahan, a man of considerable means, made his home at Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Mason became the parents of one daughter, Margery, who at present is at school.

Mr. Mason was a Democrat in politics, but the heavy claims of his business affairs prevented his taking any active part in public matters. The Presbyterian church held his membership. Mr. Mason has passed from this mundane sphere, but during his brief moment here he did much to advance many interests, just as members of his family have been noted for doing, and the world is the gainer for his having



B. L. Alcott

been born into it. With the passage of time will come merciful alleviation of the deep sorrow such a loss entails to a family, but a remembrance of a kindly, generous nature, genial man-

ner and forceful personality like his will live on, just as the ripple born of the throwing of a stone into the lake he knew and loved so well, never loses its energy.

CYRUS I. ALCOTT.

That individuals do not find the groove for which they consider themselves especially fitted is due largely to their inability to prepare themselves for those grooves which they could fill profitably and honorably. In tracing the lives of prominent men in the agricultural industry it is found that the progressive characters have never lacked opportunity—that opportunity has not signified so much as the man. This applies especially to the men who have made Fulton County, Ill., one of the garden spots of the state. Taking up land which had only been partially prepared, introducing new methods and ideas, utilizing every foot of their property and engaging in all forms of activity pertaining to their vocation, they have not alone revolutionized farming, but have steadily brought their county to the forefront among the leaders in the state. The late Cyrus I. Alcott, of Fairview, was a man who never lacked opportunities, because where he did not find them he created them. Born near Fairview, March 20, 1844, a son of Henry and Martha (Foster) Alcott, he spent his entire life in Fulton County, and his record was ever that of an upright and honorable man of affairs.

The parents of Mr. Alcott came to Fulton County with ox-teams, and settled on land entered from the government, here passing the remainder of their lives in agricultural pursuits. This land is still in the hands of their descendants. The father died June 5, 1888, at the age of seventy-six years, while the mother passed away in 1877, when sixty-five years of age.

They were the parents of two children: Mary C., who makes her home with Mrs. Alcott at Fairview; and Cyrus I. The father accumulated 1,000 acres of land, and in addition to carrying on general farming did a large business in raising stock.

Cyrus I. Alcott received his education in the public schools, and was brought up to the work of a farmer, and reared by earnest parents to habits of honesty and industry. He was reared with the knowledge that he was to succeed his father, and at the time of the latter's death took charge of the farm, which he operated up to the time of his own demise, April 16, 1909. His death was sudden and was caused by heart disease. He and his sister were the owners of 1,100 acres of land, which are now managed by Mr. Alcott's widow and sons. Early in his career, he embarked in sheep raising, and this he made a prominent part of his activities. Politically, he was a Democrat, but public life never attracted him, he being content to devote his time to the peaceful pursuits of the farm. With his family, he attended the Methodist church.

On November 18, 1880, Mr. Alcott was married to Miss Josephine Fisher, who was born August 17, 1851, near Canton, Fulton County, Ill., a daughter of John and Melissa (Maxwell) Fisher, and to this union there were born three children, namely: John Henry, who died at the age of eight years; and Leonard Curtis and Guy Fisher, who are engaged in operating the old homestead.

ISAIAH CLARK GARY.

Dr. Isaiah Clark Gary, founder, owner and executive head of the People's Hospital and Training School for Nurses at Chicago, is a vital factor in the life of this city, where his philanthropy has been the means of bringing health, hope and happiness to thousands. By dint of his own efforts he has risen from obscurity to prominence. He was born near Cumberland, Md., March 4, 1858, a son of William Henry and Rebecca (Gaumer) Gary, and is one

of the many sons of that state who, by character and achievement, have attained prominence and reflected credit upon the city of his adoption. His rudimental education was obtained in the subscription schools of his native county, and upon the removal of the family to Tama, Iowa, in 1868, he became a student in the public schools there. In 1884 he entered the Wilton (Iowa) Academy, where he took a scientific course, and pursued his studies in

that institution until 1886, bravely working his way through the academy, and obtaining his education through his own efforts.

Having decided upon the study of medicine, he came to Illinois and ever since has been a resident of Cook County, matriculating in the medical department of the Northwestern University in 1886, and graduating from that institution in 1889, with the degree of M.D. He worked his way through the medical course as he had previously done at the academy, making a good record in his studies, despite the outside duties he was obliged to perform. In 1888 he was made assistant physician at the Armour Mission dispensary, and for two years assistant city physician of the Central South Side. After graduation, he established himself as a general practitioner in the center of a densely populated, largely foreign section of Chicago, and his first office room was at the corner of Archer avenue and Twenty-second street, in the same building in which he established the People's Hospital and Training School for Nurses. His life and practice here brought him into close touch with the great mass of suffering humanity, and his keen insight into human life and affairs, together with his kind-hearted sympathy, soon led him to recognize the need of the people, and in 1897 he decided to found a hospital to be conducted on ethical and philanthropic principles, which was to be especially adapted to meet the needs of the people in moderate and humble circumstances. The plan was executed without the aid of subscriptions or outside contributions, and proved a success from the beginning.

Under the management of a man so eminently qualified and fitted for his life work, the success of the undertaking was at once assured, and Dr. Gary deserves great credit for his efforts toward filling a long felt need. Since its beginning the hospital has received more than ten thousand bed patients, and twenty thousand personal injury cases, and no institution in the city has done so much with such limited facilities. Located on Twenty-second street and Archer avenue, in the midst of the congested manufacturing, railroad and lumber district of the South Side, the People's Hospital has done a wonderful work in administering to the needs of the people who apply for aid, and Dr. Gary has made it a rule never to turn away an emergency patient under any circumstances, whether rich or poor. The aim of this great institution, as of every true physician, is

to alleviate suffering and prolong life, therefore, all emergency cases are given first aid and that without ascertaining the ability of the patient to pay, and no patients are turned away until they can be safely removed. The hospital fees are moderate in all cases, and many worthy patients are cared for without compensation. Since starting this work Dr. Gary has never turned away a single ambulance patient, and there is not a police patrol nor station in the city but knows that if they cannot take their patients elsewhere they are sure to find an "open door" at the People's Hospital.

It seemed a misfortune when in the spring of 1906 it was known that the remodeled flat building on Twenty-second street and Archer avenue had been sold and must make way for the onward march of commercial enterprises, but time proved it was a blessing in disguise, for it necessitated the formation of a movement which started the erection of the new building for the People's Hospital on those grounds. On June 16, 1907, with a cash fund of only \$1,300, ground was broken, and the building begun and the raising of money and construction of the building progressed gradually, and all was completed in November, 1911, at a cost of \$60,000. The building is four stories high, 40x100 feet, pressed brick front, fireproof and modern in all its furnishings and equipments. The hospital is an open one, patients may receive the attention of their own family physician or the attendance of the physician at the hospital, or physicians may bring their patients to the hospital and treat them in either a private room or ward. Patients of all kinds are admitted with the exception of the insane and those suffering with contagious diseases. The wards and private rooms on the second floor are used for general medical and surgical patients, the ward and rooms on the top floor are used chiefly for patients suffering from the diseases of metabolism, a trained dietician being in charge of this department. This floor, being unusually light and airy, affords an ideal rest cure for those suffering from mental overstrain who cannot afford to go to the fashionable watering places or make a change in climate. On the first floor of the building there are a few rooms isolated and specially arranged for the reception and care of cases suffering with acute delirium.

The people in the vicinity early recognized the good work that was done at the hospital and in 1904 they organized the People's Hospi-

tal Benevolent Association, with the aim and object to enlist the unity and sentiment of all members, to promote moral and hospital aid to the deserving poor, and to promote social intercourse among its members by holding a charity ball in the Seventh Regiment Armory the latter part of January of each year. The proceeds of these charity balls are used to maintain free beds for emergency patients who are unable to pay or for worthy sick poor who shall be recommended by the Chairman of the Committee of Council.

The People's Hospital and Training School for Nurses is one of the most noteworthy institutions of its kind in the city of Chicago, and too much praise cannot be accorded Dr. Gary for the philanthropic and humane work he has accomplished along these lines. The institution does not receive any state, county or municipal aid, and it is to be hoped that many will become annual benefactors to this noble cause. Dr. Gary is a man of marked intellectual activity, whose labors have given impetus to the work of science. He has displayed a capability

along educational lines, and in the practice of his profession has shown that his training was thorough and comprehensive. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical, and the Chicago Medical societies, having served as president of the stock yards branch of the latter institution. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., K. O. T. M., Royal Arcanum, North American Union, Royal Leuzee, and Loyal Order of Moose, and a consistent member of the Central church. In his political affiliations he manifests his allegiance to the Republican party, but takes no active part in politics aside from casting the weight of his influence in support of men and measures working for the public good. His professional service has ever been discharged with a keen sense of conscientious obligation, and his skill is evidenced through results which have followed his labors. He is interested in all that pertains to modern progress and advancement along material, intellectual and moral lines, and his charities extend to many worthy enterprises.

JOHN WILLISTON COOK.

Holding an acknowledged position among Illinois educators, John Williston Cook, president of the Illinois State Normal School, at DeKalb, has risen steadily in his profession from the time of attaining his majority, reaping the rewards of a life devoted to the highest ideals of his honored calling. He was born in Oneida County, N. Y., April 20, 1844, and was seven years of age when he accompanied his parents to Illinois, the family settling in McLean County, a year and a half later moving to the village of Kappa. Mr. Cook there spent the rest of his boyhood and youth, passing his time in much the same manner as other youths of the village, attending school, clerking in a store, and assisting his father, who held the position of station agent of the railway company. He also spent two years in farming on his own account, but when he was eighteen years of age entered the Illinois State Normal University, at Normal. In 1865 he was graduated from that institution and entered upon his career as an educator, in which he has met with such unqualified success. He was first employed as principal of schools at Brimfield, Peoria County, and the following year was called to take charge of the grammar school department in connection with the State Normal School. In 1868 he was ap-

pointed to supply a temporary vacancy in the Normal school faculty, and the following year was permanently employed to take charge of the work in reading. He was appointed to the chair of mathematics and physics in 1876, acting in that capacity until 1890, when he was made president of the institution. In 1899 he accepted the presidency of the Northern Illinois State Normal School, at DeKalb, a position he has since retained.

Mr. Cook, as will be seen by a perusal of the above, is fundamentally and essentially a Normal school man. His entire career has been most earnestly devoted to his work, but he has also found time to take up various other interests, being a public speaker whose services are in constant demand, and withal a man whose intellectual gifts have been bleuded with a kindly view of life, brought about, no doubt, in large measure, by his constant association with the young. There can be no more honored calling than that of the educator. The opportunities to instill in the pliant minds of the young the lessons of morality and good citizenship have brought to this calling a set of earnest, hard-working men and women, whose work reflects a refining influence over their community. Mr. Cook has ever been faithful to the best

traditions of his chosen profession, and numbers of his former pupils have gone forth into the world and, by their accomplishments, have shown the influence of his teachings. As the directing head of one of the finest institutions

of its kind in Illinois, Mr. Cook maintains the dignity of his position, but is at all times approachable, ready and willing to give his aid in untangling the problems of the school room or of life.

WILLIAM A. GEBHART.

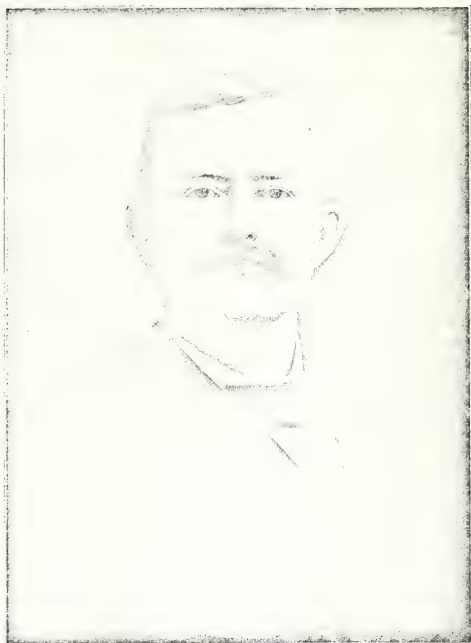
With the exception of one year, the entire business career of the late William Albert Gebhart was passed within the limits of the city of Galesburg, Ill., where his standing among men of affairs was high. His connection with the wholesale and retail feed business made him known to the trade all over the state, and his rare abilities made it possible for him to successfully hold his own in the fierce competition that marked the growth and development of this part of Illinois. As a public spirited citizen he could at all times be absolutely depended upon to associate himself with other earnest and progressive men in working out problems calculated to benefit Galesburg and its people, and when he died there was created a vacancy that has since been difficult to fill. William A. Gebhart was born at Log City, Ill., August 27, 1855, in one of the historic buildings erected by the early settlers of Knox County. He was the son of Allen R. and Eliza A. Gebhart, who moved to Galesburg in 1862. The father, Allen R. Gebhart, was a son of Kentucky, where he was reared, and engaged in agricultural pursuits after concluding his schooling. In the year 1850 he moved to Knox County, Ill., settling on a farm in Henderson Township. Mr. Gebhart improved and cultivated this place until 1862, when he moved his family to Galesburg, where he engaged in a lathing and plastering business during the rest of his active life, passing away in 1889, at the age of sixty-three years. The mother, Eliza A. Gebhart, passed away at the home of her daughter in Holdrege, Neb., March 26, 1913, being in her eighty-first year. Allen R. Gebhart was a veteran of the Mexican War, in which he fought as one of the members of the first regiment that left Louisville, Ky. In politics he was a staunch Republican.

The education of William A. Gebhart began in the district school, in the vicinity of his father's farm, which he attended until he was ten years of age, and it was completed in the public schools of Galesburg. In his sixteenth

year he laid aside his text books and began earning his own living. The first work that offered happened to be teaming, and for forty years he was identified with that line of business. About twenty years ago he began dealing in hay and straw, and as this venture proved to be remunerative he followed it in connection with his teaming business. Mr. Gebhart was a practical man, enterprising and industrious, and met with great success in his undertakings, owing to his close application, unceasing effort and good judgment.

On March 4, 1883, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Feather, a daughter of Albert and Diema Feather, and a native of Kentucky, her birth having occurred in Taylor County, on February 23, 1862. Her parents were also natives of the Blue Grass State, from whence they moved to Illinois in 1883, locating in Knox County. They are now residents of Galesburg. Mr. and Mrs. Gebhart were the parents of five children, namely: LeRoy, who died in infancy; Charles, who died when eleven years of age; Harry C., who was graduated from Galesburg high school in 1905, and Knox College in 1911, is now studying medicine at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; Ernie, who is a graduate of Galesburg high school, class of 1907, and Brown's Business College; and Bessie, who died when she was eleven years of age.

Mr. Gebhart was a faithful member of the First Baptist Church, and died in that faith March 23, 1913, at his home, No. 318 Maple avenue. He had not been well during the preceding winter, but on the morning of his death was feeling exceptionally well, when he was suddenly stricken with cerebral hemorrhage. Everything known to medical science was done, but to no avail, and about twelve hours later, at 10:30 P. M., he passed away. He was a Democrat in his political belief, but not an active politician, preferring to give his entire time and attention to business. His fraternal



W A Gebhard

connection included membership in the Modern Woodmen of America, the Royal Neighbors and the Mystic Workers of the World, in all of

which he counted friends by the score. He was a great lover of home and family, and no kinder husband and father could be desired.

FRANCIS GORDON.

It would be extremely difficult in the busy life of the Illinois metropolis to discover a better example of business abilities of a high character combined with unimpeachable virtue, derivable from the daily practice of religion and piety, contributing to adorn the character of an individual, than may be found in the career and activities of Rev. Francis Gordon, C. R., pastor of St. Mary's of the Angels Church, and manager of the Polish Daily News. A resident of Chicago for more than thirty years, his connection with its business affairs has been almost continuous, and the influence of his labors in religious, educational and charitable work has made itself impressively felt. Father Gordon was born in Prussian Poland, in 1860, and there received his early educational training in the district school and graduated from the local high school. Father Gordon had just attained his majority when he emigrated to the United States, his advent in Chicago occurring in 1881. Almost immediately he joined the Congregation of the Resurrection, and it was not long before his fitness and predilection for the priesthood were discovered by the superior, who sent him to one of the colleges of the order.—St. Mary's College, of Marion County, Ky. There he completed his classical course, and for the philosophical and theological courses he was sent to the Gregorian University, Rome. He was ordained priest April 20, 1889. The Congregation of the Resurrection, of which Father Gordon was a member, had charge of the St. Stanislaus Church, Chicago, reputed to be the largest parish in the United States, and to this parish he was assigned as one of the assistants. He remained here until December, 1892, and in addition to his parochial duties acted in the capacity of manager of the Polish Publishing Company, publishers of Polish Catholic books and periodicals, in which concern the fathers of the Congregation of the Resurrection were interested. Father Gordon suggested the idea of starting a Polish daily newspaper, which would give its readers the news of the day, and treat the various questions which came within the range of a live, up-to-date newspaper,

in a quiet, conservative and dignified manner. The religious questions were to be treated from the Roman Catholic point of view. The idea was put into action, and the Polish Daily News became a reality December 15, 1890. It has been published daily, except Sundays and holydays of obligation, ever since.

In the latter part of December, 1892, Father Gordon was called to Rome, and from there transferred to Adrianople, Turkey, to become professor in one of the colleges in charge of the fathers of the Congregation of the Resurrection, but on account of failing health he was called back to Rome, where he soon became acting procurator general of the congregation. In 1896 he returned to Chicago and was welcomed to his former charge of assistant at St. Stanislaus Church and manager of the Polish Daily News, and the latter position he has held continuously to the present time. In 1897 he founded the *Macierz Polska*, a benevolent organization which includes the insurance feature. The organization has grown very rapidly and now numbers several thousand members of both sexes in various parts of the United States. Father Gordon became its first moderator, which position he holds today, having been reelected at the expiration of each term. In 1899 he organized St. Mary's of the Angels parish, at Hermitage avenue and Clybourn place, and became its first pastor. Seven years later he was transferred to become pastor of St. Stanislaus Church, and during his stay of three years the new St. Stanislaus school, hall and Sisters' home were built, structures that belong to the finest and most up-to-date buildings of their kind in this country. In 1900, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Congregation of the Resurrection regarding the transfer of pastors every three years, he was again assigned to the pastorate of St. Mary's of the Angels Church, which position he now holds. Father Gordon was for several years general manager of the Polish-Bohemian Cemetery of St. Adalbert, in Niles, Ill. Everywhere he is respected and beloved, not only by the people of his own land, but by all who have come to know him, irrespective of na-

tionality or religion, as was evidenced in the popularity contest held by the Chicago Examiner, which included a trip to the Holy Land,

the first place in which was won by Father Gordon, who received 1,132,534 votes, a plurality of 128,354 ballots.

AUGUST EHRHARDT.

The biographer, in his search for material from which to compose an acceptable review of the individuals whom he finds as his subjects, not infrequently discovers himself confronted by the almost insurmountable obstacle of a career which has shown nothing worthy of an eulogium. The lack of accomplishment calls for a smoothing over of defects, and it is no light task to endeavor to enlarge upon the indifferent achievements of the mediocre men who form the vast army classified as commonplace. In the case of the subject at hand, however, the writer meets with no such difficulty; material is abundant, fertile, and convincing from which to prepare a sketch of the career of the late August Ehrhardt, of Beecher, Ill. Panegyric is unnecessary; formal praise would be superfluous—his career as merchant, soldier, citizen and kindly Christian gentleman speaks for itself, and his name needs no introduction to the citizens of Will County, whose interests he served so long and so well.

August Ehrhardt was born in Saxony, Germany, April 2, 1840, a son of Christoph and Sophie (Werner) Ehrhardt. He enjoyed the privileges of a common school education, and was fourteen years of age when he accompanied his parents to the United States, the family first settling at Blue Island, Ill., and subsequently, in 1855, locating at Crete, Will County, where the father followed agricultural pursuits until his death in 1876, the mother passing away in 1882. Upon attaining his majority, August Ehrhardt engaged in farming on his own account in the vicinity of Monee, Ill., where he was located at the time of his enlistment, in 1862, in the Eighty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war between the North and South. Throughout his life he maintained his interest in the welfare of his old comrades, many of whom he was able to assist in a financial way, and his connection with Chicago Heights Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, of which he served for some time as commander, made him well known among the men who had fought in the uniform of the Blue.

When his brave and faithful service to his country was completed, Mr. Ehrhardt returned

to the ranks of the army of peace, and resolutely applied himself to the duties devolving upon the members of that host. With August Schiffer, he engaged in business at Monee, Ill., and this association lasted for fifteen years, with mutual benefit. At the end of that period he made his advent into Beecher, and here the balance of his long and useful life was spent. He purchased the store of Henry Matthias, who had established the business about ten years previously, and conducted this mercantile establishment alone until joined by his son, the two remaining in partnership until Mr. Ehrhardt's retirement, in 1910. His excellent business ability, acumen and judgment were assisted by his personality, and the whole combined to win him eminent success. Always he was a stalwart Republican, and his services to his party were appreciated by his appointment to the postmastership of Beecher by Presidents Harrison and McKinley. During his service three rural routes were established from his office and much was done to improve the accommodations for the people of his community. In 1906 Mr. Ehrhardt became his party's candidate for the office of county treasurer, and the majority which he received at the polls left no doubt as to his general popularity and the confidence in which he was held by his fellow citizens. He retired from that office in 1910 with a record eminently worthy of emulation by any who may succeed him. Charitable in all things, he liberally supported the movements of the Evangelical church, of which he was a member throughout his life, and in the faith of which he died, September 9, 1912. He was fraternally associated with Peotone Lodge of Masons, until 1911, when he took a demit and joined Crete Lodge, No. 763, having become a Mason in 1870.

In 1865, at Blue Island, Ill., Mr. Ehrhardt was married to Miss Louise Kline, who was born in Germany, June 14, 1845, a daughter of August Kline. Two sons blessed this union: Arthur, who was associated with his father in business for many years, and who now has charge of the store; and Carl, who has served as deputy probate clerk and is now cashier of the First National Bank of Beecher.



D. W. Smith

DANIEL H. SMITH.

If the living could be brought to a realization of the continuing influence exerted by the good deeds of a man after he has passed to another sphere, many, perhaps, would endeavor to make more of their opportunities so that when they too shall have been gathered unto their fathers, their record may be as clear and potential. It is often true that the full strength of a man's influence over others is not properly recognized while he is living, and it is only when his life is reviewed in retrospect, that its real value is appreciated. No man can spend the majority of his years in a community and persistently exert himself to develop its resources and capabilities, without becoming a forceful personality and leaving his imprint upon its history. When his work is chiefly directed towards the upbuilding and strengthening of financial institutions, this becomes still more true, and his power is increased, for upon the honorable conduct of the banks of any section, depends in large measure the prosperity of the people. Princeton is the home of several of the leading financial houses of this part of the state, and one of the men who was connected with two of these institutions and shaped their policies for many years, was the late Daniel H. Smith, who, after being president of the First National Bank for twenty-nine years, became the executive head of the First State Bank, and died while holding that office.

Daniel H. Smith was born at Orwell, Madison County, Vt., December 2, 1823, a son of Joab and Mary (Horton) Smith, both natives of Vermont. Reared on a farm, Mr. Smith attended first the country schools, and then academies at Poultney and Johnson, in his native state. When seventeen years old, he began his business career as a clerk at Sheldon, Vt., but was not satisfied with his restricted surroundings, and sought a more congenial atmosphere, locating in September, 1855, at Princeton, Ill., being joined subsequently by relatives. At once he secured employment as a clerk in a store owned by A. and M. Carse, remaining for two years, when he again made a change, going to Fort Dodge, Iowa. After eighteen months there, during which period he operated in real

estate and made some money, he returned to Princeton and embarked in a grain business. Although he was successful in his ventures, love for his parents induced him to go back to Vermont to be near them, and he located at Sheldon where he became interested in manufacturing and mercantile ventures, and was a strong factor in developing that place. In 1866, however, he once more returned to Princeton, Ill., and from then on made it his home. His popularity was evidenced by his election to the office of circuit clerk, in which he served for two terms, having become thoroughly conversant with the duties of that office during the ten years he had served as deputy circuit clerk.

In 1862 Mr. Smith retired from office and assumed the presidency of the First National Bank of Princeton, of which he was made a director, in 1875, and under his wise and conservative management it was developed into one of the leading banks of this part of the state. The First National Bank was established in 1865 by Benjamin S., H. H. and W. W. Ferris. He continued at the head of that institution until 1911, when he resigned to accept the same position with the First State Bank. He pursued his former policy with his new bank, and was its president at the time of his death, in February, 1914.

On May 27, 1862, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Jane M. Hubbell, a daughter of Homer E. and Maria (Gove) Hubbell, and they had one son, Louis J. Smith, who is one of the leading dentists of South Bend, Ind. Dr. Smith has invented and perfected an anaesthetic that is used by dentists and physicians and its worth is widely recognized.

Daniel T. Smith belonged to the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities, and stood high in both. The Republican party had in him one of its most stalwart supporters, and he never failed to live up to his principles. The Methodist church was his religious home and he found great comfort and pleasure in his membership. It is safe to say that no man of Bureau County was more highly respected and esteemed, or exerted a more helpful influence towards promoting the general welfare of his community, than Daniel H. Smith.

HARVEY T. WEEKS.

Biographical history of today impresses one with the fact that this is an era of specialization; that most men who win distinction devote their energy to one business or profession and apparently have little interest in anything else. There are some, however, who develop talents along diverging lines, their minds being peculiarly adapted to carry to success widely contrasting enterprises, and it is to such men that the country owes its moral, educational and industrial growth. In this class few men have been more active than Harvey T. Weeks, who, for more than half a century, has been closely identified with many of the state's civic and commercial affairs. He has studied life from various angles and experience has helped to make him liberal-minded, few being better informed on important issues of the day.

Mr. Weeks was born at Lockport, Will County, Illinois, November 20, 1842, a son of Joseph M. and Martha (Lane) Weeks. He is one of the many native sons of Illinois who, by character and achievements, have attained prominence through his own efforts and reflected credit upon the state. His educational advantages were those afforded by the public schools of his native town and early in boyhood he became self-reliant, beginning the battle of life for himself when only a lad in his teens. After leaving school he worked in the plow factory of his uncle, John Lane, whose father, John Lane, Sr., was the inventor of the first steel mold-board for plows. John Lane, Jr., however, was also an inventor of considerable note, and among other devices, he invented and put on the market a steel-filled plate, which was used for plow mold-boards and other purposes. This device was a composition of steel and iron, consisting of steel on either side and filled with iron in the middle. The steel being iron-filled not only made the plate more pliable than that of the solid steel, but was just as durable, and could be manufactured much cheaper with practically the same labor. After working a while in the plow factory for his uncle, young Weeks accepted a clerkship in a general store at Lockport, and continued this vocation for some time, gaining a practical knowledge of business. Like many young men of ambitious temperaments, he was not satisfied with the environments of a country town and decided to seek employment in a city of greater advantages. He came to Chicago in 1859

and for a time worked at whatever he could get to do to earn an honest living. Later he entered the employ of A. L. Hale and Company, wholesale furniture dealers of Chicago, and for a while clerked in a general store at Pentwater, Michigan, for Charles Mears.

Imbued with the patriotic spirit characteristic of the true American, he in 1862 answered the country's call for troops to suppress the Rebellion, and in August of that year enlisted as a private in the famous Chicago Mercantile Battery and served until the close of hostilities, returning to Lockport in 1865. He was appointed postmaster of Lockport by President Andrew Johnson, but the appointment not being confirmed, he only served about a year. He later entered the employ of Hale and Brother, manufacturers of furniture and continued with this house until 1874. In the latter year he formed a partnership with the late Carter H. Harrison in the real-estate business in Chicago, and became prominently identified in this field of activity. In November, 1884, he was elected president of the Chicago Horse and Dummy Railroad, which name was soon afterward changed to the Chicago Passenger Railway. Mr. Weeks also became active in this connection and has continued to be interested in Chicago Street Railway more or less ever since. After the death of Mr. Norman T. Gassette, Mr. Weeks was elected president of the Masonic Temple Association, and brought the enterprise to successful completion. He was one of the original board of directors of the Bankers' National Bank, and for two terms was president of the board of West Park Commissioners, of which he was a member. His life has been one of continuous activity in which has been accorded due recognition of labor. Few men have shown greater executive ability, and few have been more active in business circles.

In June, 1870, at Cape May, New Jersey, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Weeks with Miss Joanna E. Marcy, a woman of many admirable traits of character, and their home at 216 South Ashland Boulevard is a hospitable one where good cheer has always abounded. Though quiet and unostentatious in manner, Mr. Weeks has many warm friends, and those who know him well recognize in him a man of earnest purpose and progressive principles. He is a man of substantial worth, whose judgment is sound and sagacity keen, and the simple

weight of his character and ability has carried him into important relations. In business life he has always followed constructive measures; to build up rather than to destroy being his broad policy. He has been closely identified with the business and financial interests of Chicago for many years, and during this entire period has maintained a high standard of business ethics. He has always been deeply interested in the city's welfare and at all times his sympathy and support has been with the measures that in any way benefit the western metropolis. In his political affiliations he manifests his allegiance to the Democratic party, but

takes no active part in politics aside from casting the weight of his influence in support of men and measures working for the public good. In fraternal associations he is a Mason in good standing, while socially he is a valued member of the Illinois Union League and Chicago Athletic Clubs, having served as president of the former in 1909-10. In private life Mr. Weeks is genial and whole-souled, a delightful host and always a welcome guest and under all circumstances he measures up to the highest standards which mark of the individual a serviceable factor in the world's work for progress and advancement.

HARVEY THOMAS WEEKS, JR.

It has been often said that the sons of rich men seldom exert themselves and that what they accomplish in life is the result of their fathers' backing and money. Yet, although this is oftentimes true, there are notable instances where men who were born in the midst of all luxury, and brought up surrounded by the affluence of the wealthy, have branched out for themselves and beginning at the bottom, have made the best of every opportunity presented. Such men perhaps deserve more praise than those who are forced by necessity to become self supporting. It is essentially more difficult for a man to voluntarily abandon the advantages offered by a life of ease and assume the responsibilities of a strenuous struggle for existence, than for one who has never known aught but stern necessity to enter the ranks of the workers. A very striking instance of the self-made rich man's son was afforded in the career of the late Harvey Thomas Weeks, Jr., who, contrary to the general run of young men circumstanced as he was, was keenly serious minded and ambitious, and what he achieved was through his own, unaided efforts.

Harvey Thomas Weeks, Jr., was a native son of Chicago, born November 12, 1877, and he was cut off in the full flower of his manhood, just when life held most for him. He was a son of Harvey Thomas and Joan Elizabeth (Marcy) Weeks, natives of Lockport, Ill., and Connecticut, respectively. After an attendance at the John McLaren and the Hill schools of Chicago, he entered Yale University from which he was graduated in 1901, and later took a two years' law course at Harvard University. This legal knowledge he found very useful when he

went into a real estate business in 1903, with his father, at No. 30 N. La Salle street, Chicago, the offices being located in the Stock Exchange building. The business was operated under the firm name of Harvey T. Weeks & Co., the father and son being the members. In addition to attending to the duties imposed by his position as junior partner in this business, Mr. Weeks was tax agent of the City of Chicago for eight years, having charge of the collecting and disbursing of the city's taxes. In this responsible position as in every walk of life, he proved himself a man of the utmost probity and uprightness, and dying, left behind him an untarnished name and record.

On June 8, 1907, Mr. Weeks was married to Edith Evelyn Beggs of Chicago, a daughter of John and Mary (Todd) Beggs, natives of Belfast, Ireland, and Harrodsburg, Ky. The Todd family is an old one in Kentucky and members of it have attained to prominence. Mr. Beggs was located in New York City for some time, there being engaged in an importing of woolen goods. During the Civil war he was one of the defenders of the flag and his country's integrity. After the war, Mr. Beggs moved his family to Chicago where he died May 18, 1896. Mr. and Mrs. Weeks became the parents of two children, namely: Dian, who was born January 8, 1910; and Marcy Thomas, who was born September 8, 1911.

Mr. Weeks was a consistent member of the Third Presbyterian Church of Chicago. Socially he was a member of the University, Chicago Athletic, Yale and Lake Geneva Yacht clubs, and was popular in all of them. His death occurred July 28, 1914. Grief was felt by many

outside the home circle at the loss of so brilliant a young man, whose useful life had been so profitably spent, but his influence lives on,

and the good he accomplished has not passed with him, but stands as a lasting monument to his memory.

HENRY HOLMES BELFIELD.

Henry Holmes Belfield was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1837, a lineal descendant of that John Belfield who migrated from Normandy to England shortly after the Norman conquest, in 1066. A branch of this family has lived for generations in Nottingham, many of them engaged in lace-making; some of them were leaders in the destructive riots that occurred in Nottingham when machines were installed to replace manual labor.

Henry Belfield, grandfather of Henry Holmes Belfield, in 1820 migrated with his family from Nottingham to Philadelphia. Here, some years later, three of his sons organized a brass foundry, which is still conducted by a cousin of Mr. Belfield, at the original location, No. 435 North Broad street. Henry Belfield and seven of his children lived each more than eighty years, one of them, William, Mr. Belfield's father, having recently died in his ninety-first year. The maiden name of Mr. Belfield's mother was Selener Marshall, also born in Nottingham. She was a woman of unusual culture, an amateur musician of note, whose high ideals moulded the character of her son. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. William Belfield lived at first in Philadelphia. Henry Holmes Belfield, the second of their eight children, was born in a house which stood on land now occupied by the store of John Wanamaker. In 1844, with relatives and other friends, they removed to Van Buren County, Iowa, to engage in farming. The privations of this isolated life, and the lack of educational advantages for their children, led them to move to Dubuque.

In 1858, Henry Holmes Belfield graduated from Iowa College, being awarded the valedictory, and two gold medals; and he was appointed a tutor in the college the same day. The following year he was appointed principal of the Fifth Ward school in Dubuque, and a few months later was made superintendent of the city schools, although then only twenty-one years old. After the Civil war began, he resigned his school office, and participated in raising a *regiment* which was mustered into the government service as the Eighth Iowa Cavalry. In this regiment he served as adjutant, being detached at various times to the staffs

of Gens. McCook and Thomas. The regiment was in continuous active service as a part of the army of the Tennessee and Cumberland; a part of it, including Mr. Belfield, was captured in July, 1864. He was a prisoner of war at Macon and at Charleston until exchanged in September. At the battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864, he was severely injured when his horse fell upon him, but remained with his regiment until it was mustered out August 27, 1865. He then returned to Dubuque, becoming principal of the Third Ward school. A year later he was appointed principal of the Jones school in Chicago, where he served until transferred to become principal of the new and commodious Dore school in 1868. The summer vacation of 1867 he devoted to a visit to Europe.

In 1869 he married a teacher in the Dore school, Miss Anne W. Miller. She belonged to a family of Scotch-Irish ancestry; her father, Andrew Miller, was born in Londonderry County, Ireland, and did not emigrate to the United States until he was about twenty-one years old. He worked with his uncle, a ship-builder at Oswego, N. Y., where he married Margaret Wallace, by whom he had three children: Anne, Mary, and Andrew. Mr. and Mrs. Belfield became the parents of six children: Clara Anne, Ada Marshall, Andrew Miller, Henry Holmes, Henry William, and Margaret Wallace.

In 1876, Mr. Belfield was appointed principal of the new North Division High school. In this capacity he became impressed with the advantages that would result from training a boy's mind through his hands as well as from books; of directing the average boy's natural instinct for bodily activity into constructive and instructive channels. Mr. Belfield became one of the pioneer advocates of manual training in high schools, and a factor in the organization of the Chicago Manual Training School, of which he was appointed director in 1883, and which was opened under his control in 1884. This school, the first independent Manual Training School in the country, located at Michigan avenue and Twelfth street was built, equipped, and maintained by the Commercial Club of Chicago, as a public benefaction. So brilliant was its success, so far in excess of



H. H. Bell.

its accommodations were the applicants for admission, that the Chicago city schools soon installed manual training in their curriculum.

In 1891 Mr. Belfield was sent by the United States government, at the instigation of Mr. Carroll D. Wright, then Commissioner of Labor, to investigate technical schools in Europe.

In 1897, the Chicago Manual Training School was amalgamated with the University of Chicago, finally receiving the name, University High School. In 1905 accompanied by his wife and one daughter he spent eight months in Europe, traveling and studying. Mr. Belfield continued to direct the work of the school until he retired from active duty in September, 1908.

Mr. Belfield was an active member of the Loyal Legion, which he served as senior vice commander. In 1910 he took his wife and two daughters to Europe for an indefinite residence. Returning in May, 1912, a visit was made at the home of a daughter, Mrs. H. M. Bates, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and there Mr. Belfield died, June 5th, 1912.

In appreciation of his pioneer work in the conception and evolution of manual training as an educational method, the trustees of the Uni-

versity of Chicago designated the new building erected for manual training, the "Henry Holmes Belfield Hall." A year after his death, the new manual training building which bears his name was dedicated; and in it was placed a bronze tablet suitably inscribed, the gift of his early pupils in the Chicago Manual Training School.

Modest, refined, Mr. Belfield never fully appreciated himself, nor realized his powerful influence for good upon all with whom he came in contact. An educator of unusual ability, he strove to impart knowledge, to stimulate ambition, and above all, to mould character. On the memorial tablet presented to the University by his former pupils, he is called "Educator, Soldier, Citizen." These in truth he was; yet these vocations were but phases of an idealism which made Henry Holmes Belfield, by precept and example, a builder of character. This, his loyalty to ideals, it is, that abides in the hearts of his pupils long after the technical instruction of the class-room is forgotten; and this loyalty to ideals it was, that made him a brave soldier, an earnest educator, a good citizen, in every capacity an inspiration to righteousness.

ROBERT M. EASTMAN.

It is not only as president of the W. F. Hall Printing Company that Robert M. Eastman has demonstrated his worth as a man, for he is justly numbered among the progressive citizens of Chicago who have the best interests of the city at heart. He was born at Anoka, Minn., December 1, 1869, a son of Job and Kate M. (Kimball) Eastman, natives of Maine.

Robert M. Eastman received his educational training in the public and high schools of Anoka, and came to Chicago when seventeen years old to work at the printing trade the rudiments of which he had already learned. Advancing in his trade, he became foreman and superintendent of the National Journalist Printing Company, and in 1893 became associated with the W. F. Hall Printing Company, which he has since continued. In August, 1908, he and Edwin M. Colvin purchased the capital stock of this company. Mr. Hall having died. From the time that Mr. Eastman entered the employ of the company, of which he is now executive head, its advancement has been steady, and the plant today is recognized to be one of the largest and best equipped in the United States.

the commodious building at Kingsbury and Superior streets having been erected by Mr. Eastman and Mr. Colvin.

On January 24, 1894, Robert M. Eastman married Carrie Evers, a daughter of William Evers, and they have two children, William Evers and Eunice. Mr. Eastman is a Republican, politically, and fraternally is very prominent in Masonry, being a Knight Templar and thirty-second degree Mason, and is also a Shriner. Socially, he belongs to the Chicago Athletic, South Shore Country and City clubs.

Possessed of a close and intimate knowledge of his calling, coupled with excellent judgment and a knowledge of men, Mr. Eastman has been able to advance the interests of his company, and to give to his business patrons a service and a quality of work not ordinarily found. While his business cares absorb much of his time, he is interested in matters pertaining to the development of the city, and any measure looking towards the securing of better conditions here is sure of his hearty support.

WILLIAM AMES HEATH.

For more than three decades, William Ames Heath, president of the Live Stock Exchange National Bank, of Chicago, has figured in banking and financial circles in Illinois, and has maintained throughout his entire career a high standard of business principles, his life story being that of laudable ambition, unflinching determination and earnest endeavor to reach a high place in the line of activity to which he has devoted his talents; and, that the qualities chosen as chief factors in his career are resultant, is evidenced through many years of successful operations in the world of finance. He is an exemplification of the alert, self-reliant, progressive citizen, whose record is a demonstration of the supreme powers of energy, thrift and foresight. Like many of his fellow Illinois bankers, who have left their impress upon the financial development of the state, he has risen to his present high position through the ranks, having started to assimilate knowledge in his chosen field in the humblest capacity. A review of the salient points of his career will show that it has been one of constant advancement, advancement all the more creditable in that it has been self-secured.

Mr. Heath is a native of the Hoosier State, having been born in Sullivan County, Ind., June 29, 1862, a son of the Rev. Nathaniel F. and Cynthia (Burnett) Heath. The father was a noted Methodist minister, who, while still residing in Chicago founded the Wabash Avenue Methodist Church and was its first pastor. He was a writer of grace and force and an orator whose eloquence never failed to move his hearers, was beloved by his several congregations, and was accounted as one of the leading divines of the Methodist denomination in Illinois throughout the period of his lifetime. William Ames Heath received his early literary training in the public schools, and, after passing through the consecutive grades to his graduation from the high school, he matriculated in the University of Illinois, in which he took a thorough course and graduated from that institution in 1883. He had early determined upon a career as a banker, and accordingly, in the same year that he finished his studies, secured employment in the prosperous Champaign (Illinois) Bank, where his first duties were those of messenger. He remained with this institution until 1902, and it needs no particular power of discernment to recognize the fact that his diligence,

efficiency and fidelity were strongly manifested, else he would not have won continuous promotion through the nineteen years of his connection with that enterprise. Passing through the intermediate positions, he eventually reached that of cashier, and the prominence he had attained in banking circles during the time he occupied that office led to his appointment to the position of State bank examiner for Illinois, in 1902. He continued to act in that capacity until 1904, when he was made vice-president of the Hibernian Banking Association of Chicago, and has since figured actively in banking circles of the Illinois metropolis. In January, 1910, Mr. Heath was called to the presidency of the Live Stock Exchange National Bank, located at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, and has since acted as the directing head of this institution. Mr. Heath's progressive policy in the management of the bank, which is recognized as one of the strongest financial institutions of the West, is tempered by a safe conservatism that indicates the careful leadership of one who brings to the discharge of his duties keen discernment, unflinching purpose and high ideals—his long experience and natural adaptability in the banking business eminently qualifying him for the responsible office which he now fills. Mr. Heath was also called upon to manage financial interests for the city of Champaign, Ill., as its treasurer, and in addition filled the position of school treasurer. He has likewise received other evidences of public confidence and trust when solicited to manage or control interests of general importance. In 1901 he was made a member of the Illinois State Commission of the Pan-American Exposition, held in Buffalo, N. Y., a commission to which representative citizens were chosen that the interests of the state might be carefully guarded and promoted.

Mr. Heath was married June 17, 1890, to Miss Clara Owens, who passed away December 10, 1904, having been the mother of two sons and a daughter: Nathaniel P., William O. and Florence B.

In his political proclivities, Mr. Heath is a Republican and has always taken an active interest in the success of his party, although he has never been an aspirant for public preferment. He is a valued member of the Union League, the Midlothian Country and the University clubs, and is a Knight Templar Mason, be-



C. F. Hough
Champaign
Illinois

ing connected with Champaign Commandery, at Champaign, Ill. He is likewise a member of the Indiana Society of Chicago. He is interested in all that pertains to modern progress and improvement along material, intellectual and moral lines. He has always found time for

studying and fostering movements which aim to improve the public weal and his charities extend to all worthy enterprises. Personally a man of genial and courteous manner, the number of his friends is limited only to the number of his acquaintances.

CHARLES F. HOUGH.

Rarely enough is it true that an abundant success in business, instead of engendering envidia, is viewed by its recipient as a key to added opportunities of widening his sphere of usefulness. On a firm foundation of accurate medical knowledge administered with conscientiousness and discernment, the late Dr. Hough of Champaign built a splendid practice. He did not, however, beyond providing an ample income for himself and family, strive to amass a large fortune. Instead, he lent the freedom he gained from the worry and the heart-breaking struggle of making a living, to the interests of his fellow townspeople and to the mitigation of troubles oppressing those less fortunate than he.

Charles F. Hough was born at Martinsburg, N. Y., of sturdy New England stock, and his ideas of right and wrong and of true justice were instilled in him from his earliest years, by his parents. His first work was in a dry goods establishment owned by his father, but as this proved less to his taste than the promises of professional life, he was sent to Cleveland, Ohio, and was later enrolled as a student in the Hahnemann Medical College, from which he graduated with highest honors. With this preparation, Dr. Hough located at Atlanta, Ill., and after some years of successful practice there, removed to Champaign, where a larger field was offered for his labors. Here his ability and his personality were soon recognized as being of the requisite high quality, and his practice soon assumed proportions rivaling that of any practitioner in entire Champaign County. His duties necessarily engrossed much of his time, but no case is on record when he failed to show equal solicitude for rich or poor patient, or to give equally of his services or advice, regardless of remuneration. It was this sort of whole-souled consideration that made Dr. Hough so widely esteemed and respected. In recognition of the position he held among the men of the medical profession, he was elected president of the Central Illinois Homeopathic Association, and at the time of his demise, he headed the Mississippi Valley Improvement Association, a

newly-formed organization which purposed to end the suffering caused by the annual overflow of the Mississippi River, and which owed its origin largely to the Doctor's efforts. He was thoroughly conversant with the work of the last named body, for he was the owner of several large plantations in the South and had suffered from the river's devastation.

The initial movement along this line was made in Champaign, Ill., at the instigation of Dr. Hough and other holders of land in the distressed district, which movement led to the organization of the Mississippi Valley Improvement Association of Illinois, on August 20, 1912, in Chicago. At the meeting which led to the organization of the association, Dr. Hough was placed in the presidential chair. Under him the meeting progressed in a morning and afternoon session and resolutions were passed to the effect "That it is the opinion of the members of the association here assembled that the Government of the United States should promptly and energetically assume control of the entire problem of the prevention of the overflows on the lower Mississippi River, and by gravity drainage, reclaim the rich lands subject to overflow, and this, on plans broad and comprehensive enough to make the lands available for the production of food for the millions of people they are capable of supporting." This meeting bore a nation wide interest, and the Illinois association, headed by Dr. Hough, though not at present affiliated with similar organizations for the same purpose, commends the subject to the Nation for serious consideration, and makes its plea for government control of the project, looking forward to the coalition of all persons interested both for national and personal welfare, to assure a prompt and effective consummation. The work Dr. Hough did toward furthering the interests of the Mississippi Valley Improvement Association, during the congress of its members at the initial meeting, involved the last public acts to be recorded in his life.

Dr. Hough was intimately connected with the fraternal and social life of Champaign, being a

Knight Templar Mason, and an enthusiastic and loyal Elk, and, until very recently, a member of the Country Club. He was one of the attending physicians at the Julia F. Burnham Hospital. While deeply interested in political issues from the standpoint of civic welfare, he never chose to use the prestige he had attained as a means of securing public recognition.

On September 9, 1912, Dr. Hough was suddenly called from life, dying from a sudden attack of heart failure. He is survived by his wife and

three children: Helen, Charles and Warren. His passing was a blow to the entire town, for his life had been intimately interwoven with the growth and prosperity the city has enjoyed; and no more striking tribute could have been paid him than the expressions of deep sorrow voiced by all who knew him, when his death was announced. His burial service was held under the direction of the Masenic fraternity, the local chapter having charge.

CALLISTUS SEXTON ENNIS.

The building of railroads, the establishment of huge industrial concerns, the founding and maintenance of sound financial institutions all play a large part in the growth and development of any city, but back of all this effort lies the service rendered by the men who have been wise and progressive enough to realize the possibilities of a community, and put them before an investing public. To the really men of any section, the municipality owes much. Few communities can attain to greatness or national prominence within themselves. It is necessary to infuse a little new blood, to interest outside capital, and prove to keen business men the desirability of transplanting their interests. Such work comes into the sphere of those men who devote their energies to the handling of real estate, and in Chicago, especially, they have done nobly. Among the truly great men of this metropolis, are numbered the names of many whose efforts have been directed along this line, and one well known is that of Callistus Sexton Ennis, founder and president of the firm of Callistus S. Ennis & Company, real estate investments and mortgages.

The birth of Callistus Sexton Ennis took place at Chicago, October 14, 1863, a son of James and Mary A. (Sexton) Ennis. After attending the grammar and High schools of Chicago, in December, 1879, he began the study of law, but realizing that he had no aptitude for that profession, he turned his attention to commercial pursuits. In 1890, he formed a connection with Dunlap Smith in a real estate business, and continued it until the death of Mr. Smith, when in 1902, he became a member of the firm of George W. Cobb & Company. This association continued for two years, and then in 1904, Mr. Ennis founded his present firm and has since

continued its executive head. His firm handles some very important Chicago realty and execute and negotiate important loans on real estate. The business of the firm is of the highest class, and numbers among its clients many of the leading investors of the city. Through his long association with this line of endeavor here, Mr. Ennis has come to know it in all its details and is regarded as one of the leading authorities on realty values.

On March 11, 1890, Mr. Ennis was married to Miss Clara F. Ceperly and they have three children, namely: Callistus James, Esther Frances and Paul. The family reside at No. 1437 Pratt avenue, Rogers Park. Mr. Ennis belongs to the Chicago Athletic Club. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party.

For five years Mr. Ennis served in the First Regiment, I. N. G., and afterwards for seven years in the Veteran Corps of the First Regiment. He is a member of the Chicago Association of Commerce, the Building Men's Association and the Chicago Real Estate Board, serving as president of the latter in 1913. It would be difficult to find any man of his age and business connections who has done more to advance the interests of Chicago. A man of sound principles, he has never been willing to countenance any measure that he did not believe praiseworthy, and more than once his stand upon matters relating to the promotion of certain ventures, has saved a loss to the city and individuals of considerable moment. His social connections are of a nature to promote his enjoyment of life, and in his home circle he is the ideal husband and father. It is such men as Mr. Ennis that form the backbone of Americanism, and set an example for others to follow.

JOHN ERWOOD.

Inventive genius leads a man into a life filled with constant striving to better existing conditions. His is the task to add to, not take from the civilization of his age, and although sometimes he does not live to reap the full benefit of his labors, the world is made a better place for others because of his efforts. Without the inventor, present civilization would be impossible. To those whose brains were above the average, and whose genius conceived and brought forth machinery and appliances of every kind, is due the credit for the emergence of the world from the age of the cave man to the civilization of today. As soon as the cave man sought to improve his condition, he raised himself above his fellows, and entered upon a new era. No one man stands alone, and in nothing is this more true than in the work of the inventor. While his inventions may be epoch making, he profits by what has been done by those who have come before him, and in the same measure will his products aid generations to come in effecting further improvements. One of the men who bore well his part in the inventive history of his times, was John Erwood, formerly a resident of Chicago.

John Erwood was born in London, England, September 13, 1859, a son of Joseph and Charlotte (Jones) Erwood, natives of Cheshire and London, England, the former of whom is a retired decorator. After a boyhood spent in attending school, at the age of twenty years, John Erwood came to the United States, and for a year was connected with an engineering firm of New York City. At night he attended school, and tried his skill at contriving appliances and learning the fundamental principles of engineering. At the expiration of a year, he came to Chicago and for a time worked for several steam and gas fitting concerns until he was engaged to operate a stationary engine, operated by steam. His chief aim was to secure greater

efficiency in his work, and in time he attracted the attention of Maxwell Bros., who secured his services as a stationary engineer, he remaining with this concern until 1885, when he opened an office of his own at No. 66 Clinton street, as a consulting civil engineer, later moving it to Canal street. In this capacity he was connected with the erection of the Kinball Piano Co. building, the George P. Bent Piano works, the Hill Collin works, and a number of other structures. When the Thomas B. Jeffery Co., of Kenosha, was organized for the purpose of manufacturing automobiles, Mr. Erwood was made the consulting engineer of that organization and so continued until his death April 14, 1914. However, it is as an inventor that Mr. Erwood rendered the greatest service to his age, and among other appliances which he patented may be mentioned; the Excelsior atmospheric back-pressure valve; blow-off valve; double acting non-returning valve; the corrugated (rolling shuttle) warehouse door, and another door for warehouse work.

On September 13, 1887, John Erwood was married at Chicago, to Miss Elizabeth P. Jones, of Vanwert, Ohio, a daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Parry) Jones. Mr. Jones is an extensive agriculturalist of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Erwood became the parents of the following children: Charlotte Ann, who is at home; Elizabeth, who is Mrs. Charles E. Beck of Chicago; and John E., Joseph and Mary who are all at home. The religious sentiments of Mr. Erwood made him a Christian Scientist and he took a great deal of comfort in his connections with this organization. For a number of years he was a member of the Engineers Association. A man of great energy, and remarkable genius, he was able to turn his knowledge to practical purposes, and left the world much the richer for his inventions.

PRESTON W. BENTLEY.

Preston W. Bentley arrived in Bloomington in the year preceding the outbreak of the Civil war, and from then until his death, December 12, 1900, was identified with the gunsmith and brokerage business, and earned a reputation for honesty and fair dealing. He was very successful but was credited with obliterating from his

brokerage transactions many of the current objectionable and extortionate features.

Born on a farm in Madison County, Ky., March 12, 1833, Preston W. Bentley was a son of William F. and Mahala (Bentley) Bentley, first cousins, and natives of Kentucky. The father died in the Old Bourbon State, and subsequently the mother

came to McLean County, Ill., and made her home with her son, Preston W., for thirty-five years. She reached the age of one hundred years and ten months. He was educated in the public schools and until coming to McLean County, in 1860, engaged in farming in his native State and also for a time was a gunsmith. He was married in Kentucky, January 31, 1854, to Mary J. Hooton, a native of Clark County, Ky., born December 21, 1828. Nicholas and Shytha (Lyle) Hooton, parents of Mrs. Bentley, were born in Kentucky, and were long-lived people, the father

attaining the age of ninety-one years, and the mother living until seventy-seven years old. Mr. and Mrs. Bentley had one son, Edwin, who died at the age of five years. They lavished upon each other the affection which might otherwise have been divided with children. They led a beautiful and harmonious life, and aside from his business Mr. Bentley had no outside interests, was little concerned in politics, and delighted in the welcome warmth and cheer that he always found at his own fireside.

FREDERICK ADOLPH BACH.

Displaying an early predilection for one of the learned professions, for one of the varied and diversified fields open in the marts of commerce and trade, or for the hazardous activities of the public arena, the ordinary individual may be given the opportunity to develop his talents in his chosen calling, and his success or failure will rest upon the manner in which he makes use of his training and directs his natural abilities. It is not, however, the average man who generally attains the highest position. The man who achieves distinction, who grasps the great things of life, the man to whom other men look for leadership, is more often the extraordinary man, one, perhaps who has had his start in obscurity, for the mere necessity of self support and self protection—which really means self-reliance—often develops an indwelling power that under other circumstances would have been unsuspected. It requires more than the ordinary ability for a person to take upon himself the responsibilities of manhood when still a youth, to fight his way over obstacles, and to finally arrive in a position where he may taste the sweet fruits of victory.

The late Frederick Adolph Bach could not be called an ordinary man. He was still a lad when he left his studies, journeyed across the waters to America with his parents, and in the new country, of whose language and customs he had but little idea, engaged in a business which later under his wise direction developed into one of the leading enterprises of its kind in the middle west.

Frederick Adolph Bach was born at Blochingen, Germany, February 13, 1864, a son of William and Katherine Bach. His father, who was the owner of pottery works in Germany, emigrated to the United States with his family in 1880, and, settling in Chicago, established a

drain tile business at Diversey and Clybourn avenues. Later, in partnership with his son, he founded brick works at Roscoe boulevard and Western avenue, this being the first plant of its kind in which the bricks were manufactured by machinery, the other factories up to that time making them by hand. This business developed into the great Bach Brick Company, the plant of which was located on Montrose boulevard, near the Chicago River, and with this business the father continued to be connected until the time of his death.

Frederick Adolph Bach was a direct descendant of the famed German musician, Johann Sebastian Bach. He was educated in the public schools of Germany, and in the meantime learned the trade of coppersmith, which, however, he used at no time as a means of subsistence. He was sixteen years of age at the time of the family's emigration to the United States, and as he never had any more schooling from that time forward, he may be said to have been a self-educated and self-made man; certainly, the success which he gained in life came as a result of his own efforts. During his presidency of the Bach Brick Works, Mr. Bach developed this into one of the leading concerns of the kind in the country. Among his business associates he was looked to for advice, counsel and leadership, and they depended absolutely upon his judgment and foresight. He was a very active member of numerous German organizations, in which he held positions of prominence, and was also a member of the Knights of Pythias and high in its councils. As a member of the German Lutheran church he identified himself with many religious and charitable movements. In political matters Mr. Bach was a Republican, but he was primarily a man of business, and the duties of good citizen-

ship covered his activities in public matters. In 1914, while on a visit to some cousins at his old home, accompanied by his wife and children, Mr. Bach was suddenly stricken with heart disease, and passed away in September of that year.

Mr. Bach was married at Chicago, July 20, 1893, to Miss Emma A. Hage, who, like her husband, belonged to an old and interesting German family, and which, also like his, had its family crest. Mrs. Bach is a daughter of Henry

and Dorothy Hage, who were born in the northern part of Germany, and the former of whom was one of the earliest settlers of the North Side of Chicago. He came to this country during his early 'teens, experiencing all the dangers and hardships that attended such a journey in the days when sailing vessels were the only means of transportation across the ocean. Two children, Alice and Herbert, survive Mr. Bach, and with their mother reside at the family home, No. 4020 Beacon street.

THEODORE KEMP.

Theodore Kemp, president of the Illinois Wesleyan University, was born at Rising Sun, Ind., on the Ohio River, April 16, 1868. He is a prominent Methodist Episcopal theologian and educator, and has been at the head of this institution since 1890, at which time he settled permanently in Bloomington. Under his admin-

istration, the college has made great progress, both in advanced methods of scholarship and in financial endowments. It now possesses twenty-eight professors and about 400 students in different departments. Its law school has steadily increased in number of graduates, and also in the legal qualifications of its students.

LOUIS FITZHENRY.

Louis FitzHenry was born at Bloomington, Ill., June 13, 1870. His ancestors were Pennsylvanians, and among them were several active Revolutionary patriots. He graduated at the Illinois Wesleyan University. He has managed very difficult law cases, some of them while city attorney for Bloomington, and he occupies a leading position at a bar which has

always been noted for the ability and high character of its members. In 1914, although a Democrat, he was elected to Congress from the Seventeenth Congressional District, which is strongly Republican, and he has already become one of his party's trusted and honored congressmen. He has a most promising future.

OLIVER HARVEY HORTON.

It would be difficult to pay more appropriate tribute to the late Judge Oliver Harvey Horton, than to give, in practically his own words, an outline of his life as prepared by him for his wife, under date of April 13, 1910. According to this resume, Judge Horton was born at Machias, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., October 20, 1835, but, as his people moved from there when he was only a year old, he knew nothing about the place of his birth. On May 16, 1855, he arrived at Chicago, and made that city his home until his death. On June 1, 1860, he entered the office of Hoyne, Miller & Lewis, at No. 88 La Salle Street, Chicago, as a law student, and on January 1, 1864, this firm was dissolved and the new one of Hoyne, Ayer & Horton was organized. From the time he entered the office as student, unlocking the door in the morning, he remained there until the latter part of June, 1887, when he commenced

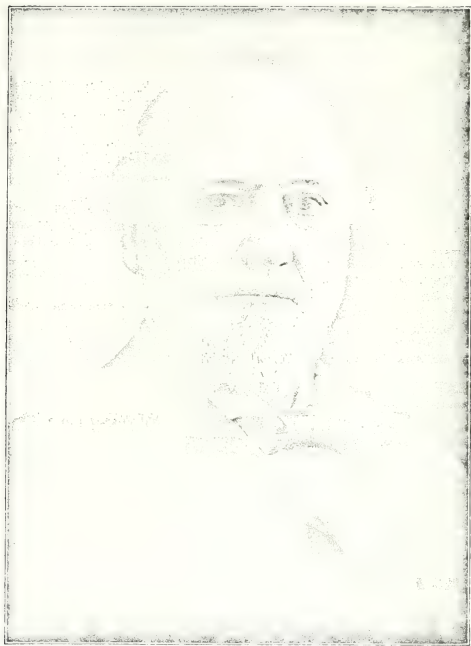
his service as judge of the Circuit court, a period of over twenty-seven years. When he was elected to the bench, he was the senior member of the firm of Horton & Hoyne. This was the only case in his knowledge where a man entered an office for the study of law and remained in that same office, on the same lot, for the period indicated. Just prior to his entering this office, on May 16, 1860, the Republican convention at Chicago, nominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency, and it was always his pride that he was at that convention and wildly enthusiastic at the nomination, and, at the ensuing election, voted for the nominee of his party. In addition to his studies in the office above referred to, Judge Horton entered the Chicago Law School, then the Law Department of the University of Chicago, afterwards the Union College of Law, and now the Northwestern University Law School, and was graduated therefrom

July 1, 1863, with the degree of LL. B. Judge Horton was admitted to the bar in 1863, he having passed a separate examination under the law examining committee of which Judge Van Buren was chairman, although his diploma was enough to admit him. On December 10, 1883, he was admitted, at Washington, D. C., to practice in and by the Supreme Court of the United States, and prior to that date had been admitted to practice in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois.

On April 26, 1887, he was appointed by Mayor John A. Roche corporation counsel for the city of Chicago, and was elected from that position to be judge of the Circuit court of Cook County. Judge Horton was further honored on June 16, 1887, when he was elected to the above judicial office, which was for a term of four years, the period having been increased by the act of legislature. On June 19, 1891, he was re-elected to the circuit court bench, for a period of six years, and was again re-elected June 18, 1897, for another six year term, making the period of service sixteen years in all. In 1898, Judge Horton was designated judge of the Appellate court of the First District (Cook County), and continued as such until he retired in 1901. On June 29, 1889, he was honored by receiving the degree of Doctor of Laws from the Northwestern University. For over forty-five years he was a member of the Chicago Law Institute, was elected president of it January 12, 1884, having been its treasurer for the years 1870, 1871 and 1872. He was a founder member of the Chicago Bar Association, having become a member in May, 1874, and from 1887 he was a member of the State Bar Association, although never active in its management.

In 1865, Judge Horton became a member of Grace M. E. Church of Chicago, and continued in such membership until he moved to the south-side in 1881, when he united with Trinity M. E. Church. While connected with Grace Church, he was one of the trustees of that body; for about two years he was assistant superintendent of the Sunday School, which covered the period of the fire of 1871. At that time the school had become the largest Methodist home Sunday school west of the Allegheny mountains, there being about 1,200 members. Of these, there were only sixteen whose homes were not destroyed by fire. After this calamity, the building of a temporary structure for use by Grace church at once commenced and was

very soon completed. The location of the permanent structure for the church was changed and therefore the temporary building was moved from the old to the new location. During that removal the temporary church structure was, one Sunday, standing in the middle of the street and the Sunday school was convened in it while it was thus situated. Hon. James B. Hobbs, whose eightieth anniversary was celebrated in 1910, was one of the teachers and active in the conduct of the Sunday school of that time. In the fall of 1877 and early winter of 1878, the Moody and Sankey meetings were held in Chicago. These meetings continued for more than three months, and during that period Judge Horton had entire charge of the hall, including the ushers, seating of the audiences, etc., and was never absent from but one session. Not only was he active in church work, but he was chairman of the lecture committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, and as such had charge of all the lectures given under the auspices of this organization of Chicago for a number of years, commencing prior to the Great Fire. He also had charge of the hall, ushers and seating of the audiences during the entire session of the Sam Jones and Sam Small meetings at Chicago. For some years he was president of the Methodist Social Union, and was many times a delegate to and member of every session of the Rock River Lay Electoral Conference. He was elected a delegate to the Methodist General Conference held at Cincinnati, commencing May 1, 1880, and attended that conference during its entire session. He was one of four or five laymen upon the special committee ordered by the conference to consider and report upon what has been termed the Criminal Code of Methodist Discipline, as well as of other committees. The first Ecumenical Conference of the general Methodist church was held at London, England, in 1881, and he was designated by the Board of Bishops as a delegate to that conference and attended it. In 1881, he with his wife, transferred to Trinity M. E. Church at Twenty-fourth street and Indiana avenue, and Judge Horton was made a trustee of it. Judge Horton secured the incorporation of the Superannuated Relief Association of Rock River Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and continued at its head as president until 1910, when he resigned. Wesley Hospital of Chicago was incorporated in 1888, Judge Horton being one of the incorporators, and an officer of the organization



A. H. Horton

from the beginning to his death. He prepared and secured the issuance of the charter of the Chicago Home Missionary and Church Extension Society of Chicago, and was an officer from its organization. He was one of the conditional delegates elected to the General Conference which convened at Chicago in May, 1900, and one of the conditional delegates admitted to a seat in that body. As chairman of the Chicago Committee having charge of the entertainment of this conference, Judge Horton devoted five weeks covering the time of that session, without a single day's interruption of the duties of that position. As such chairman it became his duty to take charge of the care and protection of the conference during its entire session through the month of May. The conference convened in the Auditorium. The officials of the city, and especially those of the police department, were exceedingly kind, and it is worthy of note according to Judge Horton's own statement, that so far as ever came to his knowledge, not a member of the conference or a visitor, numbering many thousands, ever lost an article of any kind through pickpockets or larceny during the entire time of the session of the conference.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Chicago was incorporated under a special charter. Its affairs are managed by a board of nine trustees, three of them being members of the First church, three members of Trinity church, and three from other churches in the city. From 1903 to July, 1912, Judge Horton was one of the three trustees from Trinity church. This board has charge of the First church property at the corner of Clark and Washington streets, Chicago, and the net income derived from that property is expended in the purchase of land and construction of Methodist Episcopal churches in the city of Chicago, such income thus expended being considerably over \$500,000. The Board of Conference Claimants was created by act of the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1908, which authorized the Board of Bishops to designate one bishop, seven ministers and seven laymen who should constitute such board. Bishop Henry Spellmeyer, recently deceased, was designated as the bishop who should be a member of this board, and was made president of it, while Judge Horton was made vice president and chairman of the executive committee, and he was re-elected to these offices in 1912.

In 1898, the question of lay representation in equal numbers with the clerical in the general

conference of the Methodist Episcopal church was receiving consideration. A meeting of laymen was called to convene at Chicago and Judge Horton was made chairman of that meeting. At that time the Laymen's Association of Rock River Conference was organized and he was made president of that association and remained as such until 1906, when he declined re-election, and was then made permanent honorary president. A vigorous campaign was prosecuted in favor of such equal representation, and at the session of the general conference of 1896 this question had been handed down to the annual conference for adoption or rejection. The result of the vote of the annual conference was a defeat of the proposition by a large majority. Following the campaign of 1898 by the new organization, the resolution favoring such equal representation which was sent out by the Rock River Conference Laymen's Association was adopted by a much larger vote in favor of it than had recently been the result in voting against it. One of the features of the campaign in favor of this equal representation was the recommendation by the Rock River Laymen's Association that the Lay Electoral Conference of each annual conference, in addition to the number of lay representatives to which the conference was then entitled should elect as many conditional delegates as such conference would be entitled to on the basis of such equal representation. All of the annual conferences elected such conditional delegates, and at the session of the general conference at Chicago in 1900, such conditional delegates were, with the others, admitted as members, and lay representation in equal numbers became an established law of the church.

On June 20, 1877, Judge Horton was made a trustee of the Northwestern University, and continued as such until his death. He was elected second vice president of the board of trustees on June 7, 1894, and on June 15, 1897, was elected first vice president of said board, and so continued until the close of his life. In 1889, he was elected a trustee of the Garrett Biblical Institute and continued in that position until October 1, 1909, and was president of the board of trustees from May 25, 1899, to October 1, 1909. From the time of the organization of the board of trustees of Lewis Institute, consisting of five members (the organization being completed June 18, 1896) until his death, Judge Horton was one of these five trustees.

Judge Horton was one of the founder mem-

bers of the Union League Club of Chicago, which club was organized in 1879. He was chairman of the political action committee of that club, and chairman of the joint committee of members from all of the Chicago clubs which secured the passage of the law by the legislature of this state touching what was known as the Australian ballot. For some years he was an active member of the Marquette Club, which was merged with the Hamilton Club in 1912. Judge Horton having been a member of the latter for some years. In addition he belonged to the following other clubs for many years, but had voluntarily resigned from all of them prior to 1910: The Chicago, Chicago Literary, Chicago Athletic, Forty, Quebec Golf, Glen View Golf, Auburn Park Golf and Mid Day.

On December 28, 1857, Judge Horton married Miss Frances B. Gould, and they had two children, but losing them by death, they devoted themselves to their acres and an orphan child. His death occurred February 6, 1915, at the Lexington hotel, where he and his wife were residing. The funeral services were held at Grace M. E. Church, and leaders of the church spoke feelingly of the great services Judge Horton had rendered Christianity and humanity during his long connection with religious bodies. His passing was made the topic for newspaper reviews and editorials, perhaps the most effective and eulogistic being that published in the Northwestern Christian Advocate under date of February 17, 1915.

CHARLES SAMUEL DENEEN.

Charles S. Deneen, the first Governor of Illinois who, in many years, was elected for a second term, was born in Edwardsville, this state, May 4, 1863, his parents being Samuel H. and Mary F. (Ashley) Deneen. He represents one of the oldest Illinois families. His great-grandfather, Risdon Moore, was a native of Delaware, and from Delaware came to St. Clair county, this state, in 1812. He had previously served as a soldier of the Revolutionary War. On coming to Illinois he brought with him all of his slaves, but after reaching his destination at once gave them their freedom. He figured prominently in the public life of the territory, became one of the political leaders and was Speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives in the Territorial Legislature in 1814. Following the admission of the state into the Union he served as a Member of the First General Assembly and again in the Third and Fourth Assemblies. In the legislature of 1823 he was one of the most active in opposing the calling of a constitutional convention for the purpose of changing the constitution and making this a slave state. He was one of the two men who signed a minority report in opposition to that movement and also demanding the total abolition of slavery, this occurring forty years before Abraham Lincoln wrote the Emancipation Proclamation. Because of this, on his return from the legislature, he was burned in effigy by his opponents at Troy, Madison County, but at the following election was again chosen as a free state member of the Illinois House of Representatives.

The Rev. William L. Deneen, grandfather of the Governor, was born at Bedford, Pa., October 20, 1798, came to Illinois in 1828, and was for nineteen years a Methodist minister in the southern part of the state. On account of illness, in 1847, he was obliged to discontinue public speaking and took up the profession of surveying, serving as county surveyor of St. Clair County from 1849 until 1855. His death occurred in 1879. His son, Samuel H. Deneen, father of Charles S. Deneen, was born near Belleville, St. Clair County, Ill., in 1825, but was reared in Lebanon and was graduated from McKendree College. He afterwards served for thirty years as a professor in that college, holding the chair of Latin and ancient history. During the Civil War he served as Adjutant in the One Hundred and Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and filled the office of United States Consul at Belleville, Ontario, under President Harrison. He wedded Mary Frances Ashley, a representative of one of the oldest families of Lebanon, Ill., where she was born December 18, 1836, her father being Hiram K. Ashley, of that place.

Mr. Deneen spent his youthful days under the parental roof, his early education being acquired in the public schools of Lebanon, and supplemented by a course in McKendree College, from which he graduated in 1882. When a boy he had to work upon his father's farm and parental authority attempted to develop in him habits of industry and diligence. It is told that on one occasion he emulated the example of the renowned Tom Sawyer when his father

arranged that he should cut and cord a certain amount of wood for a stipulated sum. He gathered together all of his boy friends who needed money and hired them to do the work at so much per day. A few weeks later the father found the work had been done, and the son was several dollars the richer because of the money he had cleared from the labors of the other boys. This ability to manage others has characterized his entire life. When still a young man he determined upon the practice of law as a life work and studied at night in an interior Illinois county, providing for his own support in the meantime by school teaching, which profession he followed for three terms in the country schools near Newton, Jasper County, and for two terms near Godfrey, Madison County. He came to Chicago in 1885 and started to complete his law studies in the Union College of Law, now the Northwestern Law School. But ere he had mastered the full course his money gave out and he attempted to obtain a position as clerk in a law office. For days he sought employment of this character, but no one needed his services. Finally he was offered a position in St. Paul at a meager salary and he spent a short time there, after which he returned to Chicago and became a teacher in the public night schools, while the day was devoted to the pursuit of his law course. His first law office was a most unpretentious one, containing only a few much worn books, a desk and two chairs. Clients, too, were slow in coming, and to keep busy he haunted the county jail and defended the prisoners who were without counsel. Months passed thus and the experiences there gained stood him in excellent stead when he became state's attorney. Slowly but surely he worked his way upward, manifesting ability that at length won wide recognition. In the early days he would not always contend that his client was not guilty but he would at times contend that sufficient evidence had not been brought out to prove him guilty. This line of reasoning brought to Mr. Deneen no little success and eventually led to his retention as counsel in cases of greater importance. At length his ability brought him to the position of prosecuting attorney and this office proved the stepping-stone to the higher positions which he has since filled. When he took the oath of office it had almost become a proverb that the criminal with any influence could escape. Mr. Deneen, however, announced that he would administer the duties of his of-

fice according to law and that an indicted man, no matter what his social position, financial standing, his religion, his politics or his race, must stand trial. When his assistants were ready to present to the Grand Jury the case of George W. Spalding, then president of the Globe Savings Bank, and treasurer of the State University, Mr. Deneen called them into conference. One said: "I think we'd better try to have Spalding indicted on the one count—it's the strongest against him." Mr. Deneen asked: "How many counts are there against him?" and received the answer: "Twenty-five." Came the quick reply: "Present every count to the Grand Jury." Mr. Deneen was prosecuting attorney when the case of Edward S. Dreyer, then treasurer of the West Chicago Park Commissioners, came up. It was a bitter fight and the case went to four higher courts, being twice before the Supreme Court of Illinois, and finally was taken to the United States Supreme Court, where opinions were sustained resulting in conviction. Equally representative of Mr. Deneen's methods was his prosecution of a candidate on the same ticket with him in 1900, thereby imperilling in the minds of the party leaders the success of the ticket at the polls. When this was said to Mr. Deneen he replied: "It may not be expedient but it is right." And with Charles S. Deneen to believe in the right of his position is to follow it.

In the early days when Mr. Deneen was waiting for practice he became interested in politics. At first it was a local interest that brought him to leadership in his ward and led to his election to the State Legislature in 1893. The position which he took concerning certain vital questions has since made him a factor in National as well as State affairs, and he has frequently been called to Washington in consultation with the heads of the party concerning the situation in the Middle West. He proved himself as forceful and as resourceful as a state leader as he had in the office of attorney for Cook County. He received his party's nomination for Governor in 1904 and during the campaign announced himself as the supporter of an enactment of a Constitutional Amendment to enable the General Assembly to pass special laws for Chicago; the civil service law to be applied to the state penal and charitable institutions and the rehabilitation of the state charitable institutions, together with the enactment of a compulsory primary law. At the close of his first term, in the face of strong factional opposition, he was

again nominated and re-elected, and that he stood by his campaign pledges is indicated in the fact that during his administration legislation secured the Direct Primary Law, Municipal Courts for Chicago, a State Highway Commission to encourage good roads, a State Geological Commission for the study of State resources, forestry preserves were provided for, a State Dental Board was created, safety appliances are required on railroads, and inspectors provided for the placing of children in homes and providing for their visitation. The state was also divided into Insane Districts and the county insane have been taken over by these districts. Legislation has also led to the adoption of a Local Option Law; employers have been required to report all accidents to employees; an act requiring the protection of men employed in structural work; an act for the registration of nurses; coal mining laws were revised demanding the examination of all miners; a two-cent passenger rate law was passed; an act requiring the State Treasurer to turn the interest on state money over to the state; a law regulating motor vehicles; an act giving the State Food Commission the right to inspect all foods; the West Park Commission authorized to issue three-million-dollar bonds; an Internal Improvement Commission created

and deep-waterway legislation begun; an act providing for an Educational Commission to revise all school laws; legislation revising and improving insurance laws; North Park Commission authorized to issue one-million-dollar bonds for small parks; a law authorizing the city of Chicago to fix rates and charges for gas and electricity for power, heating, lighting and other purposes; a Negotiable Instrument Act; the revision of the Practice Act; an act to suppress mob law; an act to prevent policy playing; and thirty state buildings were either built or remodeled. After the expiration of his second term as Governor, Mr. Deneen returned to the practice of law in Chicago.

On the 10th of May, 1891, Mr. Deneen was united in marriage to Miss Bina Day Maloney, of Mount Carroll, Carroll County, Ill. Their children are four in number, namely: Charles Ashley, Dorothy, Frances and Bina. The wife and mother was educated at the Frances Shimer Academy of Mount Carroll. Mr. Deneen is the idol of his family circle and spends his happiest hours with his wife and children. Mr. and Mrs. Deneen hold membership in the Methodist Church and in a quiet, unostentatious, yet effective way, he aids in church work and in various charitable movements.

HENRY DEARBORN.

Major General Henry Dearborn was born in North Hampton, New Hampshire, February 23, 1751. After finishing his education, he studied medicine, and was a practicing physician at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Hearing of the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775, he marched with sixty-five volunteers and was at Cambridge, Mass., sixty-five miles away, the next morning. He was at the battle of Bunker Hill and was made Captain, afterwards going with General Arnold to Quebec, where he was captured, released on parole, and finally exchanged in March, 1777. He served under General Gates, and was at the capture and surrender of Burgoyne, October 17, 1777; distinguished himself

and his regiment by a gallant charge at the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778, and was at the surrender of Yorktown, October 19, 1781. At the close of the Revolutionary War he became a resident of Maine, and was appointed, by General Washington, United States Marshal. He served two terms in Congress, and was Secretary of War during the two terms of President Thomas Jefferson, 1801 to 1809. Fort Dearborn (Chicago) was named by and for him in 1803. He was collector of the Port of Boston, was United States Minister to Portugal, and distinguished himself in the War of 1812. He died at Roxbury, Massachusetts, June 6, 1829.

RICHARD YATES.

Richard Yates, ex-Governor of Illinois, was born in Jacksonville, Ill., December 12, 1860, a son of Richard and Catherine (Geers) Yates, this event taking place between the date of the election and inauguration of his illustrious

father to the position of Governor, which he filled with such ability and distinction during the dramatic war period in the history of the Nation. The Yates family is of English origin, the great-grandfather of Richard Yates,

Sr., having come from England before the Revolution, and, after settling in Virginia, married Martha Marshall, a sister of Chief Justice John Marshall. His son Abner, who had two children—Henry and Martha—removed in 1788 to Fayette County, Ky., where he died, his family later settling in Gallatin County, in that state. In 1809 the son Henry married Millicent Yates, a cousin, and they became the parents of eleven children, one of whom was the first Gov. Richard Yates. In 1831 the family removed to the western part of Sangamon County, Ill., and there the father located what is now the village of Berlin, and later laid out the town of New Berlin on the line of the Wabash Railway, where he died in 1865.

After receiving his elementary education in the public schools of his native city, Richard Yates, Jr., at thirteen years of age entered Whipple Academy, the preparatory department of Illinois College, and three years later (1876) was admitted to the college proper, from which he graduated as class orator in 1880. He then took a course in the law department of Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, Mich., graduated therefrom in 1884, and was immediately admitted to the bar in both Michigan and Illinois, and soon thereafter to practice in the Circuit and Supreme Courts of the United States. For some two years after graduating from Illinois College, he served as city editor of the Jacksonville Daily Journal.

From an early age Mr. Yates has been a prominent and influential factor in the life of the community. At the age of thirteen years he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1900 served as a delegate to the General Conference, and has been actively associated with auxiliary bodies, especially the Young Men's Christian Association, of which he was vice-president in 1885, during the period when Hon. William Jennings Bryan was serving as president of that organization. He is also identified with the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the United Workmen and Modern Woodmen fraternities, and few men in the state have gained so wide a circle of intimate friends and associates.

Mr. Yates has been prominent as a public speaker since 1881, delivering his first Fourth of July speech during that year, and has taken

part in all the political campaigns since 1880, besides being frequently called upon to address Grand Army Reunions and other patriotic assemblages. For four years (1885-89) he served as city attorney of the City of Jacksonville; in 1892 was the nominee on the Republican ticket for Congress for the State-at-large, but was defeated in the landslide of that year, though receiving a larger vote in the state than President Harrison; in 1894 was elected county judge of Morgan County, but resigned in 1897 to accept the position of collector of internal revenue for the Springfield District by appointment of President McKinley, continuing in this position until after his nomination for governor on the Republican ticket at Peoria on May 9, 1900, just forty years to a day after the same honor had been conferred upon his father at Decatur, in May, 1800. During this campaign, as well as in 1892, he made an extensive canvass of the state, speaking in every county, the former resulting in his election by a vote of 580,198 to 548,906 for his Democratic opponent. Again in 1904 he was a candidate for renomination before the convention which met at Springfield in May of that year. After one of the most memorable contests in the history of Illinois politics, consuming nearly two weeks of balloting, failing to secure a majority vote, though for a time being the leading candidate, he withdrew in favor of Mr. Deneen, who was nominated and elected by an overwhelming majority of the popular vote.

On his retirement from the governorship in January, 1904, ex-Governor Yates took up his residence in the city of Springfield, where he has built himself a delightful home, and has given his attention to the practice of his profession, being retained in some important cases before the higher courts.

In 1888 Governor Yates was married to Helen Wadsworth, who was born in Jacksonville in 1865, the daughter of Archibald C. and Delia Ann (Wetherbee) Wadsworth—the father a former merchant and banker of Jacksonville. Mrs. Yates' parents are natives of Ohio, her grandfather, Capt. Edward Wadsworth, having been a soldier of the War of 1812, and her great-grandfather, Gen. Elijah Wadsworth, a soldier of the Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Yates have two daughters, Catherine and Dorothy.

JOSEPH B. CAVANAUGH.

Joseph B. Cavanaugh was born at Milwaukee, Wis. He was the only child of Bernard and Margaret (Oxley) Cavanaugh, who were natives, respectively, of Syracuse, N. Y., and County Tipperary, Ireland. The mother came to New York with her parents when she was but sixteen years old.

Joseph B. Cavanaugh attended the public schools in Milwaukee. After finishing the prescribed course, he entered the Sacred Heart College at Watertown, Wis., and, immediately on graduation, began "at the bottom of the ladder" in the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. The earnestness that he applied to his work in his lowly office soon brought promotion and subsequently he was made general freight agent of the Chicago division. His offices were then in Milwaukee, and there it was that, through close association, he formed a lasting friendship with Harry N. Taylor. Mr. Taylor at that time was the dock representative of the Sunday Creek Coal Company, and he and Mr. Cavanaugh, some time later, formed the Big Four Wilmington Coal Company. Mr. Taylor assuming control while Mr. Cavanaugh remained in the railroad service. In 1894, Mr. Barlow, of the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad, prevailed on Mr. Cavanaugh to accept a position as general freight and passenger agent of that line, and with them he remained for four years, only leaving to become manager of the western branch of the Sunday Creek Coal Company, which position was offered him on the resignation of Mr. Taylor. It was in the capacity of manager for the Sunday Creek Coal Company that Mr. Cavanaugh first showed something of his executive ability and of his particular genius as a coal salesman. He evinced great business sagacity, and the knack he had for creating and keeping orderly organization in the working forces under him was of great intrinsic value to him and his associates.

The organization of the Western Coal and Dock Company, by Mr. Cavanaugh and Harry N. Taylor, was accomplished in 1900, after Mr. Cavanaugh had resigned his connection with

the Sunday Creek Coal Company. To this new company Mr. Cavanaugh devoted a large portion of his time and energies, and was its chief executive at the time of his death. Not satisfied with undertaking merely the transportation of coal, he interested himself later with much success in both its production and distribution. Aside from his connection with the Western Coal and Dock Company, he was an extensive owner of real estate in Ravenswood, and was owner also of several mining properties in Coal City, Ill., Birmingham, Ala., and in Tennessee. During his exceedingly active business career, Mr. Cavanaugh was president of the Barney Coal Company; vice president of the Sterling Coke and Coal, and the Egyptian Powder companies; secretary and treasurer of the Big Black Coal Company; treasurer of the Calumet Engineering Works and of the General Wilmington Coal Company. His native wit and human understanding were among his greatest assets, for, without design or effort, he made friends, and he kept them. He had a respect for himself that held him above the petty differences that active commercial intercourse is so apt to breed, and the respect that he unconsciously engendered in his acquaintances added greatly to his influence.

In religious faith Mr. Cavanaugh was a Catholic. He was a member of the following clubs: Union League, Mid-Day and Chicago Automobile.

Mr. Cavanaugh was married October 9, 1889, to Miss Mary Shea, a daughter of Thomas and Ann (Hadley) Shea, of County Tipperary, Ireland, the service being performed by the Rev. Father Keigh in St. John's Cathedral. A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Cavanaugh, and received the name of Mary. She now lives at home with her mother. Mr. Cavanaugh died late in 1912. Devoted to his home and family, loyal to his many friends, his death was greatly deplored, for such men as he, removed in the very prime of life, can ill be spared. The work he had done and was doing, the example of true worth which he set, marked him as the possessor of extraordinary qualities.

JOHN FRANCIS SNYDER.

Doctor John F. Snyder, a retired physician well known throughout the state, was born at Prairie du Pont, St. Clair County, Ill., March 22, 1850, a son of Adam Wilson and Adelaide

(Perry) Snyder, the former of whom was born at Connellsville, Pa., and the latter at Prairie du Pont, Ill. The birth of Dr. Snyder occurred in the huge log building erected by the monks



Joseph B. Cavanaugh

of St. Sulpice in 1759, at Prairie du Pont, a mile south of Cahokia. It was in this same building that his mother was born January 24, 1803, and her mother was born in the nearby village of Cahokia in 1784. At the time of their son's birth, Dr. Snyder's parents resided on their "Square Mound" farm, five miles south of Cahokia, from whence they moved to Belleville in the spring of 1833. Mrs. Snyder was of French ancestry, being the granddaughter of Capt. John Francis Sancier, the architect of Fort Chartres. His father, a son of Adam Snyder, a German soldier of the Revolution, was born October 6, 1759. In 1817 he came, penniless and afoot, to Cahokia, and in 1820 married Miss Perry. Although he possessed but limited educational advantages, he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and became a man of distinction in Illinois. During the Black Hawk war he served as a captain, was repeatedly elected to the state senate, was sent to congress, and at the time of his death, May 14, 1842, he was the candidate of the Democratic party for Governor of Illinois.

Dr. Snyder was educated at the subscription schools of Belleville, McKendree College, and the St. Louis (Mo.) University. During his boyhood he was fond of his books and a close observer of nature and natural history, and early began collecting fossils, minerals, archaeological relics, etc. During the winter of 1849-50 he was a student at the McDowell Medical College at St. Louis, and the following summer he crossed the plains to California, visiting the Sandwich Islands in 1852, and returning home that year by way of the Isthmus of Panama, Havana, and New York, arrived at Philadelphia in time to attend the medical session of 1852-3, graduating in medicine in the spring of 1853.

For a short period thereafter, Dr. Snyder was in the government medical service in the western territories; and he went over the old Santa Fe trail to Taos and Albuquerque in New Mexico; but resigned and located in the practice of medicine at Bolivar, Polk County, Mo. He abandoned the profession of medicine and commenced the practice of law there in the fall of 1859. In June, 1861, Dr. Snyder joined Gen. Sterling Price with a battalion of mounted men. After the battle of Wilson Creek, his term of service having expired, he was appointed ordnance officer of the Sixth Division, and was in the battles of Lexington, Pea Ridge, Helena,

Corinth, Iuka, and Baldwin, as a Confederate officer. Although he had no inclination or taste whatever for public life, he was elected a member of the Thirty-first Illinois legislature; but at the expiration of his term, he retired from further participation in party politics, and attended strictly to the duties of his medical practice, which he resumed after the war. Although always a Democrat, he was long ago convinced that unswerving allegiance to party platforms and servile adulation of party leaders are not the paramount objects of existence. It is but justice to Dr. Snyder to state that although he was reared in the institution of slavery (French "indentured" slaves), served in the Confederate army, and was himself a slaveholder on a small scale, he always abhorred slavery, never defending it excepting upon the meagre ground of expediency.

On September 27, 1854, Dr. Snyder was married at Bolivar, Polk County, Mo., to Miss Annie E. Sanders, who was born at Jacksonville, Ill., January 21, 1837, a daughter of Landon N. and Eliza A. (Houston) Sanders, natives of Lexington, Ky. One son and three daughters have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Snyder. He was never a member of any secret society, but was one of the founders of the Illinois State Historical Society, and of its *Journal*, serving as the first vice-president of the society, was then its president, and he has been a frequent contributor to its transactions. From boyhood he has been a devoted student of history, particularly that of his native state, Illinois, and also an amateur delver in the natural sciences. He was elected a member of the St. Louis Academy of Sciences, and of the Illinois Academy of Sciences, and for years was a correspondent of the Smithsonian Institution. He is well versed in the science of geology, and is a recognized authority on American archaeology.

Dr. Snyder is not a member of any church, or a believer in the existence of the supernatural, but endorses what he holds to be the rational philosophy of Hume, Spencer, Huxley, and Hegel. He has never used tobacco in any form, and is a total abstainer from the use of all liquors. With a sufficient competency, a pleasant home in the city of Virginia, and an ample library, he is passing the evening of a long and very active life in the enjoyment of good health and the respect of his fellow citizens.

MATTHEW H. PETERS.

That truth is stranger than any fiction created in the mind of an imaginative writer has been proven time and again, but never more conclusively than in the history of the lives of some of the self-made men of the country. It would not be matter for wonderment should one who was able to command every advantage, rise to a dignified position and acquire ample means, but when such attainments are reached by those who are hampered from the beginning, then comes the realization that there must be an inherent something which sets them aside and makes them destined from their birth as men of worth. One of the best examples Illinois has afforded of a man who has brought about his own prosperity through his own persistent efforts, and developed very desirable characteristics, is the Hon. Matthew H. Peters of Watseka.

Matthew Peters was born in Rhenish Bavaria, June 6, 1843. The family emigrated to New Orleans, La., when he was still a baby, and soon after their arrival, the mother died. Her demise was followed by the death of two daughters. The bereaved husband and father was left with two small sons, Samuel M. and Matthew H., and was trying to care for them, when he died of yellow fever. The little lads were placed in an orphan asylum, and both bound out, the former to a planter of New Orleans, La. Being treated as a slave, he endured the indignities as long as possible, and then ran away, enlisted in a cavalry company in the Third Louisiana, and served through the conflict between the states. He later returned to Louisiana, and located at Opelousas, La., where he died November 17, 1913. The two brothers became acquainted with each other's history subsequent to their leaving the orphan asylum, after the war in which one had worn the blue and the other the gray.

The man who had Matthew H. Peters bound out to him, appeared to be utterly without human sympathy, and so abused the lad, that when twelve years old, he managed to escape. For days he lived on what he could pick up from refuse, looking all the while for some work he could do. In March, 1855, he was given employment by a cook of a Mississippi River boat, and while thus working he met Henry S. Roberts, then traveling. This gentleman, attracted by the boy's brightness and accommodating spirit, took him to his own home in Ohio,

Unfortunately Mr. Roberts died soon thereafter, but his widowed mother assumed charge of the lad, and never had cause to regret her kindness to him, as he cared for her in her old age, and loved her as though she had been his own flesh and blood. During the five years that followed, Matthew H. Peters worked on the farm and studied as he could, and so improved himself that in 1860 he began teaching. His scholastic work, however, was destined to be broken in upon by a wider call to duty, for he enlisted April 23, 1861, as a private in Company E, Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and in December, 1861, re-enlisted in the Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Granville Moody, familiarly known as the "fighting parson." After being made sergeant, Mr. Peters was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and commissioned as such January 7, 1862. On December 31 of the same year, he was severely wounded at the battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862, but recovered and joined his regiment, to be again shot on May 9, 1864, on the Atlanta campaign, while charging a battery on Buzzard Roost mountain. For "gallant and conspicuous service," he was promoted to the rank of captain. Once more he rejoined his regiment, then at Savannah, Ga., and served until the close of the war, participating in the Grand Review at Washington, D. C., on May 24 and 25, 1865. He was at that time detailed by General George P. Buell, commander of the brigade, on his staff as assistant inspector general. He was not mustered out until July 12, 1865, having in the meanwhile been commissioned major of his regiment.

In 1866 Major Peters came to Watseka, Ill., and for a time was a hardware merchant, but not finding this business congenial, he sold and opened the first book and stationery store at Watseka. In November, 1879, he turned the business over to a faithful clerk who had rendered him excellent service for a decade, and gave all his attention to newspaper matters, he having in the meanwhile become first proprietor of The Iroquois Times, which he sold after eighteen months, in 1874, but bought it back in 1878. He continued at the head of his paper until 1908, when he sold and retired, and since then has devoted himself to literature and study.

In connection with his labors elsewhere, Mr. Peters took an intelligent and active interest in politics, and in 1875 was elected mayor of Watseka and in 1877 was re-elected to succeed Hon.

Franklin Blades, who resigned to accept a judgeship. In 1876, he was elected to the state legislature on the national ticket, and in 1884 was the Democratic candidate for state senator from his district, composed of Iroquois and Kankakee counties, but was defeated because the district was overwhelmingly Republican. In 1886, he accepted the Democratic nomination for congressman, fully aware that there was no probability of his election, as the district was at that time normally Republican by three or four thousand majority.

Having been an enthusiastic soldier, it was but natural that Major Peters should be interested in military affairs, and in 1874 was largely instrumental in organizing the first military company in Iroquois County, of which he was elected captain. When the military code of Illinois became a law, and the various companies of the state were organized into regiments and battalions, the Watseka Rifles were designated as Company A, Ninth Battalion, Illinois National Guards, and Captain Peters was elected to command the battalion with rank of colonel.

Fraternally, he has been closely associated with the Odd Fellows, many times representing his lodge and encampment in the grand lodge; and he also belongs to the Knights of Honor, representing the grand lodge of Illinois in the supreme lodge of the United States for three years. He is also a Blue Lodge, Chapter and Knight Templar Mason.

On June 19, 1867, Colonel Peters was united in marriage with Clara M. Lyon, at Sycamore, Ill., whose sympathy and appreciation have proven invaluable to her husband.

During 1883, Colonel Peters built The Times building at Watseka, which is one of the finest structures in the county. He not only has held office, but was chairman of the Iroquois County Democratic Central Committee during 1884, and has done all he could to advance the interests of his party, although until 1872 he was a Republican. In February, 1915, he was commissioned as governor of the Danville (Ill.) National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, which position he now occupies.

LE GRAND S. BURTON.

While the legal profession for centuries has enlisted some of the most profound minds of the times, modern business conditions have opened up new fields for the brilliant attorney, and many of this calling have turned their attention to particular branches, specializing along certain lines. This development has been necessary, for the problems presented by the complex conditions existing today are so serious and difficult of solution that the average lawyer has not the experience or expert knowledge necessary to handle them all satisfactorily. For some years prior to his death, the name of the late Le Grand Burton was associated with some of the most important jurisprudence of the country connected with real estate law, and he was admitted the greatest legal specialist in this line Chicago had produced. Mr. Burton was born at Chicago, September 27, 1846, a son of Stiles and Ann W. (Germain) Burton, a sketch of whom appears in this work.

Le Grand Burton was given every advantage offered by a refined home and intellectual surroundings, and for a short time he attended the Chicago public schools, but later was given a four years' course at Baltimore, Md. He then attended the grammar school and a college for seven years, at Racine, Wis., being under the

instruction of Dr. de Koven, with whom he went abroad, Dr. Ashley accompanying them, and both these gentlemen were very much interested in the brilliant young man, who returned their affection. Mr. Burton studied in Paris, residing in the Latin Quarter, and attended lectures given at the College of France, and was making remarkable progress when he was called home by the illness of his father. Upon the latter's improvement in health, Mr. Burton entered Columbia College, and was graduated therefrom, following which he was admitted to the bar of the state of New York. He then came back to Chicago and assisted his father in handling the large Burton realty interests.

Not long after this, the whole estate was wiped out by the great fire of 1871, with the exception of the building on the present site of the Auditorium. With characteristic energy, the two, father and son, rebuilt, putting up a building at Lake and State streets, two stories on South Water street, and buildings on Dearborn, South Water streets, Wabash avenue, opposite the present site of Marshall Field & Co., the family residence, and other buildings, displaying to a remarkable degree his ability and strength of character. Although he never

entered upon a general practice, he made himself an expert in real estate law, and his superiority along this line was unquestioned. His death occurred at Berlin, Germany, June 7, 1914.

On April 7, 1875, Mr. Burton married Mary F. Roberts of New York, a daughter of Lewis and Harriet E. (Burbank) Roberts, natives of Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Roberts was always interested in railroad work, and executed contracts on the New York and Albany Railroad. Broad, intelligent and a great believer in education and moral uplift, Mr. Roberts' friends were such men as Morse, Cyrus Field and similar men of note. He possessed a famous collection of art, but while he was interested in the beautiful things of life, he did not neglect the material side, but was the founder of the firm of Lewis Roberts Co., flour brokers of New York City. He displayed great ability along many lines. His death occurred at Philadel-

phia when he was in his eightieth year, his wife having died in her sixty-fourth year. He was one of the charter members of the Metropolitan Museum of New York City, and the present Le Grand S. Burton, his grandson, has inherited his membership.

Mr. and Mrs. Burton had one son, namely: Le Grand S. Burton, who has been managing the Burton estate for the past ten years. He and his mother are residents of Chicago, living at No. 1254 Lake Shore Drive. A year before his demise, the late Mr. Burton was unusually honored, being decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor by the French government. He inherited his father's admiration for the French people and took a deep interest in those of that nationality who resided at Chicago. A man of culture, and refined tastes, Mr. Burton developed a beautiful character, and held a high position among the foremost men of his age and community.

STILES BURTON.

The development of Chicago from a comparatively small town to a full-fledged metropolis forms an important part of the history of commercialism in this country, and as is but natural no record of this period can be truthfully and completely written without some account of the men who were associated with this growth. Through their faith and progressive spirit, the natural resources were developed, outside capital was interested, and new concerns were established. Railroads were induced to build here; labor was attracted, and industrialism given every encouragement. It took men of unusual caliber to foresee something of the future, but fortunately for Chicago, these same men not only could convince themselves, but others as well, and through their enthusiasm wrought mighty changes that are still felt, although many of the pioneers in various lines have passed away. In mentioning these men of note above referred to, none stand higher than did Stiles Burton, although a new generation has risen since he was taken away from his field of activity.

Stiles Burton was born at Trumbull, Conn., April 6, 1808, a son of Eli Burton. His mother bore the maiden name of Hawley. The paternal grandfather was a native of England. Eli Burton was a farmer of Connecticut, but died when his son Stiles was eight years old. The lad remained with his mother until he was

sixteen years old, when he entered the employ of a French wine merchant as a clerk. Prior to this his educational advantages had been somewhat limited, but his business experience developed new capabilities and his employer, recognizing his worth, took him to Charleston, S. C., and there he remained for two years. While maintaining this connection, Mr. Burton learned French, and so liked the language that he perfected himself in it by study and reading so that he spoke the tongue fluently.

At the end of the two years he returned to Connecticut and with a small amount of money obtained from his father's estate, established himself in business at Bridgeport, and after nine years of prosperous dealing, he went to Montreal, Canada, where he conducted a mercantile establishment for two years, continuing his French studies. He was attracted towards Chicago, however, and arrived in this city in May, 1836, where he leased a store in a frame business block on Lake street, between Clark and Wells, and opened in it a wholesale grocery store. Some time later he bought a lot from the government at the corner of State and Lake streets, on which he built a substantial brick building, and removed his business to it. For some years the lot was afterwards occupied by the City Hotel. About 1841, owing to ill health, Mr. Burton closed his business and traveled abroad, visiting the home of



Le Grand Duc

his ancestors in England, and also went to France.

Returning, improved in health, he bought goods at several points and ordered them shipped to St. Louis, Mo., but reshipped them to Chicago, where he resumed his wholesale grocery business and continued to conduct it until his retirement. His death occurred in 1875, and in his passing Chicago lost one of its most efficient business men and desirable citizens. His faith in Chicago was unbounded and he made his investments accordingly, and that his judgment has been justified, the remarkable increase in values has proven, as the lot he bought from the government at the corner of State and Lake streets, still in the family, is worth today many times over what he paid for it. The family residence property on Michigan avenue has increased phenomenally, and his other purchases were made with equal soundness of judgment. Mr. Burton never speculated, but bought his property with a definite end in view, so that his purposes were above board and his investments legitimate. For many years Mr. Burton spent three months annually in travel and very materially broadened his outlook on life, and enlarged his circle

of friends. St. James' Episcopal Church of Chicago held his membership, and profited from his benevolences, although he did not confine his contributions to that church, giving generously and freely outside it. For years he was one of the trustees of the Dearborn Seminary, which was established in 1854, and was always also interested in the progress of young men, many of whom he assisted.

In 1844 Mr. Burton was married to Ann W. Germain, a daughter of Stephen Germain, a pioneer farmer of the Fox River country, who came to Illinois the same year as did Mr. Burton. Mrs. Burton was born in Chenango County, N. Y., Gen. Obadiah Germain being one of her uncles. Mr. and Mrs. Burton became the parents of the following children: Le Grand, Lester and Mrs. Ira Holmes. No better tribute could be paid the memory of Mr. Burton than that rendered in the following extract which is quoted from a contemporary writer:

"A successful man of affairs, a worthy citizen, and a Christian gentleman of the old school, Stiles Burton was one of the men most honored and esteemed among the early citizens of Chicago."

ABRAHAM C. BIRD.

In looking back over the history of this country, it sometimes appears to the thoughtful student that the mighty men of affairs, those who controlled the destinies of thousands, have all passed away and that their places still remain empty. It may be that circumstances will develop those capable of handling current problems, but certain it is that old conditions have gone and that the forceful events which brought forth men of the caliber of the late Abraham C. Bird, will not be repeated. Such men as this dean of railroad traffic, had their characters matured on the battlefields of the Civil War, and took into the peaceful marts of business, many of the policies which resulted in the conquering of the enemy. The work of these men is accomplished. They brought about mighty changes, and then, their life work completed, entered upon the fuller life of eternity. Mr. Bird's business career led him into the thickest of the fight, from which he emerged with a conspicuous victory, and his last days were happily spent on a ranch in California.

Abraham C. Bird was born in Pike County, Ill., March 4, 1843, a son of Rev. William Har-

rison and Eliza Evaline (Gash) Bird. The father was a Presbyterian minister, a Virginian by birth, whose strong anti-slavery views compelled his leaving the family plantation and a slave-holding father, and seek a new home in Illinois. He married his wife at Palmyra, Mo., and studied for the ministry at Dr. Nelson's college at Quincy, Ill.

Abraham C. Bird attended the public schools of that time, and when just eighteen years old he enlisted for service during the Civil War in the Twenty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and eighteen months later entered the Fourth United States Cavalry and served for four years. Leaving the army, he became associated with the Chicago, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad at Pana, Ill., where he was in general charge of the depot business under the agent. Three years later he was given a position in the freight traffic department of the Kansas City & Northern line, at St. Louis, Mo., later was merged with the Wabash Railroad. So efficient did he prove himself, and so capable of handling the problems of his department, that he was made general freight agent and freight traffic manager. He was

then offered the position of traffic manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad of Milwaukee. After twenty years' connection with this road, Mr. Bird was invited by George Gould to assume charge of the general freight traffic work of all the Gould lines, and in accepting this offer, he entered upon a broad field of usefulness which he was compelled to leave on account of failing health. With a natural bent towards traffic work, Mr. Bird was able to grasp a situation and to master details to such an extent that whenever any information was required by legislative committees or conventions, he was chosen to represent the railroads and render expert testimony to the entire satisfaction of all.

In 1907 Mr. Bird retired from railroad life, and bought a ranch at Compton, Cal. When death claimed him, December 1, 1914, he was living at Pasadena, Cal. A Mason, he had reached the Thirty-second degree. Socially he belonged to the Union League, Milwaukee and Chicago clubs. His religious affiliations were with the Presbyterian church. All his life he was a strong Republican.

On October 24, 1867, Mr. Bird married at Pana, Ill., Sara E. Lippincott of Marine Settlement, Ill., a daughter of Rev. Thomas Lippincott, a Presbyterian minister and one of the early settlers of Illinois, he having come to the

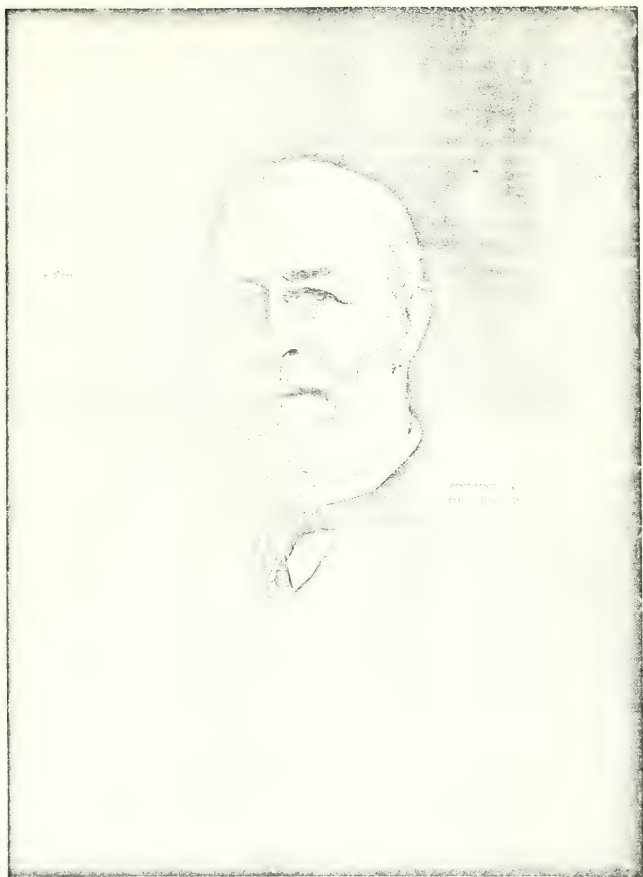
state in 1818, prior to its admission to the Union. He wrote a valuable and extensive history of pioneer days in Illinois which was published in the *Alton Telegraph*. Mr. and Mrs. Bird had the following children: Alberta, Martha H., Evelyn, Catherine, and William Harrison. For a number of years prior to his locating in California, Mr. Bird maintained a home at Evanston, where he is remembered with the deepest respect and admiration. Although during business hours his life was filled with the problems of his calling, at the close of the day he delighted to forget his cares in his home circle, and his greatest happiness was found in his home. A constant reader, he accumulated a fine library in Evanston, and loved his books and generally carried a volume with him. A man of genial character, he enjoyed conversation with his friends and was noted as a raconteur. His personal habits were above reproach, and he was extremely temperate in all things. It was his firm belief that much of his success in life lay in the fact that he did not touch liquor in any way, and he sought to impress the value of temperance upon his associates and those who worked under him. His example as a business man and private citizen was so strong that it would be almost impossible to estimate correctly the weight of his actions, or the amount of good he accomplished.

JAMES GORDON CARTER BROOKS.

Broad-minded and sober of judgment, some men possess a character that creates respect and invites intercourse, so that in their passage through life they win and retain the confidence and affection of their associates. When these characteristics are combined with an appreciation of constructive community interests and the power to develop their own capabilities to the highest possible degree of efficiency, success along any line is certain, and the locality in which they reside proves the beneficiary. In the case of James Gordon Carter Brooks, Chicago was the city that was advanced because of his inauguration of a new era of improvement, and the handsome and imposing Saint Gaudens' statue to Lincoln, in Lincoln Park, stands not only as a monument to the martyred president but to the aggressive and constructive spirit of the men who carried through the project of erecting his statue. In addition to the characteristics which made him a public-spirited man, Mr. Brooks possessed others which

enabled him to develop a large mercantile connection and placed him among the successful men of his day. Mr. Brooks was born at Salem, Mass., August 25, 1847, a son of William Hawthorne and Sarah (Carter) Brooks. The Brooks family was founded in this country in 1651 when Henry Brooks located at Woburn, Mass., and married Susanna Richardson. He later was one of the judges in some of the famous witchcraft trials of his day. The line of descent is traced from Henry Brooks through his son John and his wife Eustace Mousall; their son John and his wife Mary Cranston; their son Timothy and his wife Ruth Wyman; and their son Luke and his wife Mary Hawthorne, who were the grandparents of James Gordon Carter Brooks. William Hawthorne Brooks was a noted educator.

James Gordon Carter Brooks was educated in the Cambridge and Boston public schools which he attended until he was eighteen years old, and in that year he went to Chicago to



J.C. Brooks

become an employee of his uncle, Artemas Carter, a pioneer lumber merchant of this city. Within two years Mr. Brooks identified himself with the lumber firm of Mears, Bates & Co., and when this company with another was, in 1879, merged into the Oconto Lumber Co., Mr. Brooks was made its president, and so continued until within a few years of his death. While his mental alertness and wide experience made him a power in the lumber trade, Mr. Brooks always felt his best work was done with regard to placing Saint Gaudens' statue of Lincoln at the entrance of Lincoln Park. This noted monument was a gift to Chicago from Mr. Brooks' partner, the late Eli Bates, and to Mr. Brooks was entrusted the entire details of its planning and erection. Mr. Brooks devoted the greater part of three years to this work, and the result has occasioned a wide-spread appreciation.

On January 10, 1867, Mr. Brooks was married to Rose Ridgeway, a daughter of Samuel Thomas Hambleton and Ann (Belmyer) Ridgeway, the former a lumber merchant and steam-

boat builder of Cincinnati, Ohio, where the latter was born. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks became the parents of four children, namely: Alice Hawthorne, who married George Farnsworth of Chicago; Edith Gordon, who married Henry Blakely of St. Louis; Charles Richardson; and James Hambleton Brooks. The two last named were unmarried and are both deceased. Mr. Brooks died at Chicago, April 15, 1914. James Gordon Carter, for whom he was named, was, with Horace Mann, the originator and founder of the normal school of Boston. Mr. Brooks was a man of most genial personality, and beloved by all who knew him. His friends, old and young who were associated with him in club life affectionately called him "Uncle Jim." Although he took an intelligent interest in public matters, he could not be induced to accept nomination for office, although urged to do so upon more than one occasion. During the many years he was associated with Chicago history, he proved that his connection with any movement was a guarantee of its reliability and its ultimate successful termination.

SAMUEL MARTIN DALZELL.

It is not given to all men to be successful both as an employer and employee. Certain characteristics are necessary in order that a man may faithfully represent capital and labor. He must be fair in his judgments, upright in his actions, and open to argument, and backward in making decisions until all sides of a question are presented. Looking at affairs from different standpoints, as they do, employers and employees oftentimes find it difficult to reach a neutral ground, and only through the mediations of some of those who appreciate the attitude of both factions, can some disagreements be reached. The state is coming to recognize these facts, and the governments of the different commonwealths are instituting commissions and boards, presided over by men who possess the capability of handling efficiently and satisfactorily the matters brought before these organizations. The late Samuel Martin Dalzell was one of those men capable of rendering untold service to both capital and labor, and for some years he was a member of the Illinois State Labor Commission, being appointed by Governor John R. Tanner. For twenty-six years he was general manager of the Spring Valley Coal Company, and associated with other coal interests of Illinois. Mr. Dalzell was born at

Hartstown, Pa., December 3, 1850, a son of the Rev. William Dalzell, and his wife, Elizabeth C. (Martzell) Dalzell. The former was born in Ireland, at Dromore, County Down, but his parents were of Scotch birth. Samuel Dalzell, grandfather of Samuel Martin Dalzell, came to the United States in 1827, locating in Lawrence County, Pa., where he died in 1848, aged seventy-one years. He was a son of William Dalzell, a native of Scotland, who went to Ireland with the chief of the clan, the Earl of Carnwath. The Dalzell family was one of the old established ones of Scotland, dating back to a period prior to 900. In 1851 the Rev. William Dalzell, father of Samuel Martin Dalzell, left Pennsylvania for the then frontier town of Le Clair, Iowa, where he lived and labored for two and one-half years as a missionary. He was then called to Ohio, and did pastoral work at Mansfield, Kenton, Hanover, Carrollton, Mechanicsstown, West Point and Mineral Ridge, that state, and he died at Niles, Ohio, in 1877, aged fifty-seven years. He and his wife had seven children, as follows: Samuel Martin, who was the eldest; Margaret Ellen, who married Louis S. Blakely of Spring Valley, Ill.; Mary Leila Ada, who died at the age of four and one-half years; William Francis, who is a resident of

Pittsburgh, Pa.; Charles Edgar, who is a resident of Chicago; Lizzie Madeleine, who married Rev. A. A. Mealy of Pittsburgh, Pa.; and Lydia St. Clair, who married James Kilduff of New York City, is deceased.

Samuel Martin Dalzell attended the public schools of Ohio, and a seminary in the same state. When only eighteen years old, he began business life as a merchant, and within four years entered the field in which he was to achieve so much distinction, and from then on was connected with the coal interests. In August, 1889, he located at Spring Valley, and the following month entered upon his duties as general manager of the Spring Valley Coal Company. Prior to this, he represented the Scott interests in the coal and iron business at Cleveland, Ohio, and he was also associated with M. H. Taylor, chairman of the board of directors of the Pittsburgh Coal Company. In 1901 Mr. Dalzell was made president of the Illinois Third Vein Coal Company, and in 1902 was made president of the Ladd Mercantile Company. He was also director and treasurer of the Illinois Coal Operators' Fire Insurance Company, a director of the Kenwood Trust & Savings Bank, a life member of the S. M. Dalzell Lodge No. 805, A. F. & A. M., at Spring Valley, a member of the Peoria Consistory, a member of the Mystic Shrine and Medinah

Temple, a life member of St. Andrews Society, and a member of the Union League Club of Chicago. In 1907 Mr. Dalzell moved from Spring Valley, Ill., to Chicago, where he died Wednesday, January 27, 1915, after a brief illness.

On December 29, 1875, Mr. Dalzell was married at Sharon, Pa., to Miss Elnora King, and three children were born to them, namely: Lizzie Elnora, who died in infancy; Mrs. E. M. Sweet and Mrs. Bessie Jared of Chicago. The Congregational Church had in Mr. Dalzell a faithful and generous member, and he served it as president of the local board of trustees. Although he always voted for the candidates of the Republican party, he did not take an active part in politics, being too absorbed in business. Sympathetic in a marked degree, Mr. Dalzell never let his appreciation of the needs of others blind him as to the justice of their claims, and for this reason was able to render such efficient aid in settling labor questions. A man of vast experience and possessed of intimate appreciation of the necessity for a better understanding on the part of both sides, he was equally the friend of capital and labor, and is gratefully remembered by the representatives of both classes for what he accomplished in their behalf.

DANIEL ATKINSON KING STEELE.

Dr. D. A. K. Steele was born in Delaware County, Ohio, March 29, 1852, son of Rev. Daniel and Mary L. O. (Auderson) Steele. He was graduated from the Chicago Medical College in 1873 as M. D., and from the University of Illinois in 1906 as LL. D. He was one of the founders of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago (1882), and has been its president and professor of principles and practice of surgery, and clinical surgery.

Dr. Steele was influential, in 1912, in bringing about the permanent affiliation of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago with the University of Illinois, as its Medical Department, and, in recognition of his services to medical education, he was appointed Senior Dean and head of the Department of Surgery in the Col-

lege of Medicine of the University of Illinois in 1914.

In 1907 he was elected president and professor of the University Hospital, professor of clinical surgery of the Post-Graduate Medical School in 1894, and consulting surgeon of the Michael Reese and University hospitals. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Chicago Surgical Society, of which he was made president in 1907, and was president of the Chicago Medical Society in 1884 and 1885.

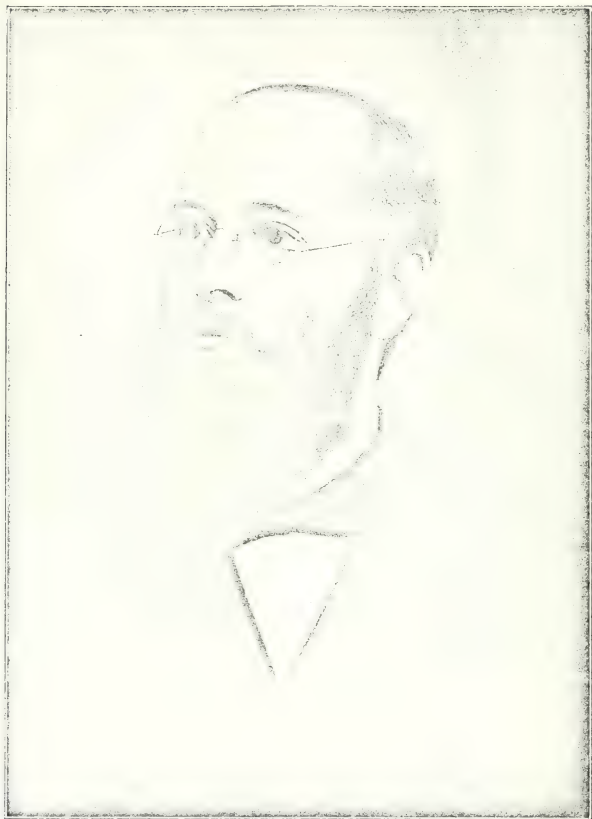
In February, 1911, Dr. Steele was appointed first Lieutenant United States Army Reserve Corps. He is a member of the Calumet and Physicians Clubs of Chicago.

Dr. Steele was married, September 7, 1876, to Alice Tomlinson of Rantoul, Illinois.

JAMES P. BUCK.

Rationalism unbalanced by reasonableness is not a desirable quality in any man, whether his efforts be directed along professional or com-

mercial lines. The extremist is not the man who succeeds, but the one who is able to visualize improved economic conditions in the future



J. V. Breck

and to aid in bringing them about through great movements of readjustment. This is particularly true among the men who are engaged in promoting scientific discoveries and the developing of a better education of the people with reference to the laws of health and sanitation. These physicians and surgeons are constantly seeking to find adequate expression of their views, and the gradual awakening of the public to the facts they have long been seeking to disclose, has a significant timeliness during periods of warfare when human life appears to be held cheaply, and the necessity arises to conserve the vital forces of those who are left to carry on the work of the world and hand down to posterity the torch of life.

One of these eminent medical men of Chicago whose trenchant personality has long impressed his generation is Dr. James P. Buck. He was born at Carrollton, Pa., February 19, 1856, a son of John and Rachel (Sherry) Buck. John Buck was born in Pennsylvania, and became a prominent man in his community, serving his county as sheriff several times, for some years represented his district in the state senate, and was a member of the county committee of his party. His death occurred in 1910 when he was eighty-six years old. The mother died three months before the father, when she was eighty-one years old. They had twelve children as follows: Celestine, who died in 1910; Michael J., who resides at Pittsburgh, Pa.; Sylvester H., who resides at Adair, Ohio; Peter, who died in 1885; James P.; Anacitus W., who is a banker at Edensburg, Pa.; Mary, who is the wife of James S. Scanlon; Ambrose C., who is a resident of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Edward, who is a resident of Colorado; Annie, who is the wife of James Eck; Vincent, who is a resident of Pittsburgh, Pa.; and Albert, who is a banker of Hastings, Pa.

From the age of six years until he was fourteen years old, James P. Buck attended the district schools of his native place, but in 1870

entered St. Vincent's College at Latrobe, Pa., where he spent three years. After his return home, he taught school for two years, and then entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1879 with the degree of M. D. Immediately thereafter Dr. Buck went to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he practiced for five years. In 1885 he went to Vienna, Austria, where he spent two years in further study, and was then made a surgeon in the Austrian army, holding the rank of captain during the difficulties that country had with Serbia, Bulgaria and Roumania. Later he took a course during the summer at Heidelberg University, Germany, but returned to Vienna and became first assistant to Prof. Hock of the University of Vienna. In 1888, Dr. Buck returned to Chicago and established himself on La Salle avenue where he has since been located, being engaged in the practice of his profession.

On June 30, Dr. Buck was married to Miss Mary Katherine Grass, daughter of Martin and Margaret Grass, pioneer settlers of Chicago. Although for many years one of the prosperous business men of Chicago, for some years prior to his demise Mr. Grass lived in retirement. Dr. and Mrs. Buck have three children as follows: Marie Georgietta, Harold Francis Jerome, and Cecil Clement.

Dr. and Mrs. Buck are faithful members of the Catholic church and have reared their children in the same belief. Dr. Buck has not entered public life, being content to exert his influence as a private citizen. He is a member of the Chicago Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and stands exceedingly high in his profession. While he carries on a general practice to some extent, Dr. Buck preferably specializes in surgery, and he has invented and placed upon the market a number of instruments and appliances for operative surgery.

CHAUNCEY BUCKLEY BLAIR.

The late Chauncey Buckley Blair, for nearly thirty years the president of the Merchants' National Bank of Chicago, was for several decades one of the financial powers of this city and the West. He is accorded unanimous credit of having twice in his remarkable career saved the financial situation in Chicago, restored public confidence and averted a general disaster to

its banks and a far-spreading and incalculable financial calamity. Conservative while treading the safe paths of prosperity, he always met the threats of commercial and financial disaster with confident and brave bearing, and was most bold when he seemed to be leading a forlorn hope. Moreover, in his attitude as friend, father and husband he was helpful, tender and

thoughtful, combining in his character the strength and gentleness which spell the true man and gentleman. Mr. Blair was a native of Blandford, Mass., and a member of one of the oldest families of that place, his great-grandfather having settled there in 1753. The Blair family are of Celtic origin and are traced in Scotland as far back as the twelfth century. Early in the fifteenth century they migrated from Ayrshire, Scotland, to the north of Ireland, settling at Aghadowey, County Antrim, in the province of Ulster, from whence they came to America about 1718. The line of descent is designated by Roman numerals in the following: (I) Robert Blair, son of James and Rachel (Boyd) Blair, of Aghadowey, County Antrim, Ireland, was the eldest of two brothers who came to America and settled at Rutland, Worcester County, Mass., before 1720. He married Isabella, daughter of David Rankin, who came to Aghadowey from Scotland in 1685. They had eleven children. (II) Robert Blair, junior, eighth child of Robert and Isabella (Rankin) Blair, born in Rutland, Mass., married Hannah Thompson, a native of Ireland, and settled in Blandford, Mass., in 1753. They had seven children. (III) Rufus Blair, sixth child of Robert, junior, and Hannah (Thompson) Blair, was born in western Massachusetts; spent his life in Blandford, where he married Dolly, daughter of Samuel Boise, and had seven children. (IV) Samuel Blair, eldest child of Rufus and Dolly (Boise) Blair, was born in Blandford, where he married Hannah, youngest daughter of Jonathan Frary. He removed to New York State in 1811, and died at Cortland. Their children were: Caroline, Justus P., Chauncey B., Lyman, William and Anna E., three of whom, Chauncey B., Lyman and William, are prominently identified with the early history of Chicago.

(V) Chauncey B. Blair, the third child of Samuel and Hannah (Frary) Blair, was born at Blandford, June 18, 1810. In the year 1814 the family moved to Cortland County, N. Y., where Chauncey remained until he was eleven years old. He then returned to his native town to live with an uncle, a farmer, and there he remained employed on the farm until he had attained his majority, when he went back to Cortland County, where his family still resided. He remained there until 1835, when he determined to try his fortunes in the West. In the spring of that year, without business experience, but with a strong body and character, the young

man came west and commenced to locate and sell lands in Wisconsin, Indiana and Illinois. Guided only by the imperfect maps then furnished by the public land offices, he rode over this vast territory on horseback, and thus gaining intimate knowledge of the property which he offered for sale was enabled to do a "land office business" until 1837 when, by the withdrawal of such lands by presidential proclamation, he was obliged to abandon this profitable field. In the fall of that year he associated himself with his brother, Lyman, in the grain business in Michigan City, Ind., and the operations of the firm covered a large territory, as Michigan City was then the only shipping point to eastern markets. The firm name was C. B. & L. Blair, and at one time they owned the largest warehouse in Indiana. They also built the first bridge pier on the east side of Lake Michigan, and were among the pioneer shippers of grain to the East. Chauncey B. Blair secured a charter and built a plank road thirty miles long for the purpose of making transportation inland from the lake easier. Notes were issued on the stock of the plank road corporation and a banking business was started. He was made president of this banking company and so first entered upon the business to which he practically devoted the remainder of his life. The notes issued by this company, known as the Union Plank Road Company, were accepted by all the state banks in the Northwest and were all finally redeemed in gold. Some of them were held in the South at the time of the commencement of the War of the Rebellion, but were promptly honored when presented at the close of the war.

During this period, he went a little into railroad building, being one of the incorporators of the Northern Indiana Railroad Company, which was the first road to impair the usefulness of his plank road. The Northern Indiana was afterward consolidated with the Michigan Southern. He next became interested in the State Bank of Indiana, and when it was re-chartered, under the name of the Bank of the State of Indiana, he secured a controlling interest in its La Porte branch, later becoming its president. In 1859 he came to Chicago and established a private bank, which he conducted until 1865. He then organized the Merchants National Bank of Chicago, which began to do business at No. 36 South Clark street with a paid-up capital of \$150,000. The officers were: president, Chauncey B. Blair, and cashier, John

DeKoven. At its last statement prior to the fire, its capital was \$650,000, surplus \$300,000, deposits \$1,149,756. Mr. Blair had been president of it continuously during that time and had made an enviable record as a financier, sometimes pursuing a policy against the judgment of all his friends. At the time of the great fire of 1871 he insisted upon an immediate and full payment to all the depositors of this bank, although nearly every other financier in Chicago advised against such a course. His decision was greeted with admiration in all parts of the country, and his action resulted in establishing on a firm basis the credit of Chicago, at that time greatly impaired.

When, by reason of the inability of the city to collect the taxes of 1871, 1872, 1873 and 1874, and on account of the fire losses and subsequent stagnation of business and other complications the credit of Chicago became materially impaired, Mr. Blair was one of the few to come to the rescue of the city and by his faith in the city and his advances may be said to have saved Chicago's credit a second time. During the panic of 1873, when the banks of Boston, New York and other large cities had suspended payments and most of the Chicago banks favored the same course, proposing to issue clearing-house certificates, he made a firm stand at the clearing-house meeting and announced that he proposed to pay all demands. His arguments convinced the other bankers that it was the proper course to pursue, and, as a result, they passed through the panic without serious harm and Chicago's credit was placed on a firmer basis than ever. Mr. Blair continued in the presidency of the Merchants National Bank until his death in 1891, and was succeeded by his son, Chauncey J. Blair. In 1902 that institution was consolidated with another, becoming the Corn Exchange National Bank, one of the foremost of the city today. The principle on which Mr. Blair managed his bank, as shown by the reports to the comptroller of the currency, was remarked upon by many of the best bankers of the country. The cash reserves held by the bank were probably larger than those of any other bank in the country in proportion to its liabilities, with possibly one exception, the Chemical National Bank of New York.

Upon the death of Mr. Blair, January 30, 1891, the local press, from which we make the following extracts, was replete with tribute to his successful career and noble character:

"Mr. Blair was a man of the old style. Wholly unassuming, positive in his convictions, ready to give his last dollar to meet a bit of paper or an obligation in which his honor was involved in the faintest degree; his whole business career was one of protest against the rapid methods adopted by men of fewer years and less honor. The writer recalls a remark made to him by the deceased in 1877: 'Don't try to argue with me about silver. It will never do for a medium of exchange beyond the fractional part of a dollar.'"—The Chicago Post, January 30, 1891. Under the heading of "One Model Citizen," the Chicago Times of January 31, 1891, reports "The Eventful Career of a Man Who Had the Welfare of Chicago at Heart." "Passing away at the ripe age of eighty-one years, the career of Chauncey B. Blair, so long identified with the largest financial interest of the city, becomes in its personal phase one of greatest interest to the citizens of Chicago. Always a busy man, and altogether a business man, Mr. Blair had in his long life neither the time nor the inclination for else than the advancement of constantly increasing commercial interests. He threw his whole energies into his work. He cared neither for amusements, which generally seemed to him frivolous, nor for vacations, which were esteemed a waste of time. In his banking life he was daily, throughout the year, at his desk early in the morning and the last to leave at night. He was eminently conservative in all his ideas and most closely allied with the customs of the more rigid past. He often referred to the time when he had to work sixteen hours out of the twenty-four and deprecated many of the innovations of later days, which seemed to him a relaxing of those stern convictions of old. Unostentatious generosity to the deserving was a characteristic of Mr. Blair. It had always been his custom to care for the sick among the employes of his large bank, aiding the families in their illness and helping to bury their dead. At Christmas they were all remembered with gifts of money, which was distributed according to the needs, rather than with regard to position or the salary earned. In personal habits and demeanor Mr. Blair was plain and old-fashioned. He generally voted the Republican ticket, but did not mingle in politics. He was not a church member, while a regular attendant at Trinity Episcopal Church. He died in the peace and quiet of his home, as he had lived. In more than a half century of unre-

mitting energy, with the record of never having had a mortgage recorded against him nor a piece of paper protested, he had left a reputation for shrewdness and absolute diligence and integrity in a rigid business life. The residence of the late Chauncey B. Blair, No. 1611 Michigan Avenue, was crowded with those who had come to attend the funeral yesterday. So many of the friends of the deceased banker were there that the upper part of the house was opened to the throng, while a line of men reaching from the curb to the door stood with uncovered heads, listening to the opening chant, 'Rest Ye Weary Ones,' given by the choir of Trinity Chapel. In the parlor where the coffin lay were seated men whose clothing showed they were ordinary workmen. They had evidently been among the many to whom Mr. Blair had shown kindness in life. Their sorrow was

touching. No demonstration was made beyond the fact that they wept, an evidence of feeling men rarely show."—Chicago Tribune, February 2, 1891.

Chauncey Buckley Blair married in Michigan City, Ind., June 11, 1844, Caroline Oliva De Groff, daughter of Amos and Harriet (Sleight) De Groff, who was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., August 7, 1822, and died in Chicago, December 5, 1867. A family of six children was born to them, five sons and one daughter. Two of the former, George G. and William S., are deceased, while Chauncey J., Henry A. and Watson F. have become prominent Chicago financiers and are all identified with the Corn Exchange Bank, which is the successor of the Merchants' National, founded by their father. The daughter, Harriet, is the widow of the late John J. Borland, of this city.

CHAUNCEY J. BLAIR.

While it is undoubtedly true that in the majority of cases circumstances make the man, there are some men big enough to mould circumstances so as to meet with their ideas of right and justice. Such are the men who make history. They are pivots about whom revolve the wheels of human progress, the centers of commercial, industrial and financial activity. The great panic of 1893 has long passed and the record of it is written upon the pages of the history of that time. Yet the influence of the men who brought prosperity out of financial chaos is felt to this day, and will continue to wield a power as long as present civilization exerts its strength. Certain combinations brought about the panic. Once the country recognized its presence, the great thing was to avert its direful consequences. It was then that Chicago came to the front as a maker of financial history. The stand then taken by the Chicago banks against the issue of clearing house certificates, did more to impress moneyed men all over the country with the solidity and conservative character of the men at the head of these institutions than any other action could have done, and gave the city a prestige it has never lost. Back of this action, however, stood one man, Chauncey J. Blair, who as a member of the clearing house committee, led with unqualified success the opposition to the proposed plan of adopting as a means of restoring confidence in financial conditions, the issuance of clearing

house certificates. Had Mr. Blair never accomplished anything else, he must be recognized as a great man in the financial world. However, he is equally prominent in many other directions, and fully sustains the prestige of the name his father, the late Chauncey Buckley Blair, made synonymous with personal integrity and lofty business principles.

Chauncey J. Blair was born in Michigan City, Ind., April 6, 1846, being the eldest son of Chauncey Buckley and Caroline O. (DeGroff) Blair. An extended sketch of the elder Mr. Blair will be found elsewhere in this volume. In 1879 Chauncey J. Blair began what was to be a long and honorable career as a banker when he was made vice-president of the Merchants National Bank of Chicago, one of the sound financial institutions of the city, of which his father was the executive head. Mr. Blair continued in that office until the demise of his father when he, being the logical successor, was elected president, and during the last eighteen years of his administration he was successively re-elected to succeed himself. In the spring of 1902, the Merchants National Bank was consolidated with the Corn Exchange National Bank, and Mr. Blair was honored by election to its vice-presidency. During the many years with which he had been connected with the former institution, Mr. Blair had drawn heavily upon his strength and mentality, so that for several years after 1902, he traveled

with his family in foreign countries, securing the relaxation he so much needed.

In addition to his heavy banking interests, Mr. Blair has given much time and energy as president of the Kennicott Company of Chicago, and is a director of the South Side Elevated Railroad. For some time was vice-president of the Chicago Home for the Friendless, for like so many other men of wealth, Mr. Blair is humanely benevolent and contributes largely towards the furtherance of worthy charities. His political affiliations have always been with the Republican party. His social connections are with the Bankers, Chicago, Union League, Washington Park, Chicago Athletic, Onwentsia, Quadrangle, Saddle and Cycle, Caxton, Homewood and Casino (Edgewater) clubs.

On October 26, 1882, Mr. Blair was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. I. Mitchell, and they have had four children, namely: Italia

Mitchell, Chauncey B., Mildred M. and William M.

While essentially a man of conservative ideas, for he is opposed to a headlong plunge into unknown difficulties, Mr. Blair presents the anomaly of being at the same time a man of a remarkably broad-minded outlook upon life. Habituated as he has always been to handling vast moneyed interests, he comprehends as few can the immense responsibility thus entailed, and this appreciation has worn upon him at times as it must upon anyone in whom such boundless trust is placed. There are few men who are better types of the men Chicago business life has produced than Mr. Blair, and both at home and abroad he always commands that respect and unmeasured confidence that is only given to those who have fairly won them, through their actions and personality.

HENRY AUGUSTUS BLAIR.

The satisfaction of ambitious ideas is likely to result in the accomplishment of every ultimate aim, and a consequent cessation of effort and an inactivity that must of necessity be supine. Those who rise, however, recognize the possibilities of successful attainment and continually strive energetically and perseveringly, actuated by a determination to win, that results in the reaching of a position of power and influence among men of moment in the business world. To reach this desirable consummation, success must be based upon a definite aim, and persistency of purpose which enables the individual to continue on a given course regardless of the obstacles which may strew his path. A review of those who have attained success shows that those who have reached their goal are those who have possessed self-reliance, conscientiousness, energy and honesty, for these are the traits of character which work for the highest rewards. One of the men who has always possessed just these traits is Henry Augustus Blair, who has reached his present position through successive promotions until he is now a leading figure in the country on matters relating to finance and commercialism.

Henry Augustus Blair was born at Michigan City, Ind., July 6, 1852, a son of Chauncey Buckley Blair, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this work. He comes of Scotch-Irish stock, grounded upon New England soil, as he is a descendant in the sixth generation of

Robert Blair, who came from County Antrim, Ireland, and located in Worcester County, Mass., about 1718. The line of descent is as follows: Robert, Rufus, Samuel, and Chauncey Buckley.

In 1871 Henry A. Blair completed his educational training at Williams Seminary at East Hampton, Mass., and entered the Merchants National Bank of Chicago, of which his father was the founder and president. He continued with that institution for ten years, filling various positions until, on account of ill health, he went to Wyoming in 1881, and purchased a cattle ranch, remaining there until 1891, when he returned to the bank and became its vice-president. In 1902, which year witnessed the expiration of its second twenty-year charter, the Merchants National Bank was consolidated with the Corn Exchange Bank, and Mr. Blair retired from active connection with it. His labors since that period have been of a broader scope, and have won for him wide recognition as an able and resourceful financier who looks beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities of the future. During the greater portion of this period, he has devoted his entire attention to the accomplishment of one project, the consolidating and merging of all transportation lines of Chicago, which he has now accomplished. He was for some years receiver and director of the North Chicago Street Railway Company, the West Chicago Street Railway Company, and the West Division Railway Com-

pany. Becoming thoroughly conversant with traction matters through these connections, he foresaw the great advantages which could be obtained through the operation of all lines under one management and undertook to merge the several street railway corporations of the city into one operating company. This he accomplished in 1907, in the organization of the Chicago Railway Company, consolidating under the one management all of the sixteen different surface lines of the city. Of this corporation he has since been the chairman of the board of directors and head of its finance committee. The marked success of this enterprise, in the benefits which have accrued both to the stockholders, in the reduction of operating expenses, and to the public in the great improvement in service during the past four years, inspired Mr. Blair to undertake another step in the line, the consolidation of all the elevated lines of the city. To this end he devised a plan and organized an operating syndicate which submitted bids for the several elevated properties amounting to forty-four million, five hundred thousand dollars. This syndicate incorporated as the Chicago Elevated Railways, assumed control on July 1, 1911, of all the elevated lines of Chicago. Mr. Blair's next step will be the merger of all transportation lines, including surface, elevated and subway, which will control the operation of all the traction lines of the city and be by far the largest enterprise of its kind in the world. As a result of Mr. Blair's labors, Chicago has today the finest traction system in the world, giving more efficient service and at a lower cost to the public than that of any other city. Still the fruits of these labors have as yet been realized only in part, and the

future promises even greater improvement than has been accomplished in the past five years. In addition to his street railway interests, Mr. Blair has for many years been vice-president of the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, the Elgin National Watch Company, and the Commonwealth Edison Company and a trustee of the Graceland Cemetery Trust Fund. While Mr. Blair found Chicago the place for advancing his personal interests and has attained here notable success, his life work in its reflex action has been of inestimable value to the city. He belongs to that class of financiers who have placed the city upon a strong financial basis, and while in all of his business affairs he has sought that success which has its root in progress, his efforts have never been characterized by injudicious speculation, but have rather manifested conservatism of time and energies, yet without sacrifice of results to be attained.

Mr. Blair is a member of the Chicago Association of Commerce, the Chicago Union League, Caxton, Midway, Chicago Golf, Exmoor, South Shore, and Saddle and Cycle clubs of Chicago, and the Metropolitan and Recess clubs of New York City. His principal recreations are golf and hunting, and for a number of years he indulged in foreign travel to some extent. He is a Republican in politics, and in religious matters a member of Trinity Episcopal Church, of which he has been a vestryman for many years.

On February 19, 1878, Mr. Blair was married to Miss Grace E. Pearce, a daughter of John Irving and Margaret (Wilkins) Pearce of this city. They have two daughters, namely: Natalie, who is the wife of H. M. Higginbotham; and Anita, who is at home. The family residence is at No. 2735 Prairie Avenue, Chicago.

WATSON FRANKLIN BLAIR.

The captains of industry who are in command of the mighty financial armies which are fighting to preserve the nation's standing among other civilized countries, as well as against those foes to established currency and methods of transacting business, are the men upon whose shoulders rest the responsibility for prosperity and advancement along every line of commercial and industrial activity. Without them and their sound, conservative policies, the country would be at the mercy of every irresponsible speculator or visionary idealist. These men of affairs keep their finger on the pulse of progress and are able to prevent undue stimulation,

or dangerous reflex action. As is but natural, Chicago is becoming more and more the home of some of the greatest banking houses of the country. The time is past when New York City was the center of all the financial transactions of the country. The middle states and the western ones are awakening to the fact that in the second city of the country are offered accommodations and opportunities for sound speculation not to be excelled anywhere. One of the men who has borne far more than his share in the work of bringing about this most desirable state of affairs is Watson Franklin Blair, whose association with the Corn Ex-

change Bank of Chicago, while important, is but one of the many and varied interests which he is continuing.

Watson Franklin Blair was born at Michigan City, Ind., January 29, 1854, the youngest son of Chauncey Buckley and Caroline O. (DeGroot) Blair. The founder of the Blair family in this country was Robert Blair, born in County Antrim, Ireland, who arrived in Worcester County, Mass., about 1718. The line of descent is as follows: Robert (I), Robert (II), Rufus (III), Samuel (IV), Chauncey Buckley (V) and Watson Franklin (VI). For a number of years Chauncey Buckley Blair was a leading factor in the financial life of Chicago, where he was intimately associated with some of the leading banks of the city, while his sons have developed along the same line, and are all men of large affairs.

Watson Franklin Blair completed a course at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass., and then entering the packing house of Culbertson, Blair & Company, he began a business career which was to yield him such handsome remuneration and establish him as one of the foremost men of his day. He remained with this firm until it was dissolved in 1876, and the year following he embarked in a grain commission business as a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, under the name of Blair & Company, thus continuing until 1890, when he retired from it to give more time to the investment of his capital and the furtherance of the various interests with which he is so prominently associated. For a period antedating the consolidation of the Merchant National Bank and the Corn Exchange Bank, he was a director of the former institution, and since 1903 has held the same office in the new corporation. Mr. Blair is also vice-president of the Field Museum of Natural History, whose sphere of usefulness he has con-

siderably widened; and is also vice-president of the Children's Memorial Hospital, to which he is a generous contributor.

On November 15, 1883, Mr. Blair was married to Miss Alice Rose Keep, a daughter of William and Frances (Rhodes) Keep, both of whom come from old and honored New York state families. Mr. and Mrs. Blair have become the parents of four children, namely: Beatrice, Alice Rose, Watson Keep and Wolcott, the first two of whom are deceased. For many years Mr. Blair and his family have spent considerable time in Europe, but maintain their residence at No. 729 Rush street, Chicago. Mr. Blair is also connected with a number of leading clubs of Chicago and New York, among them being the Chicago, the Chicago Golf, the Onwentsia, the Chicago Athletic and the Saddle and Cycle Clubs of Chicago, and the Union, the Metropolitan, the New York Yacht, the Brook and Automobile Clubs of New York; while abroad he maintains membership with the Hurlingham Club of London, England, and the Travelers Club of Paris, France.

A man of unusual public spirit, interested in local affairs and proud of the city in which much of his active and mature manhood has been passed, Mr. Blair is a powerful factor in the furtherance of any measure which has for its aim the advancement of the people or the betterment of existing conditions. Unassuming in his manner, he acts from conviction and holds steadfastly to his friendships, being loyal to those with whom he is associated, and his country. Although his interests are widespread, and the demands upon his time and sympathies countless, Mr. Blair is uniformly courteous, listening patiently and acting wisely according to the judgment his ripe experience has given him.

ALFRED C. COTTON.

Dr. Alfred C. Cotton, A.M., M.D., of Chicago, a distinguished member of the profession of medicine, author, educator and citizen, has won a notable place in the annals of men who have profoundly influenced their day and generation. He is a direct lineal descendant of the famous puritan, Rev. John Cotton, who, in 1633, found in America a refuge from religious intolerance. From him were handed down to his descendants those traits of indomitable courage, high moral purpose and love of learning

which characterize New England influences in American history.

Melvin Cotton, the grandfather of Dr. S. C. Cotton, was a Revolutionary patriot and leader of distinction, and his son, Porter, a man of unusual literary and professional attainments, was a prominent member of the faculty of Washington University near Natchez, Mississippi, early in the eighteenth century. Returning thence to his native state, Vermont, he was married to Elvira Cleveland, of Hartland, and

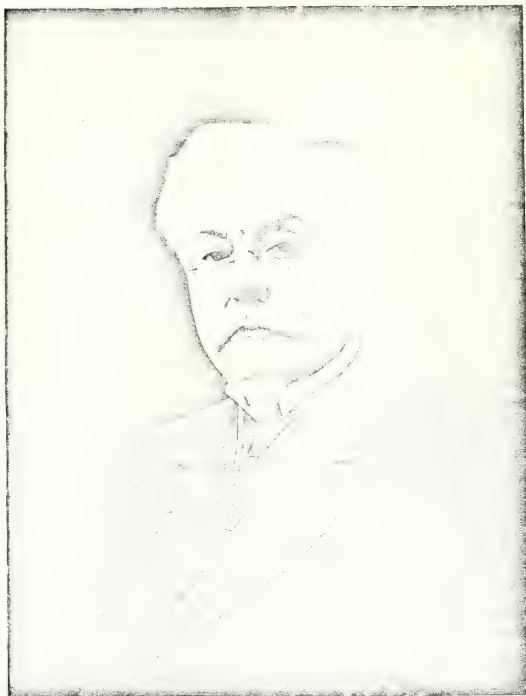
established a thriving business in general merchandise. In 1842 he removed to Illinois and located at Griggsville, where he reared a large family and lived for forty years, merchant, mill owner, grain dealer and scholar. He received the call to return to Mississippi to take the presidency of Washington University, but though that atmosphere of learning was very congenial and attractive, the influence of slavery did not appeal to him as favorable for the future of his growing family. In Griggsville he died, at a venerable age, honored and beloved. He was a lifelong total abstainer, a consistent Christian, an ardent Whig and a pronounced abolitionist. He took a virile part in those early moral, religious and political activities, which ultimately saved Illinois to the Union and helped to change secession sentiment in this border state to the glorious record of union patriotism of which Illinois is justly proud.

Dr. Cotton was the youngest son of a family of six children, including one daughter, Mrs. William H. Collins, of Quincy. His education was begun in the village schools, and later under the personal tutelage of Rev. W. H. Whipple, a Congregational minister, he received a careful preparation for college. But his studies were interrupted in 1863 by his enlistment at sixteen years of age, as a drummer in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-Seventh Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. His two older brothers had already enlisted in the Union cause. Half of the sixteen months of his service was spent in Southern prisons, and the wound which he had received rendered his health precarious for months after his honorable discharge at the close of the war. In the fall of 1865 he entered the State Normal University, at Bloomington, Illinois, from which he graduated in 1869, with one of the highest honors to his credit, namely, the presidency of the Philadelphian Literary Society.

Dr. Cotton has ever been a discriminating reader, and acquired a practical knowledge of the natural sciences and an appreciative taste for the classics. The foundation thus laid contributed largely to his subsequent successes as a leader and teacher in his chosen profession. It was natural that he should serve for seven consecutive years as principal of grammar and high schools in his native state. In this field he made his mark as a teacher of Latin and of the Natural Sciences, and as an organizer of graded schools. In 1873 he served as Deputy County Superintendent of the Iroquois County

schools. During several years prior to 1876 he had pursued his medical studies with Dr. J. R. Stoner, of Griggsville, and in the autumn of that year entered Rush Medical College, graduating in 1878 as valedictorian and president of his class. In 1887 he received the degree of Master of Arts from Illinois College at Jacksonville. After leaving medical college, Dr. Cotton entered the practice of medicine and surgery at Turner, DuPage County, Illinois, an important railroad center, receiving the appointment of local surgeon for the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. Here he was twice elected County Coroner, and served as Health Officer. Two years after graduating he occupied a position with his Alma Mater as lecturer on Materia Medica and Therapeutics. He opened an office in Chicago in 1880, traveling back and forth, a distance of thirty miles, daily for two years, to attend to his lectures and his city office work.

In May, 1882, Dr. Cotton removed to Chicago, where he rapidly acquired a wide practice, and was in much demand as consultant among his brother practitioners. His efficiency and popularity as a teacher shortly led to his appointment as Adjunct Professor of Therapeutics and Attending Obstetrician to the Presbyterian Hospital. From 1882 he was Attending Pediatrician to the Central Free Dispensary, and Assistant to the Clinical Chair of Diseases of Children. In 1883 and 1884 he devoted a year to post-graduate work in pediatrics in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. A few years later he was elected Professor of Diseases of Children in Rush Medical College, the Chair having been expressly created for him. To this specialty he was soon forced to give his whole attention, because of the demand made upon his skill and experience. For over thirty years following 1882 he was an active force in the management of the Children's Department of the Central Free Dispensary, as attending and consulting physician, and for many years has served upon the staff of the Presbyterian Hospital in like capacity. He was superintendent of Jackson Park Sanatorium for sick children. At the same time he was staff lecturer to the Illinois Training School for Nurses and the Presbyterian Hospital Training School for Nurses. For many years he served on the staff of the County Hospital as Attending Physician, Consultant and President of the Consulting Staff. From 1891 to 1893, and 1895 to 1897, he was City Physician of Chicago. By virtue of this position he was a member of the Chicago Board of Health, Med-



your truly A.C. Cotton

ical Superintendent of the Police Department and the House of Correction, and was in charge of the Chicago Isolation Hospital and the infectious disease ward of the Cook County Hospital. For a number of years the doctor was examining surgeon on the United States Pension Board, and for years was annually chosen surgeon of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Veteran Union League.

Dr. Cotton is a prominent member of the Chicago Medical Society, Illinois State Medical Society, American Pediatric Society, American Medical Examiners' Association, and of the American Medical Association and many others. He was twice chosen Chairman of the Pediatric Section of the American Medical Association, at the San Francisco meeting, 1891, and at Baltimore, 1895. He was one of the founders of the Chicago Pediatric Society and twice its president; was president of the Chicago Medical Society, 1908-1909; president of the Illinois State Medical Society, 1911-1912; and was one of the founders and later president of the American Teachers' Association for Diseases of Children. He has been president of the Chicago Medical Examiners' Association, Chicago Physicians' Club, Chicago Alumni Chapter of Phi Kappa Sigma, and of the Grand Chapter of Phi Kappa Sigma, and a member of Gamma Chapter; has repeatedly been Councilor of the Chicago Medical Society, delegate to the Illinois State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and the Triennial International Medical Congress which convened in Moscow, 1897, Buda Pest in 1907, and London in 1913. For nearly thirty years he has been medical referee for Chicago and vicinity, and chief examiner in Chicago of the Prudential Life Insurance Company of America. In addition, he was surgeon to the Artillery Battalion of the Illinois National Guard, and has served as Commander of American Post, No. 708, Grand Army of the Republic.

In spite of the many and varied demands made upon his versatility, Dr. Cotton has found time to write three textbooks, namely, "Lessons on the Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene of Infancy and Childhood;" "The Care of the Child," and a textbook on "Medical Diseases of the Developing Period," besides scores of contributions to pediatric literature, many of which have obtained international recognition. He is one of the few Americans honored with membership in the *Société Française d'Hygiène* of Paris, before which he presented arguments and samples of hygienic clothing for infants. These gar-

ments have been adopted by many institutions in America and in France. In Masonry he is a member of Garfield Lodge, Chicago; Doric Chapter, West Chicago; K. T., and Bethel Commandery, No. 36, Elgin, Illinois. He is a member of Warren Avenue Congregational Church, Chicago, and a life-long Republican.

Dr. Cotton has been twice married, in 1879 to Miss Olive A. Rider, of Griggsville and in 1893 to Nettie Estane MacDonald, of Chicago. To the last union were born two children: Mildred C., February, 1895, and John R., January, 1898.

In the midst of his many activities, Dr. Cotton has been much sought after as a speaker before professional and civic bodies, where his ripe wisdom, nimble wit, broad philosophy and forceful personality have made him a great favorite. To illustrate his wide popularity among the members of his own profession, we may call attention to a dinner given to him in 1913 by a spontaneous gathering of his friends, without publicity, to celebrate his sixty-sixth birthday and his safe return from a tour in Europe. Two hundred and seventy-five doctors were in attendance, and the outburst of song and congratulatory speeches was significant. Among their tributes the following poem, written for the occasion, was recited by its author:

"ALFRED C. COTTON, A. M., M. D.,

"Pediatrician and Man Four-Square.

"By Arthur M. Corwin, A. M., M. D.,

"Chicago.

"Good Sir, and Master of this gracious hour.

And all ye goodly sirs, both lean and fat.

Who count a friend of greater worth

Than name of oligarch or democrat.

And who delight to show esteem to this,

The Nestor of them all in matters infantile;

Give heed, I pray, to these, my verses blank,

For ordinary prose may not express the thought

And rhymes with cautions, halting feet

Are all too slow.

" 'Tis given to womankind

To draw mere man with silken thread of charm

Of mind and heart and fascinating form and face.

And bind him with a golden grace of manner sweet,

With thrilling touch of lip and soft embrace;

Her voice like call of mermaid

From an emerald beckoning wave,

Encaptivates him in its liquid depths,

And if he struggle from its thrall,
 'Tis vain, her soulful eye has shot its conquer-
 ing shaft;
 His virile strength is all her own;
 In servitude he bows, her willing slave.

Of faults he has a few,
 Some grave, perhaps, why not?
 So have we all.
 We love him for abundant grain of character,
 A priceless store,
 And reckon not of chaff.

"And yet not all her slave,
 For as to Jonathan a David slave,
 And Damon to his Pythias,
 The brotherhood twixt stalwart men
 Was born of old, Divinely chemical,—
 Fraternal atoms they
 Of that primeval plastic clay
 From which they sprang,
 In sworn allegiance through a common origin;
 'Tis thus these atoms men cohere
 To make fair friendship's molecule
 A most coherent stuff.

"A born physician, he,
 For whom, though men and women look
 To cure their ills,
 Especially do infants weep
 In time of pain and fear.
 The voices of ten thousand of these little ones,
 He's seen and saved,
 I seem to hear in mighty chorus to his praise,
 From out the tangle of the sleepless nights
 And weary days he's served—
 The children love him so.
 As follow fast his trail their flying feet,
 Where'er the trumpet of his auto loud they
 hear,
 So followed children long ago that other piper
 dear.

"But as the potter molds from out the mass
 Some fairer shape
 In skillful likeness of a thing divine,
 So differ men, and differ too
 In quality of their ancestral mud;
 Thereby we humans masculine
 In recognition of a bit of finer stuff,
 Though one of us,
 Rejoice to bring spontaneous offering
 Of soul and brawn to Cotton,
 Long our friend, our counselor.
 And yet our critic just.

"The corridors of suffering
 Long years he's paced,
 To bless with reassuring smile and healing
 touch;
 For decades faced the students' serried ranks
 Dispensing truth;
 And long by pen and voice
 Made records sure.

"'Tis ours to laud the virtues rare of this our
 friend,
 His faults forget—
 What artist would with sooty brush
 Bedaub the beauties of a sunset sky?
 Nor measure we with fulsome flattery
 His merits fine;
 No honor that to him or us
 And naught to satisfy.
 'Tis mete the rather with an eagle's quill,
 Symbolic of the strength of love we feel,
 To write indelibly and plain
 The happy truths we know of him.

"Wide in his knowledge of the crowd,
 Of books as well;
 Big in experience, manifold;
 Broad in his sympathy for every living thing;
 Keen for the right when hostile wrong ob-
 trudes;
 A fearless, able advocate where principle's at
 stake;
 His word is sacred more than any bond.
 Wise in advice, in judgment just;
 Quick to detect a sophistry;
 When called extempore to reason on his feet,
 What scion of the law could hope to meet
 On equal field the thrust and parry
 Of his subtle wit?
 Generous to foe, in sacrifice for friend in need,
 He'll launch his craft on any sea,
 And plunge through any storm
 Nor care what dangers threaten him.

"What though of human foibles
 He may have his share;
 If they who do no sin shall claim
 Alone the right to cast a stone at him,
 No shower of rock shall fall his way,
 As none of yore.

"In fine, with sunny heart and face benign,
A wondrous fund of illustrative anecdote at
ready call,
And bubbling, kindly humor, rich, withal,

He stands unshaken in his faith in God and
man.

Three score and six, an optimist,
A loving, loyal, forceful gentleman."

HENRY STUCKART.

Henry Stuckart, who is now filling the responsible position of treasurer of Cook County, is not only numbered among the most prominent and efficient officials of the county, but he is likewise one of Chicago's successful business men. He enjoys wide popularity for the active interest he takes in civic affairs and all movements tending to the moral betterment and welfare of the city and county. His progressive spirit is evident in all commercial enterprises and political affairs with which he is identified, and he has earned an honorable reputation among the leading business men and politicians of the state. He is one of the men who essentially belong to the men of action in Chicago, and is recognized as a man of substantial worth, whose judgment is sound and sagacity keen.

Mr. Stuckart was born in New York City, November 6, 1853, a son of Conrad and Margretha Stuckart, who removed to Chicago when he was a child. His educational advantages were those afforded by the public schools of Chicago, and the Bryant and Stratton College. He began his commercial career as a dealer in house furniture and hardware on Archer Avenue when twenty-two years of age, succeeding his father, who had founded the business at the same site in 1864. The store is located at 2515 to 2519 Archer Avenue, and is the largest and most complete of its kind in that section of the city. Mr. Stuckart has continued actively in business at this same location since 1875, and is today one of the oldest active merchants from point of years in business, now living in Chicago.

Having always been deeply interested in the affairs of Chicago and Cook County, Mr. Stuckart's sympathy and support has ever been with the measures that in any way benefit the Western Metropolis. His patriotism in the welfare of his adopted city, and the interest he has shown at all times for the public good, has placed his name high in the estimation of his friends, and has made him one of the most popular leaders in local politics in the county. A stalwart Democrat in his political affiliations, he has always taken an active interest in the success of his party, few being more active in the promotion of progress and few enjoying a

higher standing. In 1892 he was elected Alderman from the (then) Sixth Ward, and served in that capacity for four years, filling that position with credit to himself and satisfaction to the general public. In 1898 he was elected South Town assessor, and filled that position for one year. From 1903 to 1905 he again served as Alderman, this time from the (present) Fourth Ward. In April, 1911, he was elected City Treasurer of Chicago, and in November, 1914, was elected treasurer of Cook County, a position he now fills with the same competency and fidelity that has ever characterized his public career, being the only man in Cook County who has ever had the honor of filling both the City and County Treasurer's office.

Mr. Stuckart was united in marriage in June, 1876, with Miss Anna Lizott, and to this union were born three children: Frederick, who conducts the store for his father; Viola and Elsie (twins), the former being the wife of Henry Stresserreuter, and the latter the wife of Clifford Tobey, both of Chicago. The mother of this family died in January, 1892, and in June of the following year, Mr. Stuckart was united in marriage with Miss Mary Weber of Milwaukee, who died in December, 1907, having borne her husband one child, Rose, who became the wife of Walter Marggraf of Chicago. Mr. Stuckart is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities, and belongs to the Germania, Sportsman, Hardware and Press Clubs of Chicago, being a life member of the latter. He is also a member of the Loyal Order of Moose and the Freiheit Turner Society. In business life he is alert, sagacious and reliable; as a citizen he is honorable, prompt and true to every engagement, while in private life he is genial and whole-souled, a delightful host and always a welcome guest and under all circumstances he measures up to the highest standards which make of the individual a serviceable factor in the world's work for advancement.

As a business man, a county and city official, a friend of education, and the supporter of all worthy movements which have their root in unselfish devotion to the best interests of the country, Mr. Stuckart has left and is leaving

his impress indelibly inscribed upon the history of Chicago, and no citizen of this city has in larger measure the esteem of his fellows, nor exerts a stronger influence for good government. Though quiet and unostentatious in manner, he has many warm friends, and the high position he holds is the merited reward of earnest, honest efforts. His life has been one of continuous

activity in which has been accorded due recognition of labor. Few have shown greater executive ability and few have been more active in business circles. He is interested in all that pertains to modern advancement and improvements along material, intellectual and moral lines, and his charities extend to many worthy enterprises.

JACOB S. McFERREN.

To successfully manage vast property interests and at the same time give freely of judgment and efforts towards a betterment and administration of civic conditions, requires more than ordinary ability. Many men achieve prosperity; others rise to high positions within the gift of the people, but all do not prove equally efficient along both lines. When a man is found, however, who has demonstrated his ability as a sound, reliable and successful business man, willing to assume the responsibilities of public life, the office he accepts benefits accordingly. Such a man will give to the duties of his position the same conscientious and capable administration that resulted in his material advancement, and what this country needs more than anything else is just that kind of effort from its men in administrative office. Hoopeston has benefited greatly from the fact that upon three different occasions its municipal affairs rested with the virile capitalist, patriotic citizen and successful business man, Jacob S. McFerren, one of the best known residents of Vermillion County.

Mr. McFerren was born in Warren County, Ohio, October 1, 1846, a son of William M. and Eliza (Snyder) McFerren, the former of whom was a merchant, a native of South Carolina, who died in 1894. There were two sons and two daughters in the family, namely: Alvira B., who married Ed. Griffith, cashier of the First National Bank of Hoopeston; Mrs. Mary Huey, who is of Hoopeston; Pingree; and Jacob S. After taking a public school course in his native county, Jacob S. McFerren attended the Bartlett Commercial College of Cincinnati, Ohio, and entered the store of his father. When only fifteen years old he was made a co-partner with his uncle in a business at Level, Ohio, the latter furnishing the capital, and the former attending to the management of the affairs. The business was conducted under the firm name of J. S. McFerren & Company, and Mr. McFerren received half the profits. Two years after the

formation of the firm, the uncle lost heavily through grain speculations, and the firm of J. S. McFerren & Company was closed, although all debts were paid in full. This honorable action, however, left Mr. McFerren with but \$300, all that remained from the \$3,000 he had saved during the life of the concern. Many young men would have been discouraged, but Mr. McFerren never learned the meaning of that word, so sought employment, leaving Ohio in August, 1863, for Paxton, Ill., where he took charge of the books of J. W. Scott, and later went with R. Clark, an old-time merchant of Paxton, serving there as bookkeeper for one year. Mr. Clark then being in failing health, turned over his business to his nephew and Mr. McFerren, and the firm of Clark & McFerren was formed. Both young men were energetic, and from the start prospered, enlarging their stock whenever needful, and building up an immense trade. Their interests grew, until Mr. McFerren determined to embark in a real estate and banking business, and associated himself with T. W. Chamberlain under the style of McFerren & Chamberlain. This firm opened a bank at Hoopeston, August 1, 1872, and so sound was the foundation, that the bank passed successfully through the panic of 1873. In 1874, on account of ill health, Mr. Chamberlain retired, and Mr. McFerren assumed full charge, and his bank has developed into one of the most reliable and sound banking institutions of his part of the state. Not confining his operations to any one line, Mr. McFerren now owns 4,500 acres of finely improved land surrounding Hoopeston, which is valued at from \$200 to \$250 an acre. As a member of the firm of Moore & McFerren, he operated largely in real estate, the firm owning immense landed interests in Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee. As they took hold of these tracts of land, the partners developed the property, secured transportation facilities, encouraged the location in them of

manufacturing and commercial institutions, and turned farming sections into urban communities. The firm built twenty miles of railroad from Luxora, Ark., to Big Lake, called the Mississippi, Big Lake & Western Railroad, which is part of a trunk line from the Mississippi River to Joplin, Mo. In addition to an immense saw mill at Luxora, the firm owns one at Pitman's Island and another at Woodstock, Miss., each having a capacity of 25,000 feet per day, while three other saw mills owned by it, turn out 20,000 feet per day. At Memphis, Tenn., the firm owns a double band saw mill with a capacity of 50,000 feet per day, the plant having been erected at a cost of \$75,000. In addition, the firm owns a large box factory at Memphis.

Mr. McFerren has been largely interested in promoting home industries, and was one of the owners of the Union Tin Can Company, which he helped to found. When this concern was merged with the American Can Company, he became a heavy stockholder in the latter. He is joint owner with A. H. Trego of the Hoopeston Canning Company, which plant is devoted exclusively to canning corn. Mr. McFerren built the Wildon block at Hoopeston, at a cost of \$90,000. This is a fire proof building, named for his two sons, Will and Don. As a proof of his confidence in the future of Hoopeston, Mr. McFerren has invested a third of a million dollars in its realty, and looks upon this as one of his best investments. He was made Hoopeston's first mayor, and at once entered upon an active war against the liquor interests, suc-

ceeding in closing all the saloons during his first term, and has exerted so powerful an influence ever since, that Hoopeston has continued dry ever after. He worked to secure street improvements, including the paving, and has ever given his support to measures looking towards reform, progress and moral uplift. He has been treasurer and director of the district Agricultural Society, school treasurer of township 23, range 12, and one of the projectors of the Ford County Agricultural Society. Not only has he contributed liberally towards churches and benevolent enterprises, but he has generously supported the public library, and buying the old fair grounds of thirty acres at a cost of \$6,000, presented the property to Hoopeston as a park.

On April 4, 1871, Mr. McFerren was married to Miss Susie P. Clark, a daughter of R. Clark, who died on July 28th of the same year. Later he married (second) Miss Lida A. Schultz, who died in 1894, leaving two sons, William and Donald. In 1897 Mr. McFerren married (third) Miss Lottie L. Schultz, a sister of his second wife. The McFerren residence is one of the handsomest in Hoopeston, and in it is shown an old-time hospitality not often found in these days. Although a man of distinction, Mr. McFerren is as easy of approach as any man in Hoopeston, and takes his honors quietly and without ostentation. It is needless to say that his name stands with the people of Hoopeston as a synonym for public spirit and disinterested patriotism.

ARTHUR W. ALLYN.

It is claimed that the men who have devoted a portion of their time and energies to the army, are better fitted for any line of endeavor in after life than those whose civilian training lacks the discipline given by military surroundings. It is certainly true that some of the most successful and potent factors of the country have been men who have shared with their country the capabilities with which they were born. Merit is recognized in military circles, and the ambitious young officer is given a chance to prove his mettle and develop those characteristics which will make a useful member of society when he leaves the army for civil life. One of the men, for many years associated with important events in the history of Chicago, was the late Major Arthur W. Allyn, who was born at Hartford, Conn., February 1, 1843, a son of Timothy Allyn.

He was descended from Colonel Job Allyn, one of the first settlers of Connecticut. Timothy Allyn and his father were among the founders of the Aetna & Hartford Fire Insurance Companies, and continued to be heavily interested in them until death claimed them.

Arthur W. Allyn first attended a private school, and later Trinity College at Hartford, Conn. His father and Abraham Lincoln were warm personal friends, and the latter was visiting the Allyn home the day Major Allyn was graduated from college. That same day, April 17, 1861, the young man enlisted as a private in the Union Army for service during the Civil War, in Company A, First Connecticut Volunteer Infantry. This regiment was organized at Hartford, Conn., and mustered into the United States service for three months, April 22, 1861. It was

moved to Washington, D. C., and put on duty at Camp Corcoran in May, 1861, to act in defending Washington. In June, the regiment was advanced to Falls Church, Va., and discharged June 26, 1861. Mr. Allyn then accepted a commission as first lieutenant of the United States Army. He was brevetted captain, December 31, 1862, for gallantry in the battles of Shiloh and Murfreesboro, Tenn. On June 24, 1864, he was made captain of Company A, Second Battalion, Sixteenth United States Infantry, and brevetted major, March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the war. He was attached to the Fourth Brigade, Third Division, Army of Ohio, on December 16, 1861, so serving until December, 1862, when he was transferred to the Fourth Brigade, Second Division, First Army Corps, Army of Ohio. Later he was transferred to the Fourth Brigade, First Division, Center Army of the Cumberland, and from January, 1863, to April of the same year he was with the Fourth Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. At the latter time, he was transferred to the Third Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps and remained in it until October, 1863. He then was transferred to the Second Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and remained until August, 1864. At that time he was on separate duty for the Army of the Cumberland until June, 1865. Until February, 1862, he was on service duty at Bacon Creek, Ky., and then marched to Nashville, Tenn., where he remained until March 3. From Nashville he went to Duck River and Savannah, where he was from March 16 to April 6. On April 7 he took part in the battle of Shiloh, and was in the advance on and Siege of Corinth, a period extending from April 17 to May 30, and until June 10, he was on service duty at Corinth, when he marched to Iuka, Miss., and thence to Tusculum, Florence, and Huntsville, Ala., the campaign lasting from June 10 to July 5. He then marched to Louisville, Ky., in pursuit of Bragg's Army from August 24 to September 26. From Louisville he marched to Crab Orchard, still in pursuit of Bragg, from October 1 to 15, and was in action at Dog Walk, October 9. From October 9 to November 7, he was on march to Nashville, and remained there until December 25. On that day he was in the advance on Murfreesboro, the march lasting until December 30. Then he was in the battle of Stone River on that date, and also on December 31, and January 1 to 3, 1863. Following this he was on duty at Mur-

freesboro until June, 1864, when he was detached from his command and made inspector-general of the regular brigade staff of Colonel O. L. Shepherd, acting as such from January to May, 1863. From June 24 to 30, he was in the Tullahoma campaign, and the fight at Hoover's Gap, June 25-26; on July 1, helping to occupy Tullahoma. From August to November, he was in the Chattanooga campaign and was in action near Dug Gap, September 11; the battle of Chickamauga, September, 18-21; the siege of Chattanooga, September 24 to November 23; the battle of Chattanooga, November 23-25; Orchard Knob and Lookout Mountain, November 25; battle of Missionary Ridge, November 25; Graysville, November 26; Ringgold, November 27. From February 22 to 28, 1864, he was in the campaign about Dalton, Ga., and from February 23 to 25, was at Rocky Face Ridge. From February 25 to 27, he was in the engagement at Buzzard's Roost, and from May to August, was in the Atlanta campaign, being in the following engagements: Rocky Face Ridge, May 8-11; battle of Resaca, May 13-15; Kingstown, May 19-22; battles about Dallas, Pumpkin Vine Creek, Allatoona Hills, May 25-June 4; New Hope Church, May 28-June 1; operations against Kenesaw Mountain, June 2-July 2; Pine Mountain, June 14; Lost Mountain, June 15-17; Pine Knob, June 27; assault on Kenesaw Mountain, June 27; Neal Dow Station, July 3-4; Smyrna Church, July 4; Chattahoochee River, July 6-17; Peach Tree Creek, July 19-20; Siege of Atlanta, July 22-August 25, including the battle of Atlanta, July 27-31, and the battle of Jonesboro, August 31 to September 1. He was then ordered to Lookout Mountain and was on duty there until July, 1865, and was on duty at Nashville, Tenn., as commanding Company A, Second Battalion, and at Chattanooga, until March, 1866. From then until December of that same year, he was stationed at Memphis, Tenn., when he was transferred to Company B, Thirty-fourth Infantry, and was on duty at Nashville until March 18, 1867. From then until November, 1868, he was at Granada, Miss., and from there was sent to Holly Springs, Miss., to remain until April, 1869. On April 14, 1869, he was transferred to Company B, Sixteenth Infantry, and was on duty at Jacksonville, Miss., until November, 1870. From then until the month of June, 1877, he was at New Orleans, La., and was then at Fort Sill, I. T., until December, 1879. On April 30, 1880, he resigned his commission as brevet major.

On resigning from the army, Major Allyn came to Chicago and opened a furniture store on the corner of Thirty-ninth street and Cottage Grove avenue, where he was in business for a number of years. He then assisted in founding the Oakland National Bank, of which he was made vice-president, and he held that office at the time of his death. He also dealt extensively in various stocks and securities. He was a man of wonderful memory, and had a remarkable aptitude for figures. After leaving the army he still took great interest in military affairs. A Catholic in religious belief, he carried his creed into his every day life. Very much of a home lover, he took his deepest pleasure in the society of his family.

While still connected with the army, he married Miss Annie Bankhead. They had one child, Insil, who died. His first wife died, and Major Allyn married (second) Jennie Regan, of

Chicago, who also died. Two of their children are still living, namely: Irene, who is Mrs. David Brown, of Springfield, S. Dak.; and Arthur, of Chicago. On July 5, 1894, Major Allyn married (third) Mrs. Elizabeth Boyle Wallace, formerly Elizabeth Boyle of Indiana, Pa., a daughter of William and Eliza (Sebring) Boyle, natives of Tyrone, Pa. Mr. Boyle was in a banking business in Pennsylvania until his death. Mrs. Boyle died October 30, 1911. By her first marriage, Mrs. Allyn had a daughter, Helen, whom Major Allyn adopted and became very much attached to her. She is now an opera star of considerable magnitude, who has studied extensively in Chicago. She was the only one of her class to receive a scholarship at the Metropolitan Conservatory of New York. After two years there, she studied under some of the best instructors of Europe.

ALBERT FRANKLIN DICKINSON.

While changes have taken place in the nomenclature of different important business houses of Chicago, many of them are in reality the same concerns that were founded in the early day of the city's history, and some have the advantage of being governed by members of the same family who were originally responsible for their establishment. The advantages of such conditions are easy to determine, and are generally recognized, for interest is always sustained and old standards maintained when no radical changes have been effected in the management. Among other houses of its kind in the metropolis of the west the one operating under the title of The Albert Dickinson Company, buyers and sellers of seed grains, not only is a leader of its kind at home and abroad, but is the outgrowth of the grain produce and seed business established in 1854 by Albert Franklin Dickinson.

Albert Franklin Dickinson was born at Hawley, Franklin County, Mass., June 28, 1809, a son of Samuel and Jemima (Harden) Dickinson, who were worthy representatives of old New England families, prominent in the early history of Massachusetts. After attending the schools of his native county, Albert F. Dickinson became a teacher, and taught at Savoy and Adams, Mass., leaving the schoolroom at the latter place to accept a clerkship in a dry goods establishment. Later, he moved to Curtisville, Mass., to become agent for its two cot-

ton factories, his duties including trips to New York City to purchase raw cotton and sell the manufactured goods. In 1810 he visited Chicago and his brothers in Wisconsin, but not finding a favorable location in the West, he returned to Massachusetts and purchased and operated a grist-mill at Curtisville. In addition to his business interests, Mr. Dickinson became a potent factor in politics, and was made selectman, justice of the peace and postmaster. In 1848, he was further honored by being elected on the Democratic ticket to the state assembly, and in 1852, moved to Albany to engage in a flour and commission business. From Albany, he later went to Buffalo, and formed a partnership with Chester Hitchcock and for a time continued in business at that place.

In 1854 Mr. Dickinson came to Chicago, and founded the house which developed into The Albert Dickinson Company. In the following year he sent east the first carload of wheat ever shipped out of Chicago, being the largest shipment of grain out of the city at that time. In the early days of the Board of Trade he became one of its members, paying five dollars for his seat. At his death March 7th, 1889, this board passed the following resolutions of respect:

"Resolved—That in the death of Mr. Albert F. Dickinson this association has lost a member who in his long intercourse with us as a

business man always commanded our sincere respect as a man of an exceptionally high sense of commercial honor, and whose integrity was never questioned in the many transactions in which he was engaged during his residence in the city." In the great conflagration of 1871, his business was completely wiped out, and everything was lost with the exception of his books, which were saved, but unfortunately many of his creditors were unable to meet their obligations as they had suffered so severely by the fire, and in 1872, he retired, and his sons, Albert, Nathan and Charles, and his daughter, Melissa, took over the business and bent every energy towards its upbuilding.

While residing at Adams, Mass., Albert F. Dickinson was married, in 1836, to Miss Ann Eliza Anthony, a daughter of Humphrey and Hannah Anthony, and an aunt of Susan B. Anthony, the famous writer and lecturer. Mrs. Dickinson was a model wife and mother, who endeared herself to all fortunate enough to come within her refining influence. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson, six of whom grew to be useful men and women: Hannah, who became the wife of Charles C. Boyles, now a retired dry-goods merchant, residing at Winnetka, Illinois; Melissa, who was formerly secretary of The Albert Dickinson Company, and died in 1910; and Albert, Nathan, Frances and Charles, who are now active members of The Albert Dickinson Company. Mr. Dickinson was always active in the business and civic life of Chicago, and in the performance of any task that was rightfully his, he never faltered or neglected any duty. He never betrayed any trust, and he stood as one for whom his fellows had only words of praise, respect and good will. He was especially active in furnishing food and clothing to the soldiers during the Civil war, when they were in Chicago, and whenever they were here at the Soldier's Rest, which was located on the lake front, he always took a keen interest in their welfare, and insisted on having them

made as comfortable in every way as possible. On investigation at one time he found that they were suffering from scurvy, the cause of which was the lack of vegetables, and onions were considered a specific for that disease. The soldiers arrived on Sunday morning, and Mr. Dickinson soon acquainted himself with their condition and needs. The owner of the only warehouse containing a supply of onions was adverse to letting them go, but Mr. Dickinson informed him that they must be had at any cost, and if he refused to sell them, he would break the store open and appropriate the goods by force. At this the merchant agreed to sell the onions, and they were purchased and presented to the soldiers. This, however, was only one of many kind acts of his life, for which he was noted. His charities extended everywhere and often his own business was crippled in befriending others.

The family first lived at 139 Wabash Avenue, near Madison Street, the site being now a portion of the store of Carson, Pirie, Scott and Company. Ten years later they went to the West Side to live. He continued to deal in grain produce and seeds with office on Kinzie street until the great fire of 1871 destroyed everything, and in 1872 his health failed and he retired from active business. Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson were worthy members of the Friends Society, and were instrumental in establishing the first Society of Friends in Chicago, of which they were charter members. The Society is still prominent and its members meet in worship every Sunday. Mr. Dickinson has left behind him a potent influence not only for his immediate family, but those who for years had enjoyed association with him. His standards were extremely high, and his sons have endeavored to live up to them in the conduct of their business. To him integrity and uprightness were more than material prosperity, and his descendants have proven that the one is not incompatible with the other.

MELISSA DICKINSON.

Though nearly five years have passed since Melissa Dickinson was called to her final rest, she lives in the memory of her many friends as the highest type of gracious womanhood. The influence of a good life endures long after the earthly span of that life has ceased. To all

who knew her, the thought of Melissa Dickinson brings memories of kindness and a blessing of peace. She was born in Curtsville, Massachusetts, among the Berkshire Hills, on August 18, 1839, a daughter of Albert F. and Ann Eliza (Anthony) Dickinson. Her education was

gained mainly in private seminaries. She attended Sawyer's and Dearborn Seminaries in Chicago, and the college at Lima, New York.

With her brothers Miss Dickinson gave earnest, faithful service to the commission business engaged in by her father, Albert F. Dickinson. After the great Chicago fire which left the family without resources, her work was invaluable in helping to build up the business and to repay in full the debts owed. When The Albert Dickinson Company was incorporated she was made secretary, and served in that capacity for many years, having worked with her brothers through the trying years of its small beginning. A just portion of the present success of the enterprise is due to her quiet faithfulness and untiring industry. Although she gave so much to the business, she possessed, as well, the gracious virtues of woman in the household. She made a home for the family through all the years until her death, and was active both in business and domestic life. Ill health forced her to flee from the chill of northern winters, and for twenty-one years she lived during the winter months in Orange City, Florida. She also traveled abroad, and her views were liberal and ideas modern. She was a woman of superior business ability, which her high traits of character enhanced. At Orange City she was active in philanthropic work, and her humane

sympathy and charities attached people to her in the ties of strong friendship. The good she did can scarcely be estimated, for she was interested in establishing a library, in planting trees, in paving the streets and in numerous acts of kindness to many.

Like her parents, Miss Dickinson was of the Quaker faith, and possessed many of the characteristics of that society. Her charities extended to many worthy enterprises, though she was always quiet and unostentatious, and many of her gifts were never made known. On November 11, 1910, she passed peacefully from this life into the life beyond, and was buried at her southern home in Orange City, Florida. Her friends were legion and entertained for her the warmest regard, feeling that they have been benefited by having their lives touched by hers. As a business and domestic woman, a friend of education and the supporter of all worthy movements which have their root in unselfish devotion to the best interests of the country, Melissa Dickinson has left her impress indelibly inscribed upon the history of Chicago. She remains in the memory of her friends, enshrined in a halo of gracious presence and kindly spirit, and to the world she will ever be known as one whose efforts were foremost in progress and advancement and all good work.

ALBERT DICKINSON.

Continuous service to the general public extending over a period of sixty-one years entitles any concern to more than passing mention, and when its interests have been conserved by members of the same family during that entire time, the solidity of the house is proven. Chicago is fortunate to number among some of its most representative and flourishing business enterprises some which have been developed by father and sons, all changes being made for the betterment of conditions and the extension of service. Among similar concerns, none stands higher in the estimation of its competitors and the general public, not only at home, but abroad as well, than The Albert Dickinson Company, buyers and sellers of clover, flax and grass seeds, bird seed, popcorn, grain bags, seed grains and like commodities. The president of this old and well established company is Albert Dickinson, whose connection with it dates back many years, and who is the son of its founder, Albert F. Dickinson.

Albert Dickinson was born at Stockbridge, Mass., October 28, 1841, a son of Albert F. and Ann Eliza (Anthony) Dickinson. When Albert Dickinson was fourteen years old, his parents moved to Chicago, and the lad was given the advantage of a course in the public schools of the city, which he completed in 1859, with the first class that was graduated from the Chicago High School. He then became his father's associate in business, but put aside commercial and personal interests at the outbreak of the Civil War in order to join the army. The smoke of Fort Sumter's guns had scarcely cleared away when, in April, 1861, he became a member of Company B, Chicago Light Artillery, known as Taylor's Battery, but afterwards was Company B, First Illinois Light Artillery. His military service covered three years and three months, during which time he participated in the engagements at Frederickstown, Mo., Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post and Vicksburg. The bat-

tery was then sent to Memphis with Sherman's army, and afterwards moved up to Chattanooga, taking part in the battle of Missionary Ridge and the relief of General Burnside at Knoxville. Mr. Dickinson also participated in the Atlanta campaign until honorably discharged in July, 1864. Notwithstanding the fact that he lacked a bit in regulation height at the time of his enlistment to admit him to military service, his athletic record in the gymnasium, and on the waters of Lake Michigan, won him his entrance to the army. After the war the bowling-alley was Mr. Dickinson's main athletic sport, in which he has made several world records.

The military chapter in his life history closed, Albert Dickinson became a resident of Durant, Iowa, where he engaged in buying grain for a year, but his father's failing health recalled him to Chicago, and from then on he has been actively engaged in the conduct of the grain business his father had founded in 1854. Business was in a flourishing condition when Chicago was visited by the calamity of 1871, and this concern with countless others, lost everything in the terrible fire. Facing an indebtedness of several thousand dollars, occasioned by a mortgage which was incurred to pay for a new warehouse, and realizing nothing from their insurance, Albert Dickinson, his sister Melissa, and his brothers Nathan and Charles, the latter being only fourteen years old at the time, resolutely set to work to resume business. So earnest and steadfast were these young people that they succeeded in wiping out their father's liabilities, and placed the business once more upon a paying basis. From then to the present day the enterprise has grown steadily until The Albert Dickinson Company controls the largest seed houses in the world. A general commission business was continued by the firm until 1871, when the cash basis previously adopted was further emphasized as the foundation of transactions, and the partners began limiting their operations exclusively to seeds. In 1888 the business was incorporated as a stock company, capitalized for \$200,000, with Albert Dickinson as president, Charles Dickinson as vice-president, Nathan Dickinson as treasurer, and Melissa Dickinson as secretary.

On reestablishing the business after the fire they again located on Kinzie Street, though further west, between Wells and La Salle Streets. The growth of the business necessitated larger quarters, and at the time of the World's Fair they were located at Clark and Sixteenth

Streets, owning both the land and buildings. Later the business still required more room and increased shipping facilities, so land was purchased and buildings erected at Taylor Street and the River. This location furnished both water and rail communication with this and foreign countries. One of the great secrets of this institution's success, in its early history, was the furnishing of grass seeds and seed grains to the farmer uncontaminated and free from foreign matter. Albert Dickinson's association with fanning-mills in his father's great mills in Massachusetts led him to introduce similar machinery in their plant for cleaning and grading seeds and grains. This machinery cleaned and graded all kinds of seed and grain, and his house was thus able to furnish the farmer with seed which was pure and free from grit and weeds. The Albert Dickinson Company were the first dealers to furnish the public with clean seed productions, and due credit should be accorded Mr. Dickinson for his ingenuity in adapting and applying, at that time, these machines to the cleaning and separating and grading of grass seeds. This was not only the first introduction of such machinery for larger purposes, but it established a purity standard the world over, and was epoch making for the farmers' crops.

Albert Dickinson holds staunchly to the principles of the Republican party at national elections, with independent proclivities when called upon to exercise his right of franchise in local affairs. He holds membership in George H. Thomas Post, No. 5, G. A. R., and is further identified with the club life of this city as a member of the Illinois, Chicago Athletic, Union League and South Shore Country Clubs. He has long been deeply interested in the welfare of the Chicago Academy of Sciences and is concerned in many matters relative to the city's progress and improvement along educational, social and municipal as well as material lines. As the architect of his fortunes he had builded wisely and well upon the sure foundation of unflinching enterprise, indomitable perseverance and energy that never flag.

His tastes are scholarly, his manner retiring, and yet when occasion demands, he does not hesitate to take his place before the public in the expression of views which he believes are of moment. He belongs to that class of men who wield a power that is all the more potent from the fact that it is moral rather than political, and is exercised for the public weal in-

stead of for personal ends. Unselfish, he prefers a quiet place in the background to the glamour of publicity, but his rare aptitude and ability in achieving results and his keen insight into any situation make him constantly sought. His extensive travel in the interest of his house, both at home and abroad, his wide experience in business and his study of life from various angles have helped to make him liberal-minded, and those who know him well recognize in him a man of earnest purpose and progressive principles.

NATHAN DICKINSON.

Without doubt the Chicago fire developed men as no other influence could have done. When the flames in a few hours destroyed the work of years of faithful endeavor, wiping out many houses that prior to it were reckoned among the most prosperous in the city, it was necessary for men to exert themselves and prove their mettle. That so many were equal to the emergency, the history of the city and its business concerns amply proves, and one of these self-reliant, forceful characters was Nathan Dickinson, treasurer of the Albert Dickinson Company. While all members of the family connected with this house have given the best of their efforts towards its development, Nathan Dickinson has been particularly active in meeting the visiting farmers personally, and securing them as permanent customers, thus aiding the business materially in establishing an extensive country trade. His affable disposition and resourceful nature make him especially fitted for this branch of the business, and the simple weight of his character and ability has always carried him into important relations.

Mr. Dickinson was born in Curtistville, Massachusetts, February 6, 1848, a son of the late Albert F. Dickinson, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this work. He removed to Chicago with the family in 1854, and here obtained his education in the public schools, graduating from the Dearborn school in 1865. Soon after leaving school he entered into his father's business, and though still a boy in years, he almost immediately showed the sagacity and foresight which were to prove such potential factors in his after life. For half a century he has been identified with the city's commercial and financial interests, and few have been more active in the promotion of progress, or enjoy a higher standing. A city like Chicago could not

Public spirited and charitable, Mr. Dickinson always finds time for studying and fostering movements which aim to promote public welfare. Unassuming in his manner, sincere in his friendship, steadfast and unswerving in his loyalty to the right, it is but just and merited praise to say of him that he fully lives up to the highest standards of citizenship. Mr. Dickinson was married April 22nd, 1911, to Emma Benham, and he and his wife make their home now in Orange City, Florida.

have been without men of such industry and persistency, and it is to this class of men that she owes her moral education and commercial growth. With the Chicago fire came this young man's chance to demonstrate that his success was not a fairweather attribute, but could be repeated under the most discouraging conditions. Consequently in the years that ensued he never allowed his zeal to lessen or his interest wane, but steadily labored to re-establish the business that had attained such desirable proportions prior to 1871. Not only did he and his brothers and sister succeed in this, but they developed until they soon outgrew the former limits, and from then on have kept up the policy of further expansion and growth in all directions.

Mr. Dickinson was married at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, July 17, 1889, to Miss Louise H. Boyd, of that place, a woman of many admirable traits of character, and to this union were born two children: Ruth B., and Albert B. The family home at Lake Geneva is a hospitable one where good cheer has always abounded, and where all members of the family share alike in entertaining their many friends. For many years Mr. Dickinson has been a director of the Chicago Dock Company, and has gained the confidence of his associates and the respect of the commercial community. He is prominent both in business and social circles, and is a valued member of the Union League club. Having passed through the vital drama that transformed a smoking mass of ruins to the present metropolis second to but one city in the country, Mr. Dickinson is an authority upon all matters relating to the period of reconstruction of Chicago's commercial and industrial interests. That he bore an important part in this work, his own record proves, but his knowledge has not only

come of his personal experiences, but has been gathered from that of others as well, and is consequently very valuable and exceedingly helpful. He is extremely domestic in character, and so thoroughly practical has he always been in appropriating to the needs of the household that the family gave him the title of "quartermaster." His thorough knowledge of household utensils, china, silverware, etc., have proven valuable in many ways, and he has long been considered authority along these lines. He has given this question special thought for many years, and is able to tell, almost at a glance, the

make, date, quality and value of all utensils and articles used in the home.

Quiet and unassuming in his tastes, he has always stood for the things that are right, and for the advance of citizenship. Considerate of others, he has done many acts of kindness both to individuals and institutions, and in his dislike of all show, has said nothing about it. His friends are many and in all walks of life. Absolute sincerity and a high regard for truth have been keystones throughout his career, and he is most worthy of the family motto, "To be rather than to appear to be."

FRANCES DICKINSON.

Since the field of medical practice was first opened to women, many of the representatives of this sex have attained distinction, proving that in all requirements they are equal to the masculine mind and skill. Indeed, it has often been said that to her understanding of the principles of medicine the woman physician adds a tenderness and an intuitive perception that few men seem to possess. Chicago has long been distinguished for high rank in the medical profession, and the profession here represented has numbered among its members many women of high standing, efficiency and international reputation. Among the more prominent women physicians of this city who have attained notable distinction is Dr. Frances Dickinson, who has devoted her life to the study of medical science. For thirty years or more she has figured prominently in the profession in Chicago, and has maintained throughout the entire period a high standard of professional ethics. Dr. Dickinson is a woman of marked intellectual activity, whose careful study of the fundamental principles of life as related to the health and progress of humanity, together with a comprehensive knowledge of anatomy and physiology of the component parts of the body, gave the first impetus to normal brains, and among medical students, for a more equal development of all the senses, the mind and motor activities of the individual, as a means of perfecting life, and encouraging greater human efficiency. As an eye specialist she learned by experience that the eye depended for efficiency upon a perfect balance of the mental and physical conditions, which could be obtained only through a correlated educational development of the senses, mind and body. She combined these principles with

her comprehensive training in medical and surgical work as a basis for her specialized practice in ophthalmology, being the first woman west of Philadelphia to specialize in this branch of medicine.

Dr. Dickinson was born in Chicago January 19, 1856, a daughter of Albert F. and Ann Eliza (Anthony) Dickinson, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this work. She is a product of the vigorous West, an embodiment of well-directed energy and untiring zeal in all movements that promote the progress of women, or of humanity as a whole. She inherited those substantial, persevering traits of character which are typical of the good old Quaker stock, her parents having held membership in the Friends Society. They were strong of character, broad of comprehension and had decided convictions. They held the idea that in the practice of medicine and surgery women needed the services of women. After receiving a thorough education in the old Dearborn, Skinner and Central High schools and Normal School of Chicago, graduating from the Central High School on Monroe Street, near Halsted, in 1875, Frances Dickinson first adopted teaching as a profession. During an experience of four years in the first grade of the public school, she thought that that field was not broad enough to satisfy her. In 1879, after her teaching hours, she attended the medical course of lectures on physiology given by Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, at the Woman's Medical College of Chicago, her original intention being to qualify herself as an instructor in that branch for high school work. When she determined to acquire a complete medical education, her brother Charles insisted that she should begin at once. This was sanctioned by

the other members of the family who also aided in furnishing the financial assistance necessary. In 1880, she entered for the full medical and surgical course at the Woman's Medical College opposite Cook County Hospital, served as an interne in the Woman's and Children's Hospital, under Dr. Mary Harris Thompson, and graduated with honors in 1883. In the fall of that year, she went abroad with her brother Charles, her father having died two years previously. In the early summer of 1883, women were admitted for the first time to Cook County Hospital examinations for positions as interne. The positions of eight internes and eight alternate physicians were to be filled. In spite of the fact that the women were notified too late for any preparation, and most of the graduates had gone to their homes out of Chicago, Dr. Dickinson and her classmate, Dr. Smith, made the venture for the purpose of keeping the opportunity open. Both passed the examinations among the list of alternates. Dr. Dickinson ranked twelve out of the sixteen highest.

Dr. Dickinson spent fourteen months in studying and traveling in Scotland, England, France, Algiers, Tunis, Sicily, Switzerland and Germany. Before going abroad, she had determined to make ophthalmology her specialty, having taken the course given in that branch at the Illinois State Eye and Ear Infirmary of Chicago. In London, she studied under the celebrated surgeon, Dr. Cooper, in the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital at Moorfields, attending also the ophthalmic clinics at the Royal Free Hospital in Grays Inn Road; and in Darmstadt, Germany, studied under the private tutorship of Dr. Adolph Weber, to whom Von Graefe, the father of ophthalmology, willed his instruments. Dr. Weber had a large private clinic and hospital of sixty beds attached to his home, which gave unlimited opportunities for special work, where Dr. Dickinson spent five months, thus laying the foundation for the carefulness, thoroughness and accuracy which has always been characteristic of her work.

Dr. Dickinson had the distinction of being the only woman post-graduate professor in ophthalmology, occupying a chair in that special branch in the Chicago Post Graduate School of Medicine. In 1894 she acquired control of the Harvey Medical College which opened that winter with an enrollment of nine students. Under her promotion, it constantly increased in number until at the end of four years it

was fourth in attendance of the fourteen medical schools of Chicago. A few years later, when the Illinois State Board of Health granted license to practice only by a public examination of students holding college diplomas, the graduates from Harvey Medical College ranked the highest of all the Chicago medical colleges in anatomy and physiology, and in the general average they ranked third in these public examinations. This high standing was obtained by means of well-equipped laboratories for individual work, and a specialized curriculum which brought into constant use and correlated all the senses, mind and handwork, laboratory work and motor activities possible to every study taught. Especially was this true in the fundamental studies of anatomy, physiology and surgery, and no student was admitted to any of the classes who was under twenty-one years of age. Only two hundred diplomas were granted in the ten years Dr. Dickinson controlled the Harvey Medical College, a school for adults only, with lecture and laboratory work from seven to ten every evening and clinical work all day and night. In 1887, when the Ninth International Medical Congress convened at Washington, no woman had been admitted to the membership of that august body. Dr. Dickinson established a new precedent, the result of which broke down the barriers of prejudice, and she was received into its ranks, and thus prepared the way for her women associates. Since that year, women have not been debarred from membership, even though the meetings of the Congress have been held, as always before, in foreign cities where women are not received by the universities on an equal footing with men.

Dr. Dickinson is a member of the American Medical Association, Chicago Medical Society, Chicago Ophthalmological Society, the American Association of Political Sciences, National Educational Association, American Forestry Association and National Geographical Association; is a trustee of the Chicago Academy of Sciences and of the Mary Thompson Hospital for Women and Children. As a member of the Illinois Woman's Alliance, Woman's Federal Labor Union No. 2703, the Chicago Woman's Club, Illinois Suffrage Association, Social Economics Club and Woman's Socialist League, she has been prominent in the industrial and civic reforms of the city. The Illinois Woman's Alliance was the first body of women to be

made up of women delegates from other women's clubs in Illinois. Dr. Dickinson was one of its organizers in 1889. The present Cook County League of Women is its successor. She is a remarkable organizer with a keen insight into the future. She promoted the first coming together of the different schools of medicine in Chicago through the organization of women physicians, with the aid of Dr. Lucy Waite, into a union for civic work, and, owing to this movement, Dr. Rachel Hickey was appointed by the City Health Department, the first woman Health Inspector of Chicago. At the time of the Johnstown disaster, Dr. Dickinson was the first to suggest that the Illinois Medical Woman's Sanitary Association should send women physicians to relieve the suffering. The Association delegated Dr. Kate Bushnell and Dr. Alice Ewing to do the work, and they were the first women physicians to reach the scene of the terrible disaster. For seven weeks these physicians remained on the ground, going from door to door to relieve suffering. During this time their expenses were paid by the Association in Chicago. The first, largest Illinois state-wide meeting of clubwomen to be spent over one topic, and in speeches limited to three minutes each, Dr. Dickinson initiated and planned. It was held in the Business Woman's Club House, and was an all-day session over the subject, "Three Essentials To a Home." Over fifty women spoke before any repetitions began of essentials enumerated. Women spoke at that meeting who said they had never before spoken from a public platform, so full of the subject were they. Husband was mentioned but nine times in the one hundred and fifty responses, and three of these nine times were Miss Catherine Goggin's three essentials. For a week following, the daily papers cartooned what the ladies left out. This time limit of three minutes for speeches by women became very popular in women's clubs and a precedent was established.

At the suggestion of Mrs. Catherine V. Waite, Dr. Dickinson, Dr. Lucy Waite and Mrs. Corinne Stubbs Brown became the organizers of the Queen Isabella Association, which was organized to do justice to the great Queen, whose patronage of the Columbian discoveries entitled her to be known as the Mother of America. The noble statue, executed by Harriet G. Hosmer, and afterward exhibited in California, was the result of the work of this Association. The organization of women according to their occu-

pation was emphasized and promoted by Dr. Dickinson during the promotion of the World's Fair. The doctors, artists, nurses, stenographers, pharmacists, and other occupations organized at that time were active during the Fair, and some for many years afterwards, the Cook County Association of nurses remaining still in existence. During the Columbian Exposition, Dr. Dickinson was a member of the Board of Lady Managers, and it was due to her motions at the first session of that body (which the National Commission had made equal in number to its own body with the addition of nine extra members from Chicago) that the Board of Lady Managers received the same pay, \$6.00 per diem, as that given to the members of the Commission, and that the president and secretary be paid the same salaries as those holding similar offices in the Board of Commissioners. The Board of Lady Managers unanimously carried both motions, and Congress appropriated the money from time to time. This was a landmark in woman's progress. Equal pay from the Treasury of the United States, and equal representation from every state for an international undertaking, were such forceful facts that every state also had its own World's Fair Board of Women, and many foreign countries sent women among their representatives.

It was Dr. Dickinson who first suggested the International Congresses which developed into the World's Fair Auxiliary Congresses, held on the Lake Front, and the Isabella Congresses held in the Isabella Hotel. In the Isabella Journal was the first plan for these congresses and was sent out to World's Fair officials. It was her idea, and was quickly adopted and promoted by the Queen Isabella Association, that the Columbian Exposition should give the opportunity for the coming together of ideas as well as materials from all countries of the world. Previous to this, no World's Fair had promoted anything but the industrial exhibit. Since the World's Congresses of 1893, congresses have been a feature of all world's fairs, and intercommunication the world over has taken great strides and become permanently established. "Thus," says Dr. Dickinson, "in the name of occupations or industries, in the name of ideas, and in the name of countries or political residence, were women, as well as men, brought together from all parts of the globe for the first time in the history of the

world and for constructive work only; and Chicago did it."

The life of Dr. Dickinson has been one of constant effort for the equal advancement of both men and women in all educational and

progressive activities. To this work she has given freely of all that she has gained through a constant study of fundamental principles and their application to the everyday life of the people.

CHARLES DICKINSON.

Dealing with the careers of men who have contributed to the upbuilding and prominence of the great city of Chicago is a task every writer enjoys, for it leads through many and diverse avenues of usefulness and gives truth and expression to the fact that those who have done most for their fellowmen and the progress of the city, are the ones who have lived unselfish and honest lives themselves. In this country, where the valuable prizes of life depend upon merit, rather than upon the accidents of birth and fortune, the men of character, courage, pluck and ambition are the successful. The highest places in the learned professions are filled with, and the greatest commercial enterprises are conducted by such men. The marvelous growth and prosperity of Chicago is the result of the activity and public spirit of that class of men; men who, at the outset of life placed a just valuation upon honor, integrity and determination. In this class few men have been more active than has Charles Dickinson, who for many years has been prominently identified with the commercial and financial interests of Chicago and elsewhere.

Mr. Dickinson is one of the many native sons of Chicago who, by character and achievement has attained notable distinction through his own efforts and reflected credit upon the city. His birth occurred at the family residence on Wabash avenue, next to the south corner of Madison street, May 28, 1858, his parents being Albert F. and Ann Eliza (Anthony) Dickinson. His educational advantages were those afforded by the public schools of Chicago, in which he availed himself to the utmost until thirteen years of age, when, after the fire of 1871, he was compelled to divide his time attending high school in the morning, while in the afternoon he worked for Charles Gossage & Company, early dry-goods merchants of this city, receiving a dollar and a half per week for his services.

After his father's retirement in 1872, the sons took up the business, Charles Dickinson, then fourteen years of age, joining his brothers, Albert and Nathan and his sister Melissa, who

had previously been associated with their father. They were located originally before the fire of 1871 on Kinzie street, between State street and Dearborn avenue. The well revised and carefully executed plans of the brothers, and co-operation of the entire family, constituted the basis of continued growth in the business. They gradually discontinued the general commission business after they took charge, centering their efforts entirely upon grass and field seeds. The harmonious cooperation of the brothers, their thorough understanding of the business, their study of trade conditions, their foreign travel, and their ability to so coordinate forces as to produce a unified whole, have been salient features in a success which has developed the enterprise from a small undertaking to the most extensive of the kind in the world. After using the property of the Chicago Dock Company for storage purposes for some years, in 1889 they obtained control of the company mentioned and in 1896 removed their offices to that location. The property utilized for the conduct of the business covered six hundred and ninety feet on Taylor street, four hundred feet on the river, also Sixteenth and Clark streets, with frontage on the latter, of two hundred and sixty-six feet. Every facility was secured to promote the trade and handle the product, including storage and wharfage accommodations, with the most modern machinery, for handling the goods. To save time and transportation, branch houses have been established in Minneapolis, Minnesota, Lansing, Michigan, Boston, Massachusetts, Buffalo, New York, and Hoboken, New Jersey. With all these facilities, the business outgrew its surroundings and it was found that a larger and more commodious quarter would have to be secured. Accordingly, Charles Dickinson purchased fifty acres of land at Thirty-fifth street, California avenue and the old Michigan canal, where an extensive and still more modern plant, the largest and best equipped of its kind in the world, has been established. He also leased the land between this property and the Drainage Canal, thus giving the plant a water frontage

on the canal, and furnishing unlimited shipping facilities by both water and rail to the entire world.

Mr. Dickinson has figured prominently in the trade circles of Chicago for more than four decades and throughout this entire period, he has maintained a high standard of business ethics. His interests are constantly broadening and through his varied relations he has become well known in many of the leading cities of the East and Middle West, as well as in foreign lands. His forty-three years' connection in trade circles has been chiefly with The Albert Dickinson Company of Chicago, of which he is vice-president, though he has also found time to devote a part of his energies to other enterprises. For many years he was vice-president of the Chicago Dock Company, and one of its directors. He is also one of the directors of the Twin City Trading Company of Minneapolis, and of the American Warehouse and Trading Company of New Jersey. In 1910 he took up the position of treasurer and general manager of the Hoboken Manufacturers' Railway Company, commonly known as the Hoboken Shore Railroad of Hoboken, New Jersey, and New York Harbor, connecting with various ocean steamship lines. When only seventeen years of age he became an active and successful dealer on the Board of Trade, and it has been many times said that he and his brother Albert have not their equal as traders in the entire country.

Mr. Dickinson has traveled in every state east of the Rocky Mountains, and has gone abroad many times in the interest of the business, spending several months in Europe in 1880, while in 1883 he not only visited insular and continental Europe but also Africa. A sojourn of ten months, covering portions of 1894 and 1895, enabled him to visit France, Germany, Russia, Denmark, Turkey and other European countries, and when he again went abroad in 1900 he remained for an entire year, traveling over Europe in the interest of the house, spending five months in Russia, and going into the interior places where seeds are grown, as well as the cities where they are bought and imported. Six hundred tons of canary seed coming across the ocean in April, 1895, shows the immensity of the company's dealings with other nations.

A great reader and a deep thinker, Mr. Dickinson has always been in the front rank in advancement. His sensitiveness to the growth

of Chicago gave him keen foresight and marked confidence in the future of the city's real-estate. This is shown by the early purchases of property which the business grew to occupy later. He was one of the first to own and introduce an automobile in Chicago; one of the first to recognize a useful future of the aeroplane, and became its enthusiastic promoter, often riding in the air with Rogers, Lillie, Beachey and others. The boys of the Chicago High School who make model aeroplanes and hydroplanes are always entertained and given opportunities to try out their models at Calumet Lake, where Mr. Dickinson's ambition is to furnish a permanent trial and exhibition ground for the Middle West to both aeroplanes and hydroplanes. With this project in view, he is having a hundred and sixty acre tract of swamp land at that place filled in and put in condition for that purpose. He was president of the Chicago Polyphone Company, which manufactured an improved phonograph or talking machine, and assisted the early struggles and promotion of that enterprise with both counsel and finance. He takes an active interest in all inventions and projects which promise development and advancement that is far-reaching, and progress might well be termed the keynote of his character. He holds membership in the Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago Stock Exchange, New York Produce Exchange, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, Duquith Board of Trade and the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce. He also holds membership with the Central Meeting of the Society of Friends, and is well represented in club and social relations. He is a member of the Union League, Illinois, Germania, Chicago Athletic, Chicago Automobile, Menoken and South Shore Country clubs. He also belongs to the Lotus, New York, New York Athletic, Railway and Transportation clubs of New York City. Mr. Dickinson was married in Chicago, September 29, 1897, to Mrs. Marie Isabelle Boyd, who died at their home, 1331 Dearborn avenue, September 17, 1910. They had no children.

Not unmindful of the duties and obligations of man to his fellowmen, Mr. Dickinson's humanitarian spirit often finds tangible and substantial expression. Since the organization of the Iroquois Emergency Hospital, to which he and other members of the family greatly contributed financially, he has been one of its trustees and vice presidents. Throughout his entire career he has maintained a kindly spirit



Samuel Hillson

and a generous disposition that is still manifest toward all with whom he comes in contact. He does not feel that he must constantly be on the defensive against his fellowmen, but rather that he is traveling the same road with them, with opportunities for each to help the other. In every walk of life he measures up to the standards which mark the individual a serviceable

factor in the world's work for progress and advancement. His humane sympathy and charities have brought men to him in the ties of strong friendship, and no citizen of Chicago has in larger measure the esteem of his fellows, nor exerts a stronger influence for the promotion of good citizenship.

SAMUEL PHILLIPSON.

In preparing a review of the prominent men of Chicago, whose lives have been devoted to persistent effort, and who, by sheer pluck and ability of a high order, have battered down the obstacles which ever stand in the path of the ambitious and risen to a position of distinction, the record of Samuel Phillipson, wholesale dealer in general merchandise, is found to be one that compels more than passing attention. Mr. Phillipson is one of the men who essentially belong to the men of action in Chicago, and that he did not overlook his opportunity is clearly shown in what he has done. He has spent his entire business career in the mercantile trade, and few men, if any, have had such a thorough schooling in this field of activity. His success has been the logical sequence of the natural unfolding and development of his native powers, and close application, indefatigable energy, integrity and determination have constituted the foundation of his achievements. In this country, where the valuable prizes of life depend upon merit, rather than upon the accidents of birth and fortune, the men of character, courage, pluck and ambition are the successful. The highest places in the learned professions are filled with and the greatest commercial enterprises are conducted by such men. The marvelous growth and prosperity of Chicago is the result of the activity and public spirit of that class of men; men who, at the outset of life placed just valuation upon honor, integrity and determination.

Mr. Phillipson is one of the many sons of Europe, who, by character and achievement, has attained prominence through his own efforts and reflects credit upon the country of his adoption. He was born in Russian Poland, June 1, 1855, and is a son of Phillip and Sarah R. Phillipson. His educational advantages were those afforded by public schools and the Bryant & Stratton Business College of Chicago. Like many young men of ambitious temperament, he began the battle of life for himself early in

boyhood, and in 1882, while yet a lad of only seventeen, he became a silent partner in the firm of Joseph Phillipson, and continued in this capacity until that company dissolved twenty-four years later. In 1906 he founded the wholesale general merchandise firm of Samuel Phillipson & Company, and also the department store of Samuel Phillipson & Protier, and was sole owner of both establishments until June, 1911, when he discontinued the retail business, selling his department store to his brother, Louis Phillipson, and since that time has devoted his time and energies exclusively to the wholesale trade.

Mr. Phillipson's career is typical of modern progress, and as a business man he ranks with the ablest. He is one of the alert and enterprising men who during the last quarter of a century have utilized the opportunities offered in this city for business preferment and attained thereby notable success. To set the standard in any field of activity by establishing a business that becomes foremost in its line, exciting the admiration and stimulating the efforts of others, is to give proof of the possession of superior business qualifications. This Samuel Phillipson has done, being today the executive head of one of the largest and best known wholesale general mercantile establishments of his kind in America. The position which Samuel Phillipson & Company occupy in relation to the trade interests of America is well known, and under the progressive policy of the corporation rapid growth has been one of the dominant features of the business. Resulting from a spirit of enterprise that is evidenced through new ideas and modern methods, the house has flourished and is today classed with the most substantial and reliable in Chicago. The name of Samuel Phillipson & Company stands for purity of product and excellence of quality throughout the country. Their brand upon any goods is a guarantee of its superiority, and their methods are of so progressive

a type that dealers prefer to do business with this house rather than to risk connection with others less trustworthy.

The wholesale business was established at Twelfth and Johnson streets, and on January 22, 1913, the firm moved to their own modern six-story and basement building, at Nos. 828 to 838 West Twelfth street, corner of Newberry avenue, occupying the entire premises. The success of the venture nearly doubled the volume of business the first year of their occupancy of the new building. The house is now prominently represented through all the central and western states, and is extending its trade through the eastern territory. One of the main features of the concern is their wholesale mail-order system, which is one of the foremost in the country. To the gentleman whose name heads this review is due the major part of the credit for the present commercial standing of this enterprise. He has steadily advanced, keeping a little ahead in his changes and improvements, and always maintaining the same standards he raised at the start. He has been closely identified with the business interests of Chicago for thirty-two years, and during this entire period has adhered closely to business ethics. In all of his transactions, far-reaching and effective as they have been, it cannot be said of him that he ever sought to benefit by the misfortune of others. In business life he has always followed constructive measures; to build up rather than to destroy, being his broad policy and the simple weight of his character and ability has carried him into important relations. He has also figured prominently in the social life of Chicago, and under all circumstances he measures up to the highest standards which

make of the individual a serviceable factor in the world's work for progress.

Mr. Phillipson was married in Elgin, Ill., February 2, 1891, to Miss Rachael Burton, of that place, and to this union were born four children, namely: Emanuel, Sidney, Libbie and Silvan. His home is a hospitable one where good cheer has always abounded, and where all members of the family share alike in the entertainment of their many friends. Public-spirited and charitable, Mr. Phillipson has always studied and fostered movements which aim to improve the public weal, and though his time is largely taken up with the business cares of life, he has always stood ready to do his part in charitable work. He is vice-president and director of the Orthodox Jewish Home for the Aged, treasurer and director of the Chicago Hebrew Institute, chairman of the managing committee of the recently organized Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities of Chicago, and a director of the Immigration Aid Society of New York. He is a member of the Chicago Association of Commerce and the Credit Men's Association, and a director in the Schiff & Company State Bank of Chicago. Fraternally, he is a member of the B'nai B'rith and Bichur Cholim, and is prominent in social circles of the city. Though quiet and unostentatious in manner, he has many warm friends, and those who know him well recognize in him a man of earnest purpose and progressive principles. He is a man of substantial worth whose judgment is sound and sagacity keen, and few are better informed on important issues of the day. He is interested in all that pertains to modern advancement and improvements along material, intellectual and moral lines, and his charities extend to many worthy enterprises.

GEORGE LAMOTT RHODES.

It is a well-established fact that the men who make their influence felt in the world, whose deeds live after them, and whose capable forcefulness adds to the prestige of the communities in which they see fit to locate, are those who have had to depend entirely or in a large part upon their own resources. The fact that they must stand alone seems to supply the needed stimulus for continued and persistent effort. The lad born with the proverbial golden spoon in his mouth begins his career with a heavy handicap. No matter how ambitious he may be, the very fact that there is no actual necessity for

his exertions hampers him, and in the end oftentimes takes from him the desire to prove his mettle. On the other hand, the one who knows that if he wants to rise above his surroundings and take his place among the worth while men of his generation, must bend every energy to his task, and let no possible opportunity slip by, is the one who develops his abilities and rises from one position of confidence to another. Chicago has given a home and afforded a wide field of endeavor to the energies of some of the ablest men of this age. One whose efforts were directed to a large degree to the busi-

ness of transportation, was George Lamott Rhodes. Mr. Rhodes was born at Hamilton, Madison County, N. Y., September 24, 1844, a son of George M. and Clara A. (Dibble) Rhodes. George M. Rhodes was born at the same place as his son, and there became a heavy landowner. Later in life he went to Grand Rapids, Mich., where he lived in retirement until his death, some years later.

After completing a public school course at Hamilton, George L. Rhodes entered upon a business career as a stock dealer, but later went into a mercantile house. Still later he removed to Hartford, Conn., having in the meantime married. Mr. Rhodes opened a railroad station for the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and rendered that company such valuable service that he was placed at Cleveland, Ohio, by the Union Pacific Railroad to represent the interests of that corporation. Still later, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad secured his services, and he remained with the latter road until he associated himself with the Seaboard Air Line. When he severed his connections with the latter, he

retired from active participation in business life.

On August 13, 1868, Mr. Rhodes was married in the city of Hartford, Conn., to Anna E. Samsel, a daughter of Simon and Ann Mary Samsel. The father was born at Wheeling, in what later became West Virginia, but was reared at Uniontown, Pa., where he was married. The maternal grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier, and the name of Hugh A. Gorley is enrolled as one of the brave men of his period. Owing to this connection, Mrs. Rhodes is eligible to membership in the Daughters of the Revolution. She is a Methodist in religious faith, and her husband early connected himself with that denomination. Socially, Mr. Rhodes belonged to the Union League Club, and he was a Knight Templar Mason. Throughout his business career it was his object to render a faithful, intelligent service to all concerned, and he was recognized as expert in his line. His greatest pleasure was found, however, in his home circle, and it is there that he received appreciation and encouragement which were of great assistance to him.

WILLIAM MOORE.

Many of the older generation who have attained to more than ordinary success are the men whose early life was spent on a farm, where among healthful surroundings they learned lessons of sobriety, industry and economy. Such characteristics properly developed, result in a successful career, nine times out of ten. There is no royal road to fortune in these days of strenuous competition. Each man must earn his right to what he obtains, and in the end no methods that are not honorable and wise, prevail. One of those who has proved the truth of such statements not only in his own career but in the influence he has had upon Vermilion County, is William Moore of Hoopes-ton, for many years an agriculturist, but now president of the Western Cannery Association, to which he was elected in 1914, and vice president of the National Cannery Association. He was born at West Bedford, Cusheon County, Ohio, November 20, 1841, a son of Silas and Mary Moore, the former having been a farmer and man of means at Spring Mountain, Ohio.

Having attended the public schools of his native county, while assisting his father with the farm work, William Moore entered the Spring Mountain Seminary, where he took a

preparatory course, intending to later study law. The breaking out of the Civil war, however, changed his plans, and he enlisted April 23, 1861, in Company D, Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Being discharged the following August with the rank of orderly sergeant, he remained at home recruiting a new company, and then on October 3, 1861, was commissioned by Governor Denison a first lieutenant, with authority to raise a company. Going among the students of Spring Mountain Seminary, he organized Company I, Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under the command of Colonel Stanley Matthews. The regiment fought at Phillippi, Perryville, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Ringgold, and after this service, in January, 1863, he was made a captain. The command suffered severely at Chickamauga, and Captain Moore as ranking line officer took command, and with but a remnant of men, cut through the enemy's line and reached Chattanooga the following day. This remarkable military feat proved his bravery and efficiency, and he was chosen upon two different occasions for special service, executing his commissions with signal ability. After three years given by him

in defense of the Union, in April, 1864, he retired from service.

For the succeeding several years, Captain Moore devoted himself to agricultural work, but in 1871 he moved to Hoopeston, Ill., although from March, 1865, he had been a resident of Vermilion County, where he lived on a farm of 320 acres in Grant Township. A year later he was elected a justice of the peace, and held that office for eight years, and was collector of his township in 1867, 1868 and 1869, and from 1866 to 1872 was school treasurer. During the time he was connected officially with the Hoopeston public schools, he gave educational matters much time and thought, and during that period the first imposing school building was erected at a cost of \$25,000. He has also served as a member of the Hoopeston Library Society, and never fails to give every public measure of which he approves, his hearty and capable support.

Believing fully in the future of Hoopeston, he invested in its realty, and laid out the Moore and Brown addition from fifty acres of land, and has since continued to deal in real estate, under the caption of Moore & Brown, and later under that of Moore, McFerren & Seavey. The firm did not confine its operations to Hoopeston, or even Illinois, but reached out into Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee and other southern states. It is perhaps, however, in connection with the canning industry of Hoopeston that Mr. Moore is best known. He organized the Illinois Canning Company, and was later made its general manager. He also organized and executed the plans for forming the Union Tin Can Company of which he was a stockholder and director, and later president, holding that position when this company was merged with the American Can Company. Organized in 1892 with a capital of \$40,000, the value of its stock so increased that when the merger was effected in 1900, it returned to its owners \$1,000,000. Not a local man in any sense of the word, Mr. Moore, while deeply interested in home institutions, found his activities spreading and was connected with industrial and manufacturing lines in different states. He became associated with Mr. McFer-

ren at Memphis, Tenn., as proprietors of the Moore & McFerren Box & Lumber Company, and a double band saw mill, box factory and planing mills at Memphis, and saw mills at Luxora, Ark.; one on Pittman's Island; one at Woodstock, Miss., and others at different points, all of which have a large capacity. It was through the efforts of Mr. Moore that two railroads were induced to enter Hoopeston, and was a member of the committee for obtaining a right of way for the Lake Erie & Western Railroad through Vermilion County. He is also a director of the H. O. Company of Buffalo, N. Y.; of the Federal Life Insurance Company of Chicago; and of the Gibson Canning Company of Gibson City, Ill.

On February 26, 1865, Mr. Moore was married (first) at Coshocton, Ohio, to Louisa J. Miller, a daughter of Robert and Sasanna Miller. On March 2, 1892, he was married at Chicago to Anna Hamilton, a daughter of Ephraim and Celia D. Hamilton, the former a prominent merchant of Ash Grove, Ill., during its early days. A son, Isaac Miller Hamilton, is now president of the Federal Life Insurance Company of Chicago. Mr. Moore has the following children: Winfield S., who married Jennie Jones and is living at Hoopeston, Ill.; Claude H., who married Mattie Marsh and resides at Memphis, Tenn.; and Cora M., who is the wife of Dr. E. E. Haines of Memphis. The Moore residence is one of the most imposing at Hoopeston. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are Methodists. A Knight Templar Mason, Mr. Moore served as the first high priest of Hoopeston Chapter, R. A. M., in 1877. He has been president of the Commercial Club of Hoopeston, and as such did much to develop the place in every respect. A Republican, Mr. Moore has held some of the municipal offices, and the result of his sound judgment and excellent ideas is still shown in their conduct. A man of immense affairs, he never loses his love for Hoopeston or his pride in its advancement, and is richly recognized as one of the dominating factors in its growth and advancement.

JOHN MOSSER.

Circumstances may in a measure develop a man, but unless there is an underlying stability of character, combined with native ability and a determination to make the most of whatever opportunities life affords, all the circumstances

in the world, no matter how advantageous, will not produce a man of whom his associates may be proud. In many instances circumstances crush out ambition, render ineffective what might otherwise be well-sustained effort, and



John Hesser

put a blight upon a man's entire nature. The richest men in the world are recognizing this, and placing their sons so that they are forced to depend upon themselves, to rise without the assistance of desirable circumstances. The self-made man is after all the one to be most praised, and more often than not, is the one who reaches his goal. The constant stimulus of necessary effort goads him onward and upward, and as he learns one lesson thoroughly, he realizes his own strength and hopefully turns another leaf in the book of life. Such a man was the late John Mosser of Abingdon, a man loved for his many virtues, and respected and honored for his accomplishments.

John Mosser was born in Preston County, W. Va., January 1, 1832, a son of John and Susan (Frankhauser) Mosser, natives of Maryland and Virginia. A farmer, the father left Maryland for West Virginia and there his useful life ended when he was eighty-eight years old. His homestead was a farm he had bought and developed from its original wild state into a very valuable property that is still owned by members of the family. During the War of 1812, the father served his country. In politics he was a Democrat. The Mosser family is one of the old ones in Maryland.

After a childhood on the farm, John Mosser attended select schools a few months each year. The school houses of that day were primitive affairs, usually built of logs, in which the pupils sat on slab benches, their feet resting on punch-con floors. When not attending school, he assisted his father with the farm work, from babyhood being taught habits of industry and thrift. Thus alternating attendance at school with farm work, he reached his majority and left home for Illinois, arriving in this state in 1855. Knowing farming better than anything else, he worked at it for a time, and then in 1859 started overland to Pike's Peak, but only went as far as Kansas, when he turned back to Illinois, realizing that steady work along safe lines was better than prospecting for what might only prove something that did not exist. He and his brother, Jacob W., formed a partnership at Industry, Ill., and there they conducted a blacksmith shop, doing well until 1864, when removal was made to Abingdon, Ill. With the small capital he had saved, Mr. Mosser bought a stock of goods embraced in the general store owned by Swarts & Quimby, and from that day until his demise, was connected with the commercial interests of Abingdon. Later, to accommodate his business, he erected a two-

story brick building, and occupied both floors. Although his business prospered, he withdrew from it in 1895 to help to found the private bank of John Mosser & Co. This private institution so grew that on March 11, 1902, it was organized as the First State and Savings Bank of Abingdon, of which he was made president, and he continued to hold that office until death claimed him. Under his administration, this bank became one of the leading financial institutions of this part of the state.

In 1860, Mr. Mosser married Mary Carroll, a daughter of William and Sarah (Conoway) Carroll, natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland. Mr. Carroll and his wife were married in Pennsylvania, from whence they moved to McDonough County, Ill., where they died. He was a farmer all his life. The first Mrs. Mosser died October 21, 1866. In November, 1867, Mr. Mosser married Sarah J. Carroll, born in Pennsylvania in 1849, a sister of the first Mrs. Mosser, who was only nine years old when the family migrated westward. By the first marriage of Mr. Mosser there were two children, namely: Samuel T. of Chicago, who married Kate Newell; and Ida L., who married John Reed, both of Quincy, Ill. By his second marriage, Mr. Mosser had the following three children: Corliss G., now deceased, who married Elizabeth Suedaker; Stacy C., who is of Chicago; and Lloyd L., who is of Abingdon. Mr. Mosser belonged to the Odd Fellows and Ancient Order of United Workmen. In political faith he was a Prohibitionist, and lived up to his ideas with regard to temperance. For eighteen years he served as a school director of the Abingdon School District, and accomplished much with regard to educational advancement. During 1871-2 he served Abingdon as city treasurer; was supervisor of Cedar Township, and from 1879 to 1881, and from 1888-91, was mayor of Abingdon.

The last act of Mr. Mosser was a generous one, for he offered to build a public library for the people of Abingdon if they procure the land. This building is in process of erection, and will be in the nature of a memorial to him and his son, Corliss G., who died about twelve years ago. Mr. Mosser died October 9, 1914, and his loss is deeply felt. Without doubt he was the leading business man of the place, while as a citizen he took a foremost part in advancing the standing of his community, and giving a strong and enthusiastic support to all movements having for their object the moral uplift of the people.

MANNING SMITH.

Not only is Dwight, Ill., a center for Livingston County, but for Grundy County as well, and to it is attracted much business so that the merchants located there find it profitable to cater to the needs of a large territory. This activity in business has been created and stimulated by the merchants who from time to time have centered their interest and effort at this point. Through their keen sense of values and connections they have been able to place before their customers the necessities and luxuries of life at prices within the means of all, and to afford a service that was agreeable and gratifying. One of the men who for years was closely identified with the growth and development of the mercantile interests of Dwight was the late Manning Smith, part owner of the Gem Store of that city.

Mr. Smith was born at Ipswich, Mass., July 13, 1836, son of Asa Smith, who was a native of Massachusetts. The Smith family of which Manning Smith was a descendant, was founded in the town of Ipswich, in 1639. This town was established by Gov. Winthrop thirteen years after the landing of the Pilgrim fathers. After his arrival at Ipswich, the emigrant Smith acquired property that has continued in the Smith family ever since, and developed into a man of consequence in the little colony.

When Manning Smith was a child, his family moved to Boston, Mass., and there he was educated. He began his business life as a clerk in the store owned by H. Eldridge at Dwight, having come to this Illinois town in 1858. When his country had need of his services, Mr. Smith enlisted for service during the Civil War in the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out as a corporal at the close of hostilities. He participated in every battle and nearly every skirmish in which his regiment was engaged,

and made a record for himself, as he never was on the sick list. Returning to Dwight at the close of his military experience, he embarked in business with David McWilliams, they becoming proprietors of the Gem Store, and he was so engaged at the time of his death in 1907. During his long career as a merchant he displayed signal business ability, and was recognized as a man of importance in his line.

In 1871 Mr. Smith was married at Dwight, Ill., to Miss Katherine Baker, a daughter of Nathan and Margaret Baker. Mr. Baker was born in Pennsylvania and Mrs. Baker in Germany. A religious man, Mr. Smith early united with the Congregational church. Fraternally he was a Mason. For years he took great comfort in his connection with the local post of the G. A. R. Mr. Smith was loved and respected by his employes, and by all who came into contact with him, as he possessed those characteristics which make for the highest type of manhood. Modest to a marked degree, he performed each duty according to his light. Studious, he read considerably and his favorite quotation was Stevenson's prayer, which his intimates often heard him use. In fact, it was on his lips the night before his death, when he quoted feelingly: "The day returns and brings us petty rounds of irritating concerns and duties. Help us to play the man and help us to perform them with laughter and kind faces. Let cheerfulness abound with industry. Give us to go blithely on our business all this day. Bring us to our resting beds weary and content, and grant us in the end the gift of sleep." This quotation embodies his plan of life, and the cheerfulness with which he carried the burdens and responsibilities inseparable from his business, proved an incentive to his associates and assisted them very materially in their work.

FRANKLIN FAIRMAN.

When a blameless life comes to an end, it is but natural that those associated with its action should feel sorrow at the termination of a career so useful and uplifting. Yet sometimes the full force of a man's influence cannot come into play until he is removed from the scenes of his operations. Until he is dead, his virtues are not appreciated, or his influence fully felt. The deeds he has executed then appear, and the stand he has taken on moral questions, results

in benefit to others. Happy indeed must a family be to possess a record of one of their loved ones like that left by the late Franklin Fairman against whom none can rightly breathe a word of censure. For years he was one of the forceful figures in railroad circles centering at Chicago, and a most effective worker in the National Union. He was born at Newtown, Conn., June 22, 1833, a son of Charles and Eliza J. (Morehouse) Fairman, natives of Newtown,



@ M Robertson

Conn. The Fairman family was prominent at Newtown, and descended from pioneers of the place. Thomas Morehouse, the maternal ancestor, located at Wethersfield, Conn., as early as 1640. Later, he removed to Stamford, and was one of the original twenty-nine settlers of that town who purchased the site from the New Haven Colony, who had previously secured it from the Indians for 100 bushels of corn.

Franklin Fairman attended the public schools in Newtown, and an academy of the same place. For a short time thereafter he taught school, but when only sixteen years old, went into the employ of his uncle, a merchant. Going to New York City, he was employed in the printing office of the Independent, but in 1855 sought larger opportunities at Chicago. He entered the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad as clerk, coming to it two years after its establishment. In 1857 he was placed in its general offices, and after a year of faithful service, was made assistant general freight agent, having entire charge of the accounts. From January, 1874, until November, 1900, he was chief freight clerk and auditor of the freight account receipts. From the latter date until June, 1903, he was auditor, having been continuously in charge of the freight accounts from January, 1858, until November, 1900. So successful did he become, that he, being the eldest of ten children, so that his influence had weight, induced the others to move to Chicago. His religious faith induced him, in his youth, to connect himself with the Congregational Church, but on coming to Chicago he became identified with Christ Reformed Episcopal Church and later with St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Kenwood. The Kenwood Club furnished him social diversion, and he was among its earliest mem-

bers. He was interested in the Art Institute and very fond of music. Although his success came from his own efforts, he assisted many young men to gain a foothold, and was interested in their after-career. In politics he was a staunch Republican.

On November 30, 1871, Mr. Fairman married Mary J. Sherman of Newtown, Conn., daughter of Jotham and Mary Ann (Bostwick) Sherman. They became the parents of three children, namely: Matilda Louise, Frank Sherman (died 1899), and Marian.

On account of his prominent connection with the National Union, it might be interesting to note the following record of his connection with this order. He was admitted February 28, 1884, to Lincoln Council, No. 68, and became its first president; was elected senator from Illinois in 1887; vice-president, June 24, 1887; trustee, June 21, 1888; re-elected trustee, June 21, 1889, and June 20, 1890; speaker, June 19, 1891; vice-president, June 24, 1892; member of Committee on Appeals and Grievances, July 21, 1893; president and trustee, July 20, 1894; president and trustee, July 19, 1895; sitting ex-president, 1896 and 1897; life member of the senate and ex-president, 1897; trustee, July 23, 1904, and re-elected trustee at each succeeding session of the senate from 1906 until his death, December 26, 1915.

In 1888, under the auspices of Lincoln Council, he conceived the idea of and inaugurated the public annual commemoration of Lincoln's birthday, and, although some difficulties had to be overcome in the beginning, the movement developed into a notable success, so that now the day is quite generally observed throughout the country and in Illinois has become a legal holiday.

CHARLES WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

Experiences teach that the man who has followed an agricultural life during the formative and active years of his life, makes a better citizen when he is able to retire from these labors, and devote himself to a consideration of civic affairs. His long hours alone, following the plow, or reaping the harvest his hands has planted and developed, teach him many things not known to the man whose life has been spent in the busy marts. Hours of contemplation of nature and study of her lessons, fits the farmer for conservative, consecutive

action when he is called upon to discharge the duties of public office, or to assume command of industrial or commercial affairs. His success in an agricultural field, gives him standing in a community where prosperity and advancement hang upon the progress of the farmers. Abingdon is no exception to this rule, and its citizens feel that in the death of Charles William Robertson, who belongs to the class mentioned above, they lost one not easily spared.

Charles William Robertson was born near

Abingdon, Ill., May 18, 1858, a son of Isom and Louisa (Ritchey) Robertson. The father was a farmer in Illinois from early youth, and developed into a large stockman, growing grain to feed his product. He early recognized the feasibility of keeping the best grade of stock, and was noted for the excellence of this stock, rather than for its fancy character. His farm was about five and one-half miles west of Abingdon, and when he retired, he located at Abingdon, where for the past twenty years he has been enjoying the fruits of his labors, although for several years past, he goes to California during the winter. Although ninety years old, he is a man in excellent health for his years. The mother passed away thirty-five years ago. They had eleven children of whom Charles William was the eldest son.

Growing up amid agricultural surroundings, it was but natural that Charles William Robertson should turn towards farming. He attended the common schools of his neighborhood until about eighteen years old, and then worked with his father until 1883. At that time he rented land from his father, and within eight years purchased other property four miles west of Abingdon, and this is still owned by his estate. The farm originally contained 175 acres, but he later added 124 acres to it, and on this he carried on general farming.

In 1883, Mr. Robertson married Addie Murphy, a daughter of Joseph Henry and Althea (Meadows) Murphy. Mr. Murphy was a farmer and minister of the gospel, preaching in the country surrounding Galesburg and Monmouth, Ill. He was a son of Joseph and Julia B. (Haley) Murphy who with their son came to Illinois about 1823. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson had one son: Charles Merrill, who was born in 1894 and is living at home. Mr. Robertson was on the county board of supervisors, representing Berwick Township, and he was the only Republican ever elected to that office from Berwick Township. In the sum-

mer of 1910, Mr. Robertson was cited to appear at Washington, D. C., before the senatorial committee headed by Senator Lodge, which was investigating into the high cost of living. His testimony was desired relative to the comparative cost of producing beef and pork during the past ten years. In addition to him, one other cattle feeder was summoned from Illinois. The committee greatly appreciated the clear and concise testimony of Mr. Robertson, and used his figures in making their report of the subject under consideration. Mr. Robertson was elected mayor of Abingdon for one term, and also served for eight years as a member of the Republican Central Committee of Knox County, being a strong Republican. A public-spirited man upon all occasions, he could be depended upon to lend a helping hand whenever aid was needed and was the friend of uplift movements of all kinds. A man of retiring nature, he did not care to come before the public, so that many of his charities are unknown. Fraternally he was a Mason and served the local Blue Lodge as treasurer, while he and his wife were members of the local Eastern Star, of which he at the time of his death was worthy patron. He was also an Odd Fellow, passing all the chairs of the Abingdon lodge, and served as a trustee of the Abingdon Knights of Pythias. The Knights of Khorassan and the Elks of Galesburg also held his membership. In social as well as business circles, his genial personality and good fellowship won for him many warm friends. He was a man of well known repute and was highly respected. Generous to a marked degree, he never failed to respond to calls made upon him. The Christian Church held his membership. The death of this most excellent man occurred April 2, 1914, and Abingdon people of all classes will long mourn his loss, as among his other virtues he was one who always had the interests of the needy at heart.

JOHN GATELY.

John Gately was born in Boston January 3, 1857, a son of John and Mary (Gerry) Gately. Before he was one year old his parents removed to Athol, Mass., where he was graduated from the high school in 1877. From 1870 to 1876 he worked as office boy for his brother, M. R. Gately, who was a publisher in Boston. From 1877 to 1879 he attended Williston Seminary at

Easthampton, Mass., was graduated from the Boston University Law School in 1882, with the degree of LL. B., and was admitted to the Boston (Suffolk County) bar in January, 1883.

In May, 1883, Mr. Gately came to Chicago, and engaged in the book publishing business, which he later discontinued. He is president of the John Gately Company, Chicago, operat-

ing several branch stores; The Gately Company, Saginaw, Mich., and four branch stores; Gately Wiggins Company, Calumet, Mich., with three branches; Gately Supply Company, Duluth, Minn., and one branch store; Gately Clothing Company, Minneapolis, Minn., with one branch, and Gately's Company, Seattle, State of Washington. These stores deal in clothing, furniture and household goods on the credit or installment plan.

Mr. Gately was married at Lynn, Mass., August 4, 1888, to Katherine J. Donovan. Mr. and Mrs. Gately are the parents of children as follows: Edward Ignatius (deceased), Ralph Michael and Theresa Mary.

In religious belief, Mr. Gately is a Catholic. He is a member of Lincoln Council, Royal Arcanum; New England Society; Chicago Association of Commerce, and the Chicago Athletic, Glen View Golf, Wausaukee Fishing clubs.

EDWARD O'CONNOR.

The importance of the practical real estate man to any community is very well demonstrated in the recognition he is receiving in every community, for through his efforts and honestly purposeful actions, are localities developed, and outside capital invested. While unfortunately there are some who unscrupulously take unfair advantage of their position, the majority of the men engaged in realty transaction are men of probity, upon whose advice and recommendation the investors can implicitly rely. Bloomington is one of the flourishing cities of Illinois which has advanced very largely through the operations of this class of men, and one who did much for his city in this respect was the late Edward O'Connor, one of the leading business men of this part of the state. Mr. O'Connor was born at Bloomington, Ill., January 19, 1855, a son of Richard O'Connor, a native of Ireland, who married in that land. Soon after his marriage, the father came to the United States, and settled at Bloomington. There he established himself in a drayage business, which was the first of its kind at Bloomington, where he and the mother lived until death claimed them.

Attending the schools of Bloomington, Edward O'Connor there received his educational training. Leaving school, Mr. O'Connor secured a position in the Chicago postoffice and held it for a number of years, and at the same time made himself felt as an active Democrat. Realizing that there were plenty of opportunities at Bloomington, Mr. O'Connor returned to his native city, and established himself in a real estate business which he conducted until his death. Very successful in his operations, Mr. O'Connor conducted them on a high plane, and sought to keep himself thoroughly informed as to relative values of property. More property was handled by him than any other real

estate dealer in the city, and he made a name that stood for probity and uprightness. While he was successful, Mr. O'Connor would have amassed more wealth had he not been so charitable, for whenever he found that one of his clients needed the money, he was willing to give up his own profit in order to add to the purchase price the needy one would receive. Truly philanthropic, he assisted anyone needing his help at the expense of his own interests, and no one could influence his judgment with regard to property, or induce him to alter his opinion regarding its true value. His statements regarding property were always open and candid and consequently could be relied upon without fear. Above the average man in every respect, Mr. O'Connor raised a high standard in his business world, and one his associates have been endeavoring to reach. His death occurred January 19, 1914, and his loss was a public one, and has been felt accordingly. In addition to his business interests, Mr. O'Connor took great pleasure in his musical talent, and played the violin almost like a professional. In religious faith he was a Catholic, and carried his belief into his everyday life. A great lover of home, he took his recreation in his family circle.

On April 19, 1889, Mr. O'Connor was married at Bloomington, Ill., to Katherine Hennessy, a daughter of Edward and Delia (Murry) Hennessy, natives of Ireland who came to the United States in their youth. They located at Bloomington, Ill., where they were married. Mr. Hennessy was a plasterer by trade. Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor became the parents of the following children: Charles Edward, who was born November 10, 1902; George William, who was born December 5, 1904; and Joseph Merle, who was born April 8, 1905, all at Bloomington. In his fraternal affiliations Mr. O'Connor was a Modern Woodman.

WATTS FINLEY.

It is given to some men to live long enough to witness mighty changes, greater than ever visioned by them during the days of their forceful, ambitious youth. All of this class, however, do not have the satisfaction of knowing that they have borne their part in the development of their communities, and through public spirited self sacrifice and civic pride, brought about these very changes which are recognized as so eminently desirable. It takes more than the desire to do good and accomplish something worth while, however. The will to be a person of merit is not sufficient. In order to attain to the best results, a man must also possess capability, energy and aptness to either direct compelling forces, or carry out the ideas of executive powers. One of the representative men of Vermilion County, whose services in relation to agricultural development cannot be forgotten, was the late Watts Finley, for some years prior to his death, a resident of Hoopston, but for many years a leading farmer of Grant Township.

Mr. Finley was born near Lawrenceville, Ripley County, Ind., November 4, 1833, a son of David and Nancy (Miller) Finley, natives of Kentucky and Pennsylvania, respectively. Until 1834, the family resided near the Miami River in Indiana, but in that year moved to what is now the site of Catlin, Vermilion County, Ill. As but two years had elapsed since the Black Hawk War, many evidences remained of the Indians, although no savage ones remained to disturb the settlers. Deer were found in abundance, as well as other kinds of wild game. Railroads yet lay unborn in the minds of their promoters, and the pioneers of Vermilion County suffered hardships incident from being so far removed from centers of civilization. David Finley was a man who always was interested in public constructive measures, and was a successful agriculturist until his death, which occurred in 1853, when he was seventy-three years old. His wife died when sixty-six years old, both dying in the month of August, and just three days apart.

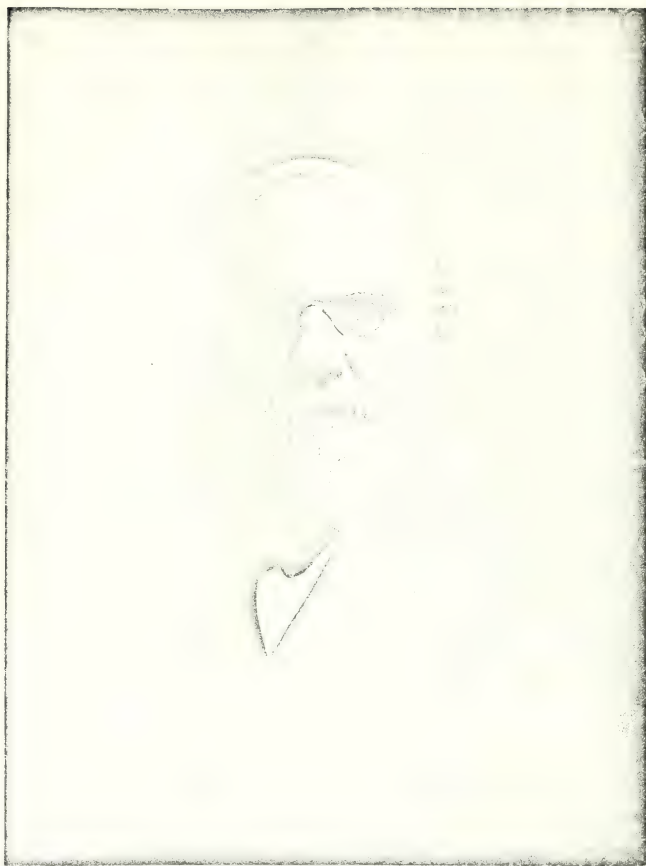
Watts Finley was the youngest of seventeen children, including two pairs of twins. All of this family has departed this life, but those who grew to maturity were useful men and women. Watts was but six months old when brought to Vermilion County, and he grew up

within its confines, assisting in the management of the homestead until he lost his parents. His education was obtained in a little log school house, a frame one later replacing it, and in the summer he worked in the field. In the spring of 1855, he, with his brother, Miller T., and a sister, Nancy, who later became the wife of Captain Fraser, moved to a farm where he lived for four years. He then bought 240 acres in Grant Township, and having married, settled on his property. For many years Mr. Finley was associated with the farming interests of his county, he carrying on general farming and stock raising. As his money accumulated, he invested in land until he had 740 acres on sections 24 and 25, Grant Township. When he first retired from his agricultural life, he moved to Fairbury, Livingston County, Ill., but after four years came back to Vermilion County, and locating at Hoopston, there lived until his death November 23, 1907, when he was seventy-four years old.

On April 17, 1859, Watts Finley was married to Miss Margaret P. Davis, born April 16, 1834, in Ohio, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Amaziah Davis, pioneers of Vermilion County, where Mrs. Davis lived to the extreme age of ninety-one years. Mrs. Finley died in 1895, having born her husband three children, namely: Mary, Charles and one deceased. Mary married A. M. Honeywell, of Hoopston, and they had the following children: Gilbert, Helen, Margaret and Marie. Charles married Addie Reece and their children are as follows: Marion, Margaret and Watts. He is now engaged in conducting the homestead of his father. On November 3, 1895, Mr. Finley married Leah M. Hamilton, a daughter of Andrew and Susan (Summers) Hamilton, natives of Adams County, Ohio, from which state they moved to Indiana, and there Mr. Hamilton was farmer. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton are now deceased.

A contemporary biographer in writing of Mr. Finley prior to his demise, stated:

"In his business affairs he has been very successful and all that he possesses is the reward of his own enterprise and labor. He certainly deserves great credit for what he has accomplished and his life should serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to others. In politics he has always been a Republican, interested in the success of his party,



Walls Finley

but has never been an office seeker. Both of his wives were members of the Methodist Church and he has been a liberal contributor to church work and to other interests which he believes will prove of value to the community. Mr. Finley is one of the oldest residents of this section of Illinois. Continuously connected with its development and improvement, he has watched its progress from pioneer times and has taken an active and helpful interest in much that has pertained to the general good

and the substantial upbuilding of Vermilion County."

Mr. Finley had many and varied interests, for he loved music, the companionship of his friends and the extension of his hospitality to those who gathered at his home. A man of strong social proclivities, he took his greatest pleasure in his home, and was loved and honored by his family, as he was esteemed in his community, for he was a person who commanded the highest confidence from all who knew him.

CHARLES BUFORD SHEPHERD.

There are some men who in their lives prove that it is not impossible to carry into their business operations the instincts and practices of the true gentlemen. Belonging to the old school of courtesy, they do not confine their gentle bearing to social activities, but render and insist upon receiving that same measure of politeness in their business transactions. While some contend that modern life is too complex and competition is too great to admit of the interchange of those courtesies that gentlemen recognize as necessary and obligatory, those who are to the manor born, recognize that once a gentleman, always a gentleman. The records of the business transactions of some of these men of the old school, are illuminating, for they prove that real, sincere politeness pays, and that a man does not relinquish any of his strength or forceful action because he remembers at all times that he is a gentleman. One of the men whose long and successful career as a business man demonstrated this fact, was the late Charles Buford Shepherd, who for more than a score of years was a potent factor in certain lines of activity at Chicago.

Charles Buford Shepherd was born at Hopkinsville, Ky., November 25, 1844, a son of Charles A. and Susan (Hopson) Shepherd, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. The father was a planter of some note in the vicinity of Hopkinsville. He died at Fresno, Cal.

Educated in the public schools of his native state, Mr. Shepherd was preparing for a life of usefulness in connection with his father's estate when the Civil War broke out, and he ran away from home to offer his services to the cause he espoused. After the close of hostilities, he went to Louisville, where he became clerk of the Appellate court. In 1862, he came to Chicago, and associated himself with what is now the Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company, as a sales-

man in the natural gas department. While thus acting he made a record of sales that was astounding. Later he was given charge of supplying restaurants and similar establishments with illuminating gas and appliances. His remarkable success resulted in his connection with the Humphrey Water Heater Company in conjunction with the Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company, he handling all the sales of this department, and working up an immense trade. It is not too much to say that Mr. Shepherd outdistanced his associates in the matter of sales to such an extent that he was regarded as the leader in his line. His death occurred April 27, 1914, while he was in the midst of a happy, useful life, and he was buried at Louisville, Ky., on May 1.

Mr. Shepherd was married (first) to Miss Polly Adams of Louisville, Ky., by whom he had four children, as follows: Milo, who is deceased; Mary Walker, who is deceased; George; and Katherine, who is Mrs. Philip Knisely of Ogden, Utah. Mrs. Shepherd died in 1884. On July 12, 1887, Mr. Shepherd married (second) Miss Louisa Munday of Indiana, a daughter of Reuben and Elenor (Waeir) Munday, natives of Kentucky and Indiana. Mr. Munday was a grain dealer. There were no children by this second marriage. Mr. Shepherd was essentially a home man and a lover of domesticity. His many excellent traits of character and heart were never displayed to better advantage than in his home circle, and his friends delighted in enjoying his warm-hearted hospitality, which was dispensed with true Southern lavishness. Outside of his business cares, Mr. Shepherd had few interests in addition to his home ties, but he made and retained countless friends, for he was a nature that sought and won the esteem and affection of his associates.

FRANK HERBERT WARREN.

Aggressive methods, keen insight into commercial conditions, a thorough and far-reaching appreciation of the needs of the trade, are characteristics that develop a man into a successful factor in the business life of any community, and result in the establishment and growth of some of the immense concerns of the country. Conditions today are so complex, competition is so intense, and the needs of the world increasing rapidly, so that every branch of industrial and commercial life feels the impetus of the age. The day of slow and sure business policies is gone. Great enterprises are conducted along entirely different lines from those pursued a quarter of a century ago, but the older ones have attained to their present prosperity through the manipulations of the captains of industry, who, their work completed, have passed from their sphere of usefulness, leaving as a valued heritage, the firm foundations upon which their business houses have been erected. There is no house of its kind in the country which stands higher, or whose name is associated with more honorable methods than that of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., of Chicago. One of the men who was responsible for much of its later development, and who for nearly a quarter of a century assisted in shaping its policy, was the late Frank Herbert Warren, its vice president.

Mr. Warren was born at Buffalo, N. Y., May 14, 1851, a son of Francis W. and Lucy (Forbush) Warren, natives of Stow, Mass. The father was in early life a railroad man, but later on, engaged very extensively in farming operations, thus continuing until his death in 1896. The mother died in 1890. Frank H. Warren attended the public schools of Stow, Mass., and when only eighteen years old, came as far west as Detroit, Mich., where he associated himself with C. B. James & Co., hardware mer-

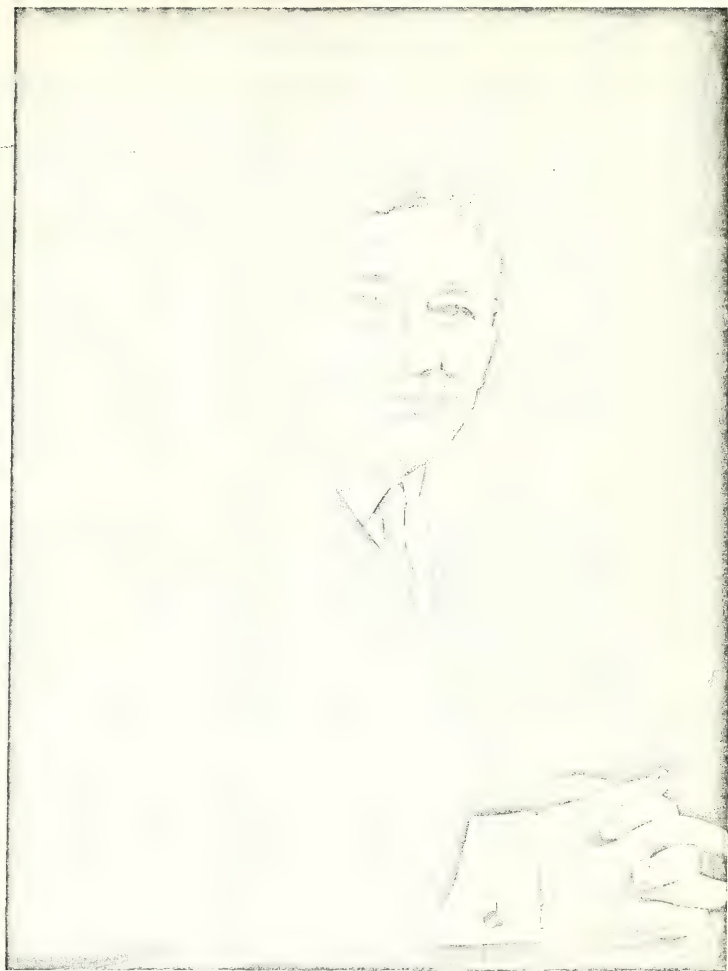
chants. This connection lasted seven years, and during that period Mr. Warren proved his mettle, and made himself a useful factor in the business. In 1878 he went to St. Joseph, Mo., to be associated with the Wyeth Hardware Co., as general manager and buyer. He also later held the same relations with Shultz & Hosea of the same place, continuing with this latter concern for thirteen years. In the meanwhile his capabilities and forceful personality brought him to the attention of Chicago business men, and in 1891, he was offered the position of buyer for Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., of Chicago, and later was made vice president of the company. From then on until his death on January 20, 1914, he remained with the company, and his demise was keenly felt by the business world.

On February 27, 1873, Mr. Warren was married to Sarah Jane Wheeler of West Acton, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Warren became the parents of the following children: Irene, who married Trigg Waller of Chicago, has a daughter, Mary Trigg Waller; Mary Elizabeth, who is at home; Frank Herbert, who married Lucy Palmer; and Walter Garfield, who married Florence Best, has two children—Florence Starling and Frank Herbert III. Mr. Warren was a member of the Congregational, Union League and Exmoor Country clubs, and was a man widely known and deeply appreciated in his social as well as commercial relations. A man of broad sympathies, he made friends wherever he went, and retained them through life. Concentrating his interest on his business, he had but little time or inclination for public life, but upheld the better element in civic affairs, and in his own quiet way, he was very charitable, although many of his benefactions never were known.

WILLIAM MANGLER.

History relates countless instances of men who have attained more than the usual measure of success, who, beginning at the bottom of life's ladder, have worked themselves to the top without outside assistance. Such men possess peculiar qualities, for, in order to have accomplished what they did, it was necessary for them to be self-reliant, capable, honorable and energetic. Through patient utilization of whatever

opportunities came their way, these men, of all climes and ages, distanced their associates and became leaders instead of workers in the ranks of the industrial army. Chicago has for many years been the field of operation of many aggressively successful men, and one who essentially belonged to this class was the late William Mangler, one-time alderman, public official and successful business man.



William Mangler

William Manger was born at Massillon, Ohio, May 26, 1854. His parents were natives of Germany, who first located at Massillon, Ohio, where the father passed away. The mother, whose maiden name was Rosalie Mantz, brought her little son to Chicago in 1857. He attended the public schools until eleven years of age, when he began to be self-supporting in the employ of the Adams & Westlake Company. So faithful was he in the discharge of the various duties assigned to him, that he rose rapidly, and continued his association with this concern for twenty-five years, retiring as manager. His political activity resulted in his being elected to the city council to represent the Twenty-first ward, and he proved himself a public-spirited official. During the last term of the late Carter H. Harrison as mayor, Mr. Mangler was made oil inspector. With the termination of his period of office, Mr. Mangler established himself in business as a caterer, operating under the name of The Mangler Catering Company (incorporated), although he and his family owned all of the stock. He continued to conduct this large

and flourishing business until the time of his death, and since then it has been continued under the original style by his three sons, his widow owning all of the stock.

On June 5, 1887, Mr. Mangler was married to Miss Minnie Roelle, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Simon) Roelle, early residents of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Mangler became the parents of five children: William Adams, Albert Howard, Robert Hopkins, Marion McCormick and Frederick Jones. Mr. Mangler belonged to Covenant Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and attained to the thirty-second degree in Masonry. He also belonged to the Knights of Pythias. Socially, he was a life member of the Illinois Athletic Club. In religious belief, Mr. Mangler was an Episcopalian. A man of unassuming manner, Mr. Mangler won and retained friends. His sterling honesty and rigid uprightness of purpose made him trusted by all who knew him, and his keen business sense rendered him valuable in any line in which he chose to direct his efforts.

ENOCH A. WHIPPLE.

To give adequate expression to the influence a man exerts over his fellows, it is necessary to delve into the motives which inspired him and the circumstances under which he acted. This is seldom done while a man is living, but after he has passed from this phase of existence, his contemporaries are better able to judge his character rationally, and form a fair estimate of him and his work. Judged in such a manner the late Enoch A. Whipple shows up very advantageously for he was a man of alert capability who acted from the best of motives and faithfully performed whatever duties were laid upon his shoulders. His business associations brought him to Chicago where for years he was connected with several of the larger hotels of this city. Mr. Whipple was born at Jefferson, Wis., December 21, 1851, a son of Zebulon and Helen M. (Brown) Whipple.

After completing his preliminary studies in the Jefferson public schools, Mr. Whipple attended the Jefferson Liberal Institute and took a business course at a Chicago commercial college. His business career commenced when he entered The National Bank of Jefferson as a clerk and he left that institution only to come to Chicago in 1872, to engage in a lumber business which he conducted for three years,

when he entered the employ of Drake, Potter & Co., proprietors of the Grand Pacific Hotel, first as night clerk from 1875 to 1878, when he was made bookkeeper and cashier, so continuing until 1889. With the opening of the Auditorium Hotel, Mr. Whipple entered the employ of Breslin and Southgate, and continued with this firm until 1892, when he entered into partnership with J. M. Lee of the Victoria Hotel, but dissolved this connection to become assistant manager of the Great Northern Hotel in 1894, and so continued until 1899, when he was made manager of the Grand Pacific Hotel, which position he was holding at the time of his death.

On July 11, 1892, Mr. Whipple was married at Chicago, to Elizabeth J. Fitzgerald, and they became the parents of the following children: Richard Gerald and Zebulon Willis. The family residence is at No. 1818 Leland avenue, Ravenswood, where Mrs. Whipple has lived since Mr. Whipple's death. In politics Mr. Whipple was a Republican and took an intelligent interest in local affairs, but aside from giving the candidates of his party his support, he did not enter into public life. In religious faith he was a Catholic and he lived up to his belief.

CHARLES J. WELDEN.

The men who have given of their energy, skill, ambitious vigor and enthusiasm to build up a business are the benefactors of a community, and their names cannot be held in too high esteem. In every undertaking there must be a logical beginning, and the man who lays the foundations of what afterwards becomes a large and flourishing concern, has the courage of his convictions, and unlimited faith in the future of the city he chooses as the scene of his operations. The late Charles J. Welden was a man whose keen business insight looked far beyond the narrow horizon of today, and easily read the signs of a dawning tomorrow. To him belongs the distinction of building to its present proportions the factory that bears his name, and is the largest of its kind in northern Illinois. His work is accomplished, his day ended, and all that is mortal of him is at rest, but the result of his planning, his sacrifices and development, live today, and, under the wise management of his capable widow, continue to occupy a leading position in the business world. Mr. Welden was born in Rockford, Ill., March 16, 1858, and died in the same city, October 1, 1900. He was a son of John and Honor (Holeban) Welden, pioneers of Winnebago County. Both died at Rockford, the father some twenty years before the mother. Mr. Welden was the sixth in order of birth of the nine children born to his parents. His family being agriculturists, thus he was reared amid healthy, rural surroundings.

Prior to attaining his majority, Mr. Welden had learned the trade of carriage and wagon-making, and as soon as his means justified, established a small business, in 1879, for the purpose of building and repairing carriages and wagons, on the site of the Mead block. This continued to be the site of the factory until 1900, when he bought the old Evangelical German church at Nos. 421-3 Chestnut street, rebuilding it to become his permanent plant. In the meantime he had branched out until his output embraced the building of fine fire apparatus, ambulances, hearses and all kinds of rough and fine work for automobiles, it now being the leading concern of its kind in this part of the state. In conjunction with the regular work, he

built the fire apparatus for Rockford, and for Burlington, Iowa, and De Kalb and Belvidere, Ill. When death closed his activities, Mrs. Welden stepped into the breach, and has proven herself fully capable of conducting the large business affairs left to her charge, and superintends the office work and the buying of supplies.

On April 27, 1890, Mr. Welden married Sarah Corcoran, born in Rockford, in 1864. She is a daughter of James and Elizabeth (McDermott) Corcoran, natives of Ireland, who came to Winnebago County about 1856. The father died in 1900, but his widow survives, making her home with Mrs. Welden. Mr. Corcoran was a machinist. Mr. and Mrs. Welden became the parents of the following children: Rose Mary, born September 9, 1891; Honore Elmore, born January 8, 1896, and Charles J., born February 11, 1898. While engaged in securing a liberal education, Charles J. Welden is acquiring a knowledge of the business his father established, with the intention of continuing it.

While a Republican, Mr. Welden took no active part in politics, all of his energies being conserved for his business. He was a Catholic, as are the members of his family, and lived out in his everyday life the belief of his faith. Mr. Welden belonged to the Catholic Order of Foresters, and took pleasure in this association. A self-made man in the truest conception of the word, Mr. Welden developed his natural abilities until he was one of the foremost business men of Rockford. Yet, while always striving to expand his business, he never forgot the claims of his family, or the ties of friendship, and few men had a wider circle of attachment than had this kindly, generous man, who gave much and asked for but little in return. It is such men as he who form the backbone of true Americanism. From the sturdy efforts of such men as he eventuate modern inventions, and appliances to increase the comfort and luxury of the masses. Rockford could little afford to lose a man of this type. Perhaps in a broader field of endeavor he may be bringing to further perfection those qualities which so endeared him to family and friends on earth.

